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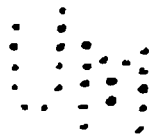
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions,

FOR THE YEAR

1866.



PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Under authority of Chapter 4 of the General Statutes.]



VOL. III.

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TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Part II.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

BOSTON:

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Part II.....LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives,
in General Court assembled.*

THE Insurance Commissioner has the honor herewith to present to the legislature his Report on the Life and Accident Insurance Companies under the supervision of his office for the year ending November 1, 1866, it being the Twelfth regular Annual Report from the insurance department of this Commonwealth.

The present Commissioner entered on his duties July 1, 1866. Consequently only four months of the insurance year were embraced by his term of office. The unparalleled amount of business returned by the Life Insurance Companies for the year covered by the Report, the unprecedented admission of new companies, and the labor of valuing the policies of all these companies, necessarily undertaken at so late a period in the insurance year, will be deemed a sufficient apology for a short delay in the issue of this part of the Report.

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The number of Life Insurance Companies now doing business in this Commonwealth is 43.* Six of these are Massachusetts

* This number does not include the World Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City, admitted too late for full appearance in this Report. A statement of its assets and investments will be found on page 58 of the Abstract.

companies. Of the remaining 37 companies, 22 were chartered in the State of New York, 7 in the State of Connecticut, two in the State of New Jersey, and one each in the States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. No insurance company organized in a foreign country is authorized to issue policies on life in this Commonwealth.

The increase in the number of companies during the last nine years, and the still more rapid and startling increase in the amount of insurance represented by them, are shown in the following table:—

Tables showing the Growth of Life Insurance.

[A.]

Y E A R.	No. of Companies.	No. of Policies outstanding.	Increase.	Amount Insured.	Increase.
1858, . .	14	42,502	—	\$116,482,196 00	— —
1859, . .	16	48,607	6,105	132,740,828 00	\$16,258,632 00
1860, . .	19	55,360	6,753	151,321,230 00	18,580,402 00
1861, . .	19	57,139	1,779	152,937,587 00	1,616,357 00
1862, . .	24	75,892	18,753	199,285,862 00	46,348,275 00
1863, . .	25	97,943	22,051	259,725,190 00	60,439,328 00
1864, . .	27	146,562	48,619	382,569,890 00	122,844,700 00
1865, . .	32	211,537	64,975	563,396,862 00	180,826,972 00
1866, . .	43	310,738	99,201	871,863,925 00	308,467,053 00

The number of companies has increased from 14 to 43, or more than trebled, 11 companies, or more than one-quarter of the whole number, having been admitted during the last year. The number of policies outstanding has risen from 43,000 to 311,000, and the amount insured from 116 millions to 872 millions,—in each case being nearly eight times as great as at the beginning of the period of nine years. The insurance effected during the last year alone is nearly three times the whole amount of old and new insurance outstanding in 1858, when the public valuation of policies was first undertaken under the laws of this State.

The rapid impulse which Life Insurance has received within

the last three years is especially noticeable. The business is now actually more than doubling itself every two years. A progress so rapid, and represented in its results by figures of such magnitude, is wholly without a parallel in the history of philanthropic or commercial enterprise.

[B.]

YEAR.	Income.	Total Assets.	Computed Premium Reserve.	Claims by Death.
1858, .	\$4,835,886 00	\$17,446,455 00	\$10,672,000 00	— —
1859, .	4,839,877 00	18,556,857 00	12,087,858 00	\$1,197,583 00
1860, .	5,635,071 00	21,963,438 00	13,693,381 00	1,225,998 00
1861, .	6,126,100 00	25,099,556 00	14,731,845 00	1,501,542 00
1862, .	7,770,056 00	31,675,984 00	18,494,607 00	2,023,671 00
1863, .	10,389,968 00	36,034,126 00	24,021,295 00	2,369,140 00
1864, .	16,164,604 00	45,460,595 00	30,870,534 00	3,281,470 00
1865, .	24,758,282 00	60,939,772 00	42,526,623 00	4,347,277 00
1866, .	41,377,104 00	88,666,232 00	65,031,991 00	5,353,141 00

Table [B] illustrates the importance which Life Insurance Companies, regarded merely as monetary institutions, or as the depositaries of accumulated and invested capital, are destined to assume in the financial growth and history of the country. At the present rate of development, it will take them but a few years to stand out before all others as stupendous treasuries of the savings of the thoughtful and provident. Their combined accumulations and assets at the present time reach the sum of nearly 90 millions of dollars; * and they are receiving an annual income from premiums and investments of over 41 millions of dollars.

The obligations of these 43 companies, in the form of promises to pay to the insured or their surviving dependents, already reach the magnificent sum of \$872,000,000. Much the larger part of these obligations is contingent upon the continuance of the payment of an annual premium by the insured;

* The whole amount of deposits in the 103 savings banks of this Commonwealth, October 27, 1866, was \$67,732,264.31.

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for the current wants of life, and are thus saved not only to benefit the insured or his dependents, but to increase the accumulated and productive capital of the country. Were it not for the motive and the opportunity which this system furnishes, these savings would practically be lost to the family and to the public.

No view of the system of Life Insurance is broad enough which does not regard it as one of the most beneficent, not only in its relations to the individual and the family, but also to society and the state. Families are the foundation of a well-ordered society, and the welfare of families is the welfare of the state. If the system is not in itself one of the noblest of public charities, it is something better, because it places its beneficiaries above the need of public charity. It deserves the fostering care of wise and liberal legislation. It should be freed from all unnecessary burdens. Government should as soon tax its asylums and hospitals, as seek to gain a revenue from the deposits which foresight and affection have set apart for the protection of thousands among the most helpless of its own citizens. A tax on Life Insurance is nothing more nor less than a tax on widows and orphans.

Life Insurance in this country is still in its infancy. In England it dates back in some form more than a century and a half, and has been known as an established system, though often perverted and abused, for more than a hundred years. The list of companies doing business in this State embraces, if not all of the oldest, the largest and strongest of the American companies. All but two* of them have been chartered, or invested with power to insure lives, within the last twenty-five years, and only one commenced business beyond that period. That company, the Massachusetts Hospital, having other powers under its charter, has never made Life Insurance more than a nominal part of its business. Twenty-six of the whole 43 companies are less than ten years old, and 21 of them less than five years old. There are not a dozen policies recorded in the registers in this office which date back prior to the last quarter of a century; and more than five-sixths of all the policies now outstanding

* The Massachusetts Hospital, chartered in 1818, and the New England Mutual, chartered in 1835. The latter company did not begin to issue policies until 1844.

have been issued within the last five years. The benefits of the system in this country have consequently hardly begun to be seen. They will be more fully realized when the present generation of the insured yields to the law of mortality, and the vast accumulations in the treasuries of the companies begin to flow out in a stream whose volume is more nearly equal to that of the incoming premiums.

Apart from the general arguments in favor of Life Insurance, several circumstances have combined to give to the system the rapid impulse and growth of the last few years. Civil war, costing thousands of valuable and productive lives, and leaving desolate homes all over the land, has made death, and the danger of leaving domestic interests unprotected, a present reality in every community. The triumphant close of the war has inspired new confidence in the strength and permanence of the national government, and in the stability of all those institutions which flourish only in the presence of established good order and commercial security.*

While the cost of commodities and the market value of stocks and investments have increased with a disordered currency, the price of Life Insurance has remained the same; and it has been possible to purchase with a depreciated paper money, worth for this purpose the par of gold in ordinary times, a security returnable at some day in actual coin, after specie payments have been resumed. An abundance of money has placed insurance within the reach of nearly all; and the instability of wealth, suddenly acquired and liable to be as suddenly lost, has enforced the wisdom of providing against reverses of fortune by a resort to this security. A new energy has also been infused into the management of the companies. The system has been persistently advertised, and a veteran army of enthusiastic solicitors was already in the field to take advantage of an awakened desire and appreciation of its benefits.

NEW FORMS OF POLICY.

A very desirable impulse has also been given to Life Insurance by the adoption of new features in the contract, obviating some

* Nearly \$20,000,000, or more than one-quarter of all the investments of the Life Insurance Companies, are in government securities.

of the objections to the system as commonly practised, and adapting it to the various views and circumstances of persons desiring insurance.

The policies issued by the companies represented in these reports,—and it is to these companies that all of these remarks are intended to apply,—may be ranged into three classes.

1. **WHOLE-LIFE** policies, payable after the death of the insured to his legal representatives, or to the persons specifically named in the policy for whose benefit the insurance was procured. In this class are included *joint-life* policies, payable on the death of the first of two or more persons named in the policy, to the survivor or survivors; and *survivorship* policies, payable to a person named in the policy in case he survives another person or persons named. The latter form is very rarely used, and joint-life policies are relatively few in number; and neither are to be much commended.

2. **ENDOWMENT** policies. These are in two forms. (1.) The *simple endowment*, most commonly used to make a provision for children on attaining their majority or other early age, not often exceeding twenty-five, and either with or without a return of the premiums paid in case of death before the specified age is reached. (2.) *Endowment-assurance* policies, in which the company stipulates to pay the sum named in the policy to the insured himself in case he attains a specified age, (usually from 45 to 65,) and in the event of his prior death, to pay it to his heirs or other dependents as in the case of the ordinary life policy. In other words, it is an insurance of the life for a specified term, coupled with an endowment for the benefit of the insured himself if he survives the term. A very small part of the endowment policies are in the form of the simple endowment.

3. **SIMPLE TERM** policies,* most frequently for one, five or seven years, and payable to the heirs or dependents of the insured only in case he dies within the term. The number of these policies, always less than four thousand in all the com-

* Endowment-assurance policies are simple term policies, with the endowment feature added. They are also usually for longer terms than the latter.

panies doing business in this State, has been steadily decreasing, until they are relatively of very small amount. Their apparent increase the last year is due to re-insurance policies, taken out by one company from another, usually covering a portion of a larger risk than it is deemed prudent for the company effecting the re-insurance to carry. No very good reason can be given for the disuse of the short term policy, except that it is next to impossible for a person who has outlived his policy to realize that he has received any benefit from it, and the unwillingness of the company to extend the risk if his health has become impaired. Probably, also, the companies or their agents do not work this plan with as much energy as they do the others.

A few of the companies are also in the practice of granting *life annuities*, under the several forms of immediate, deferred, joint-life and survivorship annuities, but this part of their business has not as yet attained any relative importance.

To the head of simple term policies, but almost deserving from their peculiar origin to be put in a separate category, belongs a class of policies confined to the Massachusetts companies. They owe their existence not to original contract between the company and the insured, but to the legal operation and effect of the legislative Act of 1861, commonly known as the "Non-forfeiture Act," upon all policies which have lapsed for non-payment of premium. The merits of the Act will be alluded to in another connection, and reference is made to it here only for the purpose of a complete enumeration of the several descriptions of policies. The policies which owe their existence to its provisions, are simply paid-up term policies, or forfeited policies *extended* for a certain term by operation of law without further payment of premium, the length of the term depending on the net value of the policy, with certain deductions, at the date of the forfeiture.

Table showing the Number and Amount of the several Classes of Policies, outstanding at the end of each of the last nine years.

YEARS.	WHOLE-LIFE.		ENDOWMENT.		SIMPLE TERM.*	
	Number of Policies.	Amount Insured.	Number of Policies.	Amount Insured.	Number of Policies.	Amount Insured.
1858,	38,231	\$107,659,465 00	272	\$988,900 00	3,999	\$7,833,830 00
1859,	44,593	123,913,596 00	369	1,252,256 00	8,645	7,574,974 00
1860,	51,230	142,176,279 00	668	1,974,437 00	3,446	7,148,114 00
1861,	53,348	144,253,449 00	846	2,417,653 00	2,945	6,267,475 00
1862,	71,425	189,494,396 00	1,567	3,958,437 00	2,950	5,810,250 00
1863,	92,083	245,525,587 00	3,119	8,448,450 00	2,741	5,751,153 00
1864,	136,565	357,304,512 00	7,007	18,833,703 00	2,990	6,431,974 00
1865,	190,037	507,168,417 00	17,705	46,445,160 00	2,767	7,030,700 00
1866,	262,354	739,662,035 00	44,231	119,460,867 00	3,361	10,990,660 00

* Not including those under the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Act of 1861.

No longer ago than 1863, nearly nineteen-twentieths of all the outstanding policies were the whole-life policies first described, *with premiums payable annually during life*. In some aspects this feature of the whole-life policy is the most favorable to the insured. It provides most cheaply against the contingency of early death. By distributing the premiums over all the probable years of life they are made smaller, and insurance is thus brought within the reach of persons of moderate income who most need it. But there are some practical objections to the plan, which shrewd men who do not like to pay their money upon contracts subject to future contingencies, but wish to see some sure return for it, naturally desire to avoid. The weary prospect of a continuing liability to pay an annual premium to the very end of life,—which nature teaches man to regard as remote,—and the more than possible inability at some future period in life to meet the payment, are obvious objections, which are very much heightened by the condition inserted in the policy, that the failure to meet any recurring payment when it falls due, *forfeits the entire policy*, involving the loss of all that has been paid over and above the actual cost of insuring the life while the policy has been in force; and this, as before remarked, is usually considered, though not rightly so, as a loss of *all* the money expended on the policy. It does in fact involve the loss of a considerable portion of the money so expended, to wit, the amount of the unearned premium with interest, or the “value” of the policy; and the gains of the company from forfeited policies have too often been insisted on as a legitimate source of profit.

The most effectual mode of obviating both of these objections,—the continuity of payments, and the danger of forfeiture,—is to pay for the policy wholly in advance, by a single premium. But this necessarily makes the payment large, beyond the ability of those most needing insurance to pay. It also ignores the main inducement to insure at all,—the hazard of death during the earlier years of the policy. If the insured pays for his policy in advance, the company charges him an adequate sum for insuring all the *possible* years of his life. He therefore pays largely for insurance which he may never need. He assumes by his payment that he will realize at least all the average chances of longevity, while if he were really

sure of doing so, he would have little or no inducement to take out a policy. Dying in the first years of the policy he secures no more benefit to his survivors by his large single payment, than by one or more small annual payments of very much less amount. The single premium plan is the most advantageous to the company, and, in view of the uncertainty of life, the least so to the insured. The more the insured pays in advance, the more he insures himself.

A modification of the single premium plan, termed deposit life insurance, was offered to the public in 1850 by the United States Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. By this plan, payments or deposits of any amount not less than five dollars might be made with the company, each deposit purchasing a certain amount of insurance, according to the age of the depositor, and payable at his decease; or the deposit might be withdrawn at the pleasure of the insured. This system has no material advantage over the ordinary single premium plan, and is liable to the same objections; and it does not seem to have gained much favor with the public.

A happy compromise between the plan of annual payments during life and the single premium plan, is that of a limited number of annual payments. The number is most frequently limited to *ten*, which is known as the "Ten-Year" plan. Coupled with the limitation of premiums, there is usually a "non-forfeiture" clause, by which it is stipulated that if, after one or more (commonly two) full payments of the annual premium, the insured fails to make any further payment, he shall, nevertheless, be entitled to a paid-up or non-forfeitable policy for as many tenths of the original sum insured as there have been full premiums paid. For example, if three premiums have been paid on a policy of \$1,000, and the insured fails to pay the fourth, he is still entitled to a paid-up policy for three-tenths of the \$1,000, or \$300.

This plan appears to have originated with the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City, and its eager adoption by the public, manifested in the rapid increase of this class of policies, proves that it has, to say the least, elements of popularity. The objections to the plan are the same in kind, though not in degree, as those which lie against the single premium plan. Limiting the number of payments necessarily makes

them larger, an objection of some weight with persons of moderate means. It also amounts, like the single premium plan, to payment largely in advance of the risk. Not to repeat what was said in connection with that plan,—which is substantially the same thing as the ten-year plan with the premiums reduced from ten to one,—it is obvious that the more the insured pays in advance the more of the risk he shifts from the company to his own shoulders; and the less he pays in advance, the more beneficial the contract to himself, in view of the contingency of death during the early years of the policy.

But to those who have the ability to pay the larger premiums, the ten-year plan has two attractions over the plan of annual premiums during life. It relieves the contract of the indefinite obligation to pay long after the ability may have ceased, and brings the payments within the productive period of life. It also has the advantage that every premium *tells*, by fixing a certain amount of insurance beyond the danger of forfeiture.

Whole-life policies are also issued by some of the companies with the premiums limited to some number other than ten, *e. g.*, five, fifteen, or twenty, at the election of the insured, and either with or without the non-forfeiture clause; and where there is no limitation of the number of premiums, the policies are in some cases said to be non-forfeitable for the amount of the premiums actually paid.

It is also advertised as among the “new features” of some of the recent companies chartered in other States, that *all* their policies are non-forfeitable. This statement will not bear a very careful sifting. Probably this feature is not as strongly set forth in the policy as it is in the prospectus. By the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, however, the paid-up reversionary additions in that company are not forfeitable with the policy, as is usually the case in companies making their dividends in that form, but remain in force, notwithstanding the lapse of the original policy; and the same is true of the additions in the North-Western Mutual of Wisconsin.

In the Endowment policies, there is a necessary limitation of the number of premiums to the number of years in the term covered by the policy. The payments, in other words, must cease with the maturity of the endowment. But the ten-year,

five-year, and other plans, above described, for a limited number of payments, together with the principle of non-forfeiture, have been applied alike to these policies. In several of the companies, where the payments extend over the whole term, the policies become non-forfeitable as fast as the premiums are paid, for an amount proportioned to the number paid.

The adoption of the features above described,—the limitation of the number of premiums and the principle of non-forfeiture,—has unquestionably done much to popularize and extend the system of life insurance; and the latter feature, so far as it goes, has certainly done much to improve it. It is true the company does the policy-holder no legal wrong by insisting on the strict forfeiture of the policy if he fails to pay, from whatever cause, the renewal premium, though he may be in the extremity of want or of life itself; or, rather, it does him a wrong for which he has no legal remedy. It is so written in the contract. It is according to the bond. But forfeitures, even in the law, are not looked upon with favor. Conceding the right, it is not in accordance with the humane and equitable principles by which these institutions profess to be governed, to insist upon a condition which ought never to have been put into the contract. It found a place there somewhere in the iron age of life insurance, and the only wonder is that it has clung to the system so long. The practice of the companies is undoubtedly much better than the form of the contract. It is sometimes even extremely generous, if simple justice can ever be rightly called by the name of generosity. The sooner a fair and liberal spirit abandons altogether a feature which it would not think at this day of engrafting for the first time on the practice of life insurance, the better for the credit and the success of the system. Philanthropy can certainly afford to be just, and justice, as well as honesty, is the best policy.

The ordinary annual premium plan must necessarily continue to be that best adapted to persons of small pecuniary means, to whom insurance is the most a necessity and a blessing. It is to this class that the forfeiture of policies is likely to work the greatest hardships. Distributing the premiums in equal annual payments over the whole term of the policy, the premiums during the first years of the policy are necessarily in excess of the actual cost of insurance during those years, and there is an

accumulation of this excessive or unearned premium at compound interest, for which, if his policy is determined, the insured has received no equivalent. It is easy enough to say that in order to secure the full benefit of his payments, he needs only to continue them; but this does not make due allowance for the delusive hopes of long life, the misfortunes, accidents and frailties to which poor humanity is subject.

All that the insured can fairly claim is that he shall receive in insurance an equivalent for all the money he has paid, and less than this the company cannot fairly concede. The several plans of non-forfeiture before described, and which the companies have voluntarily adopted, are concessions to the justice of this claim, and so far tend to remove a serious blemish on the system as practiced according to the traditions of the past. The Massachusetts statute of 1861,* to which reference has been already made, accomplishes the same thing in a somewhat different way. It also carries the remedy, so far as the companies within the scope of its provisions are concerned, to

* AN ACT to regulate the Forfeitures of Policies of Life Insurance.

SECT. 1. No policy of insurance on life, hereafter issued by any company chartered by the authority of this Commonwealth, shall be forfeited or become void by the non-payment of premium thereon, any further than regards the right of the party insured therein to have it continued in force beyond a certain period, to be determined as follows, to wit: The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained, according to the "combined experience," or "actuaries'" rate of mortality, with interest at four per centum per annum. After deducting from such net value any indebtedness to the company or notes held by the company against the insured, which notes if given for premium shall then be cancelled, four-fifths of what remains shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance, and the term for which it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of premium, and the assumptions of mortality and interest aforesaid.

SECT. 2. If the death of the party occur within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of the policy, as determined in the previous section, and if no condition of the insurance other than the payment of premium shall have been violated by the insured, the company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy, the same as if there had been no lapse of premium, any thing in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding: *provided, however*, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the company within ninety days after the decease; and *provided, also*, that the company shall have the right to deduct from the amount insured in the policy the amount at six per cent. per annum of the premiums that had been forborne at the time of the death. [Approved April 10, 1861.]

the full extent of the evil. It extends to *all* policies issued since the Act became a law, by companies chartered in **this** State, to persons resident here or elsewhere. Its provisions **are** expressly limited to these companies. It does not apply to policies issued by other companies, though issued to persons residing in this Commonwealth.

The difference between the practical working of the ten-year and other non-forfeiture plans, and that of the law of 1861, is this: The former extend the insurance for a portion of the sum insured over the whole term of the original policy. The latter extends the whole policy over a portion of the original term. The companies of this State are not precluded from issuing policies upon the ten-year and other plans, and do, in fact, issue many such. The insured in such a policy, if he neglects to pay his premium, has an election between his rights under the policy and his rights under the Act. If the Act does not extend his policy as long as he will probably need insurance, he will elect the former. If it does, he will choose the latter. Under the Act, the policy may not be extended so long but that the insured will outlive it,—an infirmity of all simple term policies. Under the other plans he is sure of a return to himself or his dependents to the amount of the reduced policy, whenever the original policy would have become due.

The terms for which forfeited policies have been already extended under the law of 1861, as indicated by the registers in this office, vary from a few months to (in some cases) fifteen or twenty years. Whether the term is longer or shorter, or whether in a given case a non-forfeitable policy, or temporary insurance under the law, would be most beneficial to the insured,—the Act has this merit, that it does sure and simple justice to the insured under every form of policy, by securing to him, without the necessity of any action on his part, a fair equivalent for all the money he has paid. Both plans have very much to recommend them, and it only needs that equity, in the one form or the other, should be engrafted on all contracts of life insurance, to remove a deformity and add a beauty to the system.

VALUATION OF POLICIES.

The results of the annual valuation of policies, which the Commissioner is required by law to make, are given in the tables on subsequent pages of the Report. Separate tables have been made for whole-life, endowment, and simple term policies, and also for annuities ; and in the Massachusetts companies, for policies under the non-forfeiture Act of 1861. In view of the large number of policies now outstanding in the form of endowment assurance, the tables have been made as elaborate for the endowment as for the whole-life policies.

The rapid increase, actual and relative, of policies on the ten-year, and other kindred plans for limiting the number of premiums, has been deemed a fact of sufficient interest and importance to the companies and the public, to justify the expenditure of considerable time and labor in so constructing the tables as to show the extent of their adoption in the several years since their introduction. The whole-life and endowment policies have accordingly been classified, not only by years with reference to their date, but under five other heads, according to the number of annual premiums stipulated in the policy to be paid by the insured, as follows:—

1. Policies on the ordinary plan of annual premiums during life, or (in the case of endowment policies) during the whole term of the policy.

2. Policies on the ten-year plan, or with the annual premiums limited to ten.*

3. Policies on the five-year plan, or with the annual premiums limited to five.

4. Policies on the single-premium plan (paid for wholly in advance,) and paid-up policies. The latter include those policies which, under the ten-year and other non-forfeiture plans, have become paid up or non-forfeitable for a proportional part of the original sum insured, according to the number of premiums paid. Most of the policies which appear under this fourth head for the last few years, are of this description. Their relative number will throw some light on the question as to how

[See page xlviii]

* In a few of the companies, *e. g.*, the New England Mutual, some of the ten-year policies appear to be old enough to have become *paid-up*. Such policies have been *changed* to the ten-year plan within the last few years.

WHOLE-LIFE POLICIES

OF FORTY-THREE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS, OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 1, 1886, WITH THEIR NET VALUE AT THAT DATE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF ISSUE AND THE PLAN OR NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE, EACH YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, INCLUSIVE.

HOME COMPANIES.

BERKSHIRE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poll- cies.					
1851,	3	1	-	-	-	3	\$7,600 00	-	\$7,600 00	-	-
1852,	15	-	-	-	-	15	26,050 00	-	26,050 00	-	-
1853,	26	-	-	-	-	26	50,900 00	-	50,900 00	-	-
1854,	80	-	-	-	-	80	169,800 00	-	169,800 00	-	-
1855,	48	-	-	-	-	48	95,200 00	-	95,200 00	-	-
1856,	101	-	-	4	-	105	248,450 00	-	248,450 00	-	-
1857,	74	-	-	6	-	80	182,900 00	-	182,900 00	-	-
1858,	55	1	-	-	-	56	109,800 00	-	109,800 00	-	-
1859,	85	6	-	1	-	92	177,300 00	-	177,300 00	-	-
1860,	123	4	-	-	-	127	241,150 00	-	241,150 00	-	-
1861,	78	5	-	-	-	83	157,200 00	-	157,200 00	-	-
1862,	43	1	-	-	-	44	82,850 00	-	82,850 00	-	-
1863,	77	10	-	-	-	87	191,200 00	-	191,200 00	-	-
1864,	47	66	-	-	-	113	296,000 00	-	296,000 00	-	-

1865, . . .	63	42	1	3	—	109	\$288,600 00	—	—	—
1866, . . .	244	51	—	3	—	298	662,900 00	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	1,162	186	1	17	—	1,866	\$2,982,900 00	\$306,979 24	10.47	—

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL, Boston, Mass.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1863, . . .	86	—	—	5	—	91	\$184,500 00	—	—	—
1864, . . .	352	25	—	31	—	408	1,000,750 00	—	—	—
1865, . . .	378	68	1	21	21	489	1,253,400 00	—	—	—
1866, . . .	419	77	—	3	44	543	1,487,500 00	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	1,235	170	1	60	65	1,531	\$3,926,150 00	\$190,835 02	4.86	—

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL, Boston, Mass.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1830, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	\$2,000 00	—	—	—
1834, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	5,000 00	—	—	—
1835, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	5,000 00	—	—	—
1838, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	4,500 00	—	—	—
1839, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,000 00	—	—	—
1840, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,000 00	—	—	—
1850, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	3,000 00	—	—	—
1852, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	500 00	—	—	—
1855, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	3,000 00	—	—	—
1857, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	3,000 00	—	—	—
1859, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	5,000 00	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	14	—	—	—	—	14	\$34,000 00	\$12,604 84	87.97	—

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cles.					
1851,	11	-	-	-	-	11	\$12,400 00	-	\$12,400 00	-	-
1852,	52	-	-	-	-	52	88,100 00	-	88,100 00	-	-
1853,	80	-	-	-	-	80	53,800 00	-	53,800 00	-	-
1854,	41	-	-	-	-	41	76,580 00	-	76,580 00	-	-
1855,	79	2	-	2	-	83	174,600 00	-	174,600 00	-	-
1856,	91	-	-	21	-	112	247,100 00	-	247,100 00	-	-
1857,	82	22	-	2	-	106	241,700 00	-	241,700 00	-	-
1858,	168	32	-	2	-	202	435,400 00	-	435,400 00	-	-
1859,	284	51	-	3	-	338	742,200 00	-	742,200 00	-	-
1860,	370	46	-	2	-	418	853,000 00	-	853,000 00	-	-
1861,	295	85	-	-	-	330	699,850 00	-	699,850 00	-	-
1862,	362	13	-	1	-	376	865,600 00	-	865,600 00	-	-
1863,	503	47	-	1	1	552	1,319,150 00	-	1,319,150 00	-	-
1864,	701	270	-	25	-	996	2,390,550 00	-	2,390,550 00	-	-
1865,	678	754	-	-	-	1,482	3,384,175 00	-	3,384,175 00	-	-
1866,	694	947	-	-	-	1,641	3,608,150 00	-	3,608,150 00	-	-
Totals,	4,441	2,219	-	59	1	6,720	\$15,192,355 00	-	\$15,192,355 00	\$1,085,922 68	7.15

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, BOSTON, MASS.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1844,	54	1	-	3	-	58	\$177,700 00	-	-	\$177,700 00	-	-
1845,	74	1	-	8	-	78	214,200 00	-	-	214,200 00	-	-

1846.	103	1	—	1	—	105	\$274,000 00	—	—	\$274,600 00	—	—
1847.	104	1	—	—	—	107	258,200 00	—	—	258,200 00	—	—
1848.	78	1	—	—	—	74	195,150 00	—	—	195,150 00	—	—
1849.	99	—	—	—	—	100	252,100 00	—	—	252,100 00	—	—
1850.	67	—	—	—	—	68	181,800 00	—	—	181,800 00	—	—
1851.	79	—	—	—	—	81	214,400 00	—	—	214,400 00	—	—
1852.	93	1	—	—	—	96	304,150 00	—	—	304,150 00	—	—
1853.	93	—	—	—	—	94	286,300 00	—	—	286,800 00	—	—
1854.	128	3	—	—	—	126	482,450 00	—	—	482,450 00	—	—
1855.	177	2	—	—	—	180	688,000 00	—	—	688,000 00	—	—
1856.	228	—	—	—	—	228	761,600 00	—	—	761,600 00	—	—
1857.	155	3	—	—	—	161	591,500 00	—	—	591,500 00	—	—
1858.	274	1	—	—	—	276	1,101,150 00	—	—	1,101,150 00	—	—
1859.	419	6	—	—	—	431	1,481,800 00	—	—	1,481,800 00	—	—
1860.	583	10	—	—	—	600	1,786,400 00	—	—	1,786,400 00	—	—
1861.	441	5	—	—	—	452	1,398,300 00	—	—	1,398,800 00	—	—
1862.	732	10	—	—	—	748	2,287,121 00	—	—	2,287,121 00	—	—
1863.	877	54	—	—	—	939	2,915,000 00	—	—	2,915,000 00	—	—
1864.	1,111	76	—	—	—	1,192	3,985,400 00	—	—	3,985,400 00	—	—
1865.	1,457	815	—	—	—	1,782	5,817,334 00	—	—	5,817,334 00	—	—
1866.	2,336	654	—	—	—	3,000	9,869,325 00	—	—	9,869,325 00	—	—
Totals,	9,747	1,144	11	58	11	10,971	\$35,868,980 00	—	—	\$35,868,980 00	\$2,835,347 88	8.02

STATE MUTUAL, WORCESTER, MASS.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1845.	23	—	—	—	—	23	\$50,000 00	\$7,016 40	\$57,016 40	—	—
1846.	83	—	—	—	—	83	135,400 00	17,171 49	152,571 49	—	—
1847.	96	—	—	—	—	96	168,100 00	21,161 75	189,261 75	—	—
1848.	122	—	—	—	—	122	202,200 00	26,193 42	228,393 42	—	—

STATE MUTUAL—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Prem- iums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Prem- ium and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1849,	82					82	\$125,950 00	\$14,971 07	\$140,921 07	-	-
1850,	47					47	82,800 00	11,943 38	94,743 38	-	-
1851,	61					61	78,700 00	10,864 88	89,564 88	-	-
1852,	72					72	92,175 00	12,209 13	104,384 13	-	-
1853,	112					112	141,950 00	17,798 46	159,748 46	-	-
1854,	47					47	75,100 00	8,064 70	83,164 70	-	-
1855,	26					26	52,500 00	5,548 67	58,048 67	-	-
1856,	49					49	79,400 00	8,183 41	87,583 41	-	-
1857,	102	11				113	182,100 00	15,456 39	197,556 39	-	-
1858,	70	1				71	107,450 00	11,210 21	118,660 21	-	-
1859,	88	2	1			91	149,000 00	11,471 14	160,471 14	-	-
1860,	78	4				82	188,100 00	9,096 23	147,196 23	-	-
1861,	87	1				88	184,700 00	5,082 16	189,782 16	-	-
1862,	74	2				76	101,000 00	2,629 89	103,629 89	-	-
1863,	98	1				99	125,800 00	2,177 22	127,977 22	-	-
1864,	197	18	1	1		217	809,275 00	1,078 25	810,353 25	-	-
1865,	188	73	4	3		268	479,200 00	-	479,200 00	-	-
1866,	217	81				298	593,200 00	-	593,200 00	-	-
Totals,	2,019	194	6	4	-	2,228	\$3,604,100 00	\$219,328 25	\$3,823,428 25	\$605,561 71	16.80

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

ÆTNA, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1850, . . .	47	-	-	-	-	47	\$56,900 00	-	-	-	\$56,900 00	-	-	-
1851, . . .	88	-	-	-	-	88	115,750 00	-	-	-	115,750 00	-	-	-
1852, . . .	53	-	-	-	-	53	105,800 00	-	-	-	105,800 00	-	-	-
1853, . . .	54	-	-	-	-	54	95,570 00	-	-	-	95,570 00	-	-	-
1854, . . .	18	-	-	-	-	18	29,000 00	-	-	-	29,000 00	-	-	-
1855, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	11	26,500 00	-	-	-	26,500 00	-	-	-
1856, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	11	20,000 00	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	-	-
1857, . . .	18	-	-	-	-	18	21,500 00	-	-	-	21,500 00	-	-	-
1858, . . .	89	1	-	-	-	40	71,700 00	-	-	-	71,700 00	-	-	-
1859, . . .	73	-	-	-	-	73	117,100 00	-	-	-	117,100 00	-	-	-
1860, . . .	116	-	-	-	1	117	180,300 00	-	-	-	180,300 00	-	-	-
1861, . . .	134	5	-	-	1	140	189,350 00	-	-	-	189,350 00	-	-	-
1862, . . .	400	17	-	-	4	421	776,125 00	-	-	-	776,125 00	-	-	-
1863, . . .	886	56	-	-	19	911	1,825,050 00	-	-	-	1,825,050 00	-	-	-
1864, . . .	1,485	1,081	-	-	111	2,627	6,026,755 00	-	-	-	6,026,755 00	-	-	-
1865, . . .	2,221	2,624	-	-	17	4,862	11,933,944 50	-	-	-	11,933,944 50	-	-	-
1866, . . .	4,340	1,980	1	-	1	6,272	19,615,795 00	-	-	-	19,615,795 00	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	9,934	5,664	1	154	-	15,753	\$41,157,139 50	-	-	-	\$41,157,139 50	\$2,062,089 49	-	5.01

AMERICAN POPULAR, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

[First policy issued June 14, 1866.]

1866, . . .	184	12	46	13	4	259	\$490,700 00	-	-	-	\$490,700 00	\$25,585 56	-	5.21
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ATLANTIC MUTUAL, ALBANY, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

[First policy issued May 8, 1866.]

1866, . . .	298	75	-	-	-	373	\$904,250 00	-	-	-	\$904,250 00	\$22,440 31	-	2.43
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BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R .	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends of Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for Life	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1864, . . .	18	1	—	—	—	19	\$42,500 00	—	\$42,500 00	—	—
1865, . . .	252	57	—	—	—	309	775,800 00	—	775,800 00	—	—
1866, . . .	531	83	—	—	3	617	1,735,200 00	—	1,735,200 00	—	—
Totals, . . .	801	141	—	—	3	945	\$2,553,500 00	—	\$2,553,500 00	\$74,880 01	2.93

CHARTER OAK, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1850, . . .	29	—	—	—	—	29	\$47,500 00	—	—	\$47,500 00	—	—
1851, . . .	160	—	—	1	—	161	297,950 00	—	—	297,950 00	—	—
1852, . . .	76	—	—	—	—	76	114,900 00	—	—	114,900 00	—	—
1853, . . .	153	—	—	—	—	153	242,650 00	—	—	242,650 00	—	—
1854, . . .	160	—	—	—	—	160	320,450 00	—	—	320,450 00	—	—
1855, . . .	146	—	—	—	—	146	272,300 00	—	—	272,300 00	—	—
1856, . . .	92	—	—	1	—	93	153,950 00	—	—	153,950 00	—	—
1857, . . .	201	—	—	1	—	202	380,000 00	—	—	380,000 00	—	—
1858, . . .	274	—	—	—	—	274	536,200 00	—	—	536,200 00	—	—
1859, . . .	223	4	—	1	—	233	527,000 00	—	—	527,000 00	—	—
1860, . . .	165	—	—	1	—	166	306,500 00	—	—	306,500 00	—	—
1861, . . .	109	5	—	—	—	114	217,200 00	—	—	217,200 00	—	—
1862, . . .	95	5	—	—	—	100	214,018 00	—	—	214,018 00	—	—
1863, . . .	318	122	—	7	—	447	1,060,200 00	—	—	1,060,200 00	—	—
1864, . . .	715	378	—	10	—	1,103	3,065,480 00	—	—	3,065,480 00	—	—

1865, . . .	917	1,539	1	4	—	2,751	\$7,287,650 00	—	—	—
1866, . . .	1,407	1,969	—	26	—	3,424	9,930,720 00	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	5,945	4,332	1	54	—	9,632	\$24,974,618 00	\$1,631,492 97	—	6.53

CONNECTICUT GENERAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1865, . . .	16	11	—	—	—	27	\$74,000 00	—	—	—
1866, . . .	194	183	—	—	—	382	776,250 00	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	210	199	—	—	—	409	\$850,250 00	\$30,036 45	—	3.53

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1847, . . .	194	—	—	—	—	105	\$413,876 00	—	—	—
1848, . . .	426	—	—	—	—	427	902,885 00	—	—	—
1849, . . .	1,126	—	—	—	—	1,127	2,634,462 50	—	—	—
1850, . . .	1,199	—	—	—	—	1,200	2,703,140 00	—	—	—
1851, . . .	881	—	—	—	—	882	1,974,260 00	—	—	—
1852, . . .	312	—	—	—	—	313	694,330 00	—	—	—
1853, . . .	283	—	—	—	—	285	746,685 00	—	—	—
1854, . . .	1,177	—	—	—	—	377	1,023,620 00	—	—	—
1855, . . .	294	—	—	—	—	295	780,330 00	—	—	—
1856, . . .	284	—	—	—	—	294	827,150 00	—	—	—
1857, . . .	285	—	—	—	—	286	779,125 00	—	—	—
1858, . . .	1,000	—	—	—	—	464	1,418,595 50	—	—	—
1859, . . .	501	—	—	—	—	564	1,579,909 00	—	—	—
1860, . . .	1,069	—	—	—	—	1,074	3,155,666 00	—	—	—
1861, . . .	816	—	—	—	—	818	2,365,765 00	—	—	—
1862, . . .	1,256	12	—	—	—	1,276	3,432,857 00	—	—	—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Policy up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1863,	2,959	498	-	33	-	8,490	\$9,201,340 00	-	\$9,201,340 00	-	-
1864,	4,610	1,704	2	5	-	6,921	17,332,249 00	-	17,332,249 00	-	-
1865,	4,832	2,063	1	-	-	7,296	21,640,305 00	-	21,640,305 00	-	-
1866,	7,270	3,084	-	13	47	10,414	36,028,270 00	-	36,028,270 00	-	-
Totals,	28,906	8,261	3	61	47	37,298	\$109,629,819 00	-	\$109,629,819 00	\$7,972,456.41	7.27
CONTINENTAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)											
1864,	2	10	-	-	-	-	\$32,000 00	-	\$32,000 00	-	-
1865,	38	238	1	1	6	-	453,700 00	-	453,700 00	-	-
1866,	88	230	9	3	419	-	1,413,400 00	-	1,413,400 00	-	-
Totals,	128	478	10	4	425	1,045	\$1,899,100 00	-	\$1,899,100 00	\$75,493 78	3.98
CONTINENTAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.) [First policy issued May 10, 1866.]											
1866,	236	72	-	1	-	300	\$977,600 00	-	\$977,600 00	\$26,227 27	2.68
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(Whole-Life Policies.) [First policy issued July 13, 1866.]											
1866,	47	14	4	-	-	65	\$273,500 00	-	\$273,500 00	\$9,999 11	8.66

EQUITABLE, New York, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1859, . . .	99	—	—	—	—	—	99	\$490,000 00	\$118,287 83	\$808,287 88	—	—
1860, . . .	257	—	—	—	—	—	258	897,035 00	190,926 85	1,087,961 85	—	—
1861, . . .	252	28	—	—	—	—	281	704,200 00	118,488 82	817,838 92	—	—
1862, . . .	589	1	—	—	—	—	606	1,449,040 00	138,847 47	1,587,887 47	—	—
1863, . . .	737	27	—	—	—	—	778	2,164,350 00	119,679 97	2,284,029 97	—	—
1864, . . .	1,291	102	—	—	—	—	1,413	4,405,872 00	95,157 47	4,501,086 47	—	—
1865, . . .	1,542	146	—	—	—	—	1,698	6,402,450 00	2,446 70	6,404,896 70	—	—
1866, . . .	3,877	835	—	—	—	—	4,227	17,214,400 00	—	17,214,400 00	—	—
Totals, . . .	8,644	634	16	62	4	9,360	\$33,727,354 00	\$778,284 11*	\$34,505,638 11	\$1,505,256 93	4.36	

GERMANIA, New York, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1860, . . .	69	1	—	—	—	70	\$214,000 00	—	—	\$214,000 00	—	—
1861, . . .	163	5	—	—	—	171	467,800 00	—	—	467,800 00	—	—
1862, . . .	363	5	—	—	—	369	714,500 00	—	—	714,500 00	—	—
1863, . . .	1,424	20	—	—	—	1,445	2,126,550 00	—	—	2,126,550 00	—	—
1864, . . .	1,785	99	—	—	—	1,893	3,027,800 00	—	—	3,027,800 00	—	—
1865, . . .	2,629	520	1	2	11	3,163	5,083,350 00	—	—	5,083,350 00	—	—
1866, . . .	2,870	1,045	—	8	5	3,928	6,692,000 00	—	—	6,692,000 00	—	—
Totals, . . .	9,303	1,695	1	17	23	11,039	\$18,326,000 00	—	—	\$18,326,000 00	\$772,568 09	4.22

* Including \$414,789.50 of temporary additions, payable with the policy only in case death occurs within the term of five years ending March 31, 1870.

GLOBE MUTUAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1. 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Prem- iums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Prem- ium and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1864, . . .	192	47	1	1	-	241	\$681,000 00	-	\$681,000 00	-	-
1865, . . .	1,115	140	-	2	-	1,257	8,691,250 00	-	8,691,250 00	-	-
1866, . . .	1,425	235	-	12	-	1,672	4,824,451 45	-	4,824,451 45	-	-
Totals, . . .	2,732	422	1	15	-	3,170	\$9,196,701 45	-	\$9,196,701 45.	\$308,730 49	3.36

GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

[First policy issued January 8, 1886.]

1866, . . .	144	69	1	3	-	217	\$594,000 00	-	-	\$594,000 00	\$30,807 92	5.19
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GUARDIAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1859, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	9	\$28,500 00	-	-	\$28,500 00	-	-
1860, . . .	82	-	-	1	-	88	188,600 00	-	-	188,600 00	-	-
1861, . . .	71	-	-	-	-	71	186,250 00	-	-	186,250 00	-	-
1862, . . .	208	2	-	3	-	213	383,718 00	-	-	383,718 00	-	-
1863, . . .	325	31	-	2	-	358	657,070 00	-	-	657,070 00	-	-
1864, . . .	636	110	-	1	-	747	1,579,200 00	-	-	1,579,200 00	-	-
1865, . . .	890	338	-	3	-	1,231	2,819,917 00	-	-	2,819,917 00	-	-

1866, . . .	1,116	441	8	6	1	1,567	\$8,827,055 00	-	-	\$8,827,055 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	8,837	922	8	16	1	4,279	\$9,620,310 00	-	-	\$9,620,310 00	\$415,508 00	4.82

HAHNEMANN, CLEVELAND, OHIO—(Whole-Life Policies.)

[Table includes policies issued to January 1, 1867, and shows net value at that date.]

1865, . . .	18	9	-	-	-	22	\$84,000 00	-	-	\$84,000 00	-	-
1866, . . .	420	85	-	-	1	506	1,227,500 00	-	-	1,227,500 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	438	94	-	-	1	528	\$1,311,500 00	-	-	\$1,311,500 00	\$38,060 04	2.90

HOME, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1860, . . .	158	-	-	1	-	159	\$412,700 00	-	-	\$412,700 00	-	-
1861, . . .	483	-	-	2	-	485	1,049,700 00	-	-	1,049,700 00	-	-
1862, . . .	451	-	-	-	1	452	1,049,100 00	-	-	1,049,100 00	-	-
1863, . . .	1,121	74	1	2	1	1,199	2,277,900 00	-	-	2,277,900 00	-	-
1864, . . .	1,371	169	-	-	-	1,540	8,022,700 00	-	-	8,022,700 00	-	-
1865, . . .	1,242	144	3	-	-	1,389	2,830,850 00	-	-	2,830,850 00	-	-
1866, . . .	1,675	260	8	4	6	1,948	4,555,466 00	-	-	4,555,466 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	6,451	647	7	9	8	7,122	\$15,198,416 00	-	-	\$15,198,416 00	\$784,551 50	4.83

KNICKERBOCKER, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.							Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	ANNUAL PREMIUMS.					Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.								
1853,	49	-	-	-	-	49	\$83,700 00	\$17,696 00	\$101,396 00	-	-	
1854,	36	-	-	-	-	36	84,400 00	15,492 00	99,892 00	-	-	
1855,	11	-	-	-	-	11	26,500 00	3,145 00	29,645 00	-	-	
1856,	14	-	-	-	-	14	35,500 00	2,873 00	38,373 00	-	-	
1857,	24	-	-	1	-	25	70,500 00	4,149 00	74,649 00	-	-	
1858,	41	-	-	-	1	42	127,400 00	12,503 00	139,903 00	-	-	
1859,	53	-	-	-	-	53	152,500 00	15,236 00	167,736 00	-	-	
1860,	45	1	-	-	-	46	143,500 00	11,550 00	155,050 00	-	-	
1861,	68	-	-	-	1	69	203,900 00	14,330 00	218,230 00	-	-	
1862,	124	7	-	1	2	134	326,250 00	4,911 00	331,161 00	-	-	
1863,	263	34	-	5	-	302	631,450 00	-	631,450 00	-	-	
1864,	508	105	-	1	-	614	1,406,450 00	-	1,406,450 00	-	-	
1865,	956	413	8	6	-	1,383	3,837,600 00	-	3,837,600 00	-	-	
1866,	2,130	1,563	10	14	-	3,717	11,863,450 00	313 00	11,863,763 00	-	-	
Totals,	4,322	2,123	18	28	4	6,495	\$18,993,100 00	\$102,108 00	\$19,095,298 00	\$893,838 72	4.68	

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK; N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1850, .	12					12		\$25,000 00	\$769 00	\$25,769 00	-	-
1851, .	128					128		368,700 00	13,267 00	381,967 00	-	-
1852, .	85					85		312,450 00	10,915 00	323,365 00	-	-

1853.	107	—	—	—	107	\$351,100 00	\$10,766 00	\$370,866 00	—	—
1854.	148	—	—	—	148	511,800 00	18,086 00	524,886 00	—	—
1855.	104	—	—	—	104	841,700 00	10,686 00	852,386 00	—	—
1856.	177	—	—	—	177	551,850 00	11,540 00	562,890 00	—	—
1857.	208	—	—	1	204	606,500 00	14,146 00	620,646 00	—	—
1858.	295	—	—	—	295	804,600 00	14,510 00	879,110 00	—	—
1859.	382	—	—	—	382	1,184,616 00	14,761 00	1,199,877 00	—	—
1860.	390	—	—	—	390	1,229,550 00	12,254 00	1,241,804 00	—	—
1861.	372	—	—	—	372	1,235,600 00	13,873 00	1,249,473 00	—	—
1862.	535	—	—	—	535	1,824,750 00	8,310 00	1,828,060 00	—	—
1863.	810	44	—	5	860	2,854,400 00	101 00	2,854,501 00	—	—
1864.	1,169	78	—	2	1,250	4,153,925 00	—	4,153,925 00	—	—
1865.	1,410	226	—	3	1,641	5,465,300 00	—	5,465,300 00	—	—
1866.	2,283	659	—	—	2,892	10,729,597 00	—	10,729,597 00	—	—
Totals,	8,560	1,007	4	11	9,582	\$32,610,938 00	\$152,984 00	\$32,763,922 00	\$2,248,041 46	6.86

MUTUAL LIFE, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1843.	92	—	—	—	92	\$309,850 00	\$237,494 26	\$547,344 26	—	—
1844.	116	—	—	—	116	844,000 00	252,538 27	596,538 27	—	—
1845.	226	—	—	—	226	607,350 00	434,224 88	1,041,574 88	—	—
1846.	248	—	—	—	248	545,750 00	384,845 12	930,595 12	—	—
1847.	313	—	—	—	313	854,345 00	592,111 32	1,436,456 32	—	—
1848.	380	—	—	—	380	952,000 00	624,038 81	1,576,038 81	—	—
1849.	470	—	—	—	470	1,162,700 00	690,842 22	1,853,542 22	—	—
1850.	380	—	—	—	380	795,150 00	468,171 13	1,263,321 13	—	—
1851.	270	—	—	—	270	568,700 00	318,945 53	887,645 53	—	—
1852.	305	—	—	—	305	836,550 00	435,862 02	1,272,412 02	—	—
1853.	351	—	—	—	351	992,000 00	467,089 12	1,459,089 12	—	—

MUTUAL LIFE—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1854,	511	-	-	1	1	513	\$1,372,237 00	\$594,893 47	\$1,967,130 47	-	-
1855,	628	-	-	1	-	629	2,105,310 00	816,588 64	2,921,898 64	-	-
1856,	866	-	-	1	-	867	2,641,750 00	919,915 98	3,561,665 98	-	-
1857,	791	-	-	-	-	791	2,438,250 00	731,523 62	3,169,773 62	-	-
1858,	845	-	-	-	-	845	2,720,300 00	716,724 14	3,437,024 14	-	-
1859,	979	-	-	2	-	981	2,968,825 00	688,594 12	3,657,419 12	-	-
1860,	1,037	-	1	1	4	1,043	3,212,850 00	648,271 46	3,861,121 46	-	-
1861,	748	3	-	6	5	762	2,396,275 00	426,686 69	2,822,961 69	-	-
1862,	1,061	19	2	6	1	1,089	3,007,600 00	430,817 55	3,438,417 55	-	-
1863,	1,585	92	11	18	2	1,708	5,070,725 00	415,695 56	5,486,420 56	-	-
1864,	2,391	365	22	14	-	2,792	9,011,175 00	464,874 39	9,476,049 39	-	-
1865,	3,226	1,294	82	6	-	4,558	16,188,807 00	461,919 85	16,650,726 85	-	-
1866,	6,297	2,749	169	14	-	9,229	32,788,725 00	254,063 19	33,042,788 19	-	-
Totals,	24,116	4,522	237	70	13	28,958	\$93,891,224 00	\$12,466,726 34	\$106,357,950 34	\$13,887,611 23	13.06

MUTUAL BENEFIT, NEWARK, N. J.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1845, .	108	-	-	-	-	108	\$406,300 00	-	\$406,300 00	-	-	-
1846, .	504	-	-	-	-	504	1,539,994 00	-	1,539,994 00	-	-	-
1847, .	445	-	-	-	-	445	1,327,100 00	-	1,327,100 00	-	-	-
1848, .	347	-	-	-	-	347	1,024,030 00	-	1,024,030 00	-	-	-

NATIONAL—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Premi- ums for Life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1859,	101	-	-	1	-	102	\$154,515 00	\$5,188 34	\$159,703 34	-	-
1860,	119	1	-	1	-	121	204,900 00	4,448 44	209,348 44	-	-
1861,	60	1	-	-	-	61	90,500 00	1,309 09	91,809 09	-	-
1862,	71	-	-	1	-	72	120,000 00	1,796 00	121,796 00	-	-
1863,	117	6	-	1	-	124	180,650 00	2,604 88	183,254 88	-	-
1864,	294	25	-	2	-	321	454,400 00	2,888 27	457,288 27	-	-
1865,	281	60	-	3	-	344	669,200 00	2,380 31	671,580 31	-	-
1866,	242	51	-	3	-	296	613,989 00	-	613,989 00	-	-
Totals,	1,829	144	-	12	-	1,985	\$3,399,385 00	\$101,400 35	\$3,500,785 35	\$365,534 67	10.44

NATIONAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1865,	83	25	-	-	4	112	\$333,500 00	-	\$333,500 00	-	-
1866,	243	83	-	-	6	332	966,200 00	-	966,200 00	-	-
Totals,	326	108	-	-	10	444	\$1,299,700 00	-	\$1,299,700 00	\$41,830 42	3.18

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL, NEWARK, N. J.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1865,	109	8	-	1	-	113	\$206,900 00	-	\$206,900 00	-	-
1866,	290	18	1	-	9	318	746,500 00	-	746,500 00	-	-
Totals,	399	21	1	1	9	431	\$953,400 00	-	\$953,400 00	\$24,700 77	2.59

NEW YORK LIFE, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)												
1845,	.	13	—	—	—	—	18	\$43,000 00	—	—	\$43,000 00	—
1846,	.	55	—	—	—	—	55	158,850 00	—	—	158,850 00	—
1847,	.	82	—	—	—	—	82	228,366 00	—	—	228,366 00	—
1848,	.	83	—	—	—	—	83	247,850 00	—	—	247,850 00	—
1849,	.	188	—	—	—	—	186	411,300 00	—	—	411,300 00	—
1850,	.	199	—	—	—	—	199	624,347 00	—	—	624,347 00	—
1851,	.	227	—	—	—	—	227	724,300 00	—	—	724,300 00	—
1852,	.	174	—	—	—	—	174	456,700 00	—	—	456,700 00	—
1853,	.	100	—	—	—	—	100	307,250 00	—	—	307,250 00	—
1854,	.	96	—	—	—	—	97	308,150 00	—	—	308,150 00	—
1855,	.	111	—	—	—	—	111	800,350 00	—	—	800,350 00	—
1856,	.	177	—	—	—	—	178	515,100 00	—	—	515,100 00	—
1857,	.	187	—	—	—	—	187	401,050 00	—	—	401,050 00	—
1858,	.	152	—	—	—	—	152	543,400 00	—	—	543,400 00	—
1859,	.	262	—	—	—	—	263	845,375 00	—	—	845,375 00	—
1860,	.	347	10	—	—	—	367	1,018,450 00	—	—	1,018,450 00	—
1861,	.	373	34	—	—	—	419	1,106,250 00	—	—	1,106,250 00	—
1862,	.	1,116	402	—	—	—	1,610	3,855,940 00	—	—	3,855,940 00	—
1863,	.	1,384	1,053	—	—	—	2,694	6,286,576 00	—	—	6,286,576 00	—
1864,	.	1,582	1,268	—	—	—	2,999	8,054,558 00	—	—	8,054,558 00	—
1865,	.	1,644	1,839	1	—	—	3,490	11,154,750 00	—	—	11,154,750 00	—
1866,	.	3,420	2,083	—	—	—	5,503	17,533,571 00	—	—	17,533,571 00	—
Totals,	.	11,867	6,692	2	533	—	19,094	\$55,119,978 00	—	—	\$55,119,978 00	8.11

NEW YORK STATE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)					
1866,	.	305	47	—	—
				852	\$862,500 00
				—	\$23,558 60
				—	2.78

[First policy issued June 6, 1866.]

NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK, N. Y.--(Whole-Life Policies.)

YEAR.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.							Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonns Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Prem- iums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Prem- ium and Paid up.	Exceptional.	Whole Policy Ber of Pol- icy						
1862, .	6	-	-	-	-	6	\$18,500 00	-	-	\$18,500 00	-	-
1863, .	226	4	-	1	-	231	598,600 00	-	-	598,600 00	-	-
1864, .	389	58	-	-	-	447	1,803,400 00	-	-	1,803,400 00	-	-
1865, .	686	194	-	2	-	882	2,653,750 00	-	-	2,653,750 00	-	-
1866, .	1,501	278	-	1	-	1,780	5,820,000 00	-	-	5,820,000 00	-	-
Totals, .	2,808	534	-	4	-	3,346	\$10,894,250 00	-	-	\$10,394,250 00	\$358,267 41	8.45

NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.--(Whole-Life Policies.)

1859, .	89	3	-	-	-	92	\$248,900 00	\$262 80	\$249,162 80	-	-	-
1860, .	176	8	-	1	1	186	383,050 00	590 93	383,640 93	-	-	-
1861, .	264	16	-	6	-	286	379,271 57	1,747 67	381,019 24	-	-	-
1862, .	475	82	-	10	-	567	647,083 47	3,557 19	650,640 66	-	-	-
1863, .	677	198	-	31	-	907	1,005,768 18	2,764 16	1,008,532 34	-	-	-
1864, .	1,608	962	-	41	-	2,615	3,450,031 27	248 68	3,450,279 95	-	-	-
1865, .	1,022	2,294	-	69	-	3,393	4,740,477 22	-	4,740,477 22	-	-	-
1866, .	1,099	2,817	-	2	-	3,921	6,886,450 00	-	6,886,450 00	-	-	-
Totals, .	5,410	6,380	16	160	1	11,967	\$17,741,031 71	\$9,171 43	\$17,750,203 14	\$1,040,029 96	5.86	

PHENIX MUTUAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1851, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	\$9,500 00	-	-	-	-	-
1852, . . .	57	-	-	-	-	-	57	65,200 00	-	-	-	-	-
1853, . . .	86	-	-	-	-	-	86	103,500 00	-	-	-	-	-
1854, . . .	129	-	-	-	-	-	129	152,800 00	-	-	-	-	-
1855, . . .	87	-	-	-	-	-	87	103,100 00	-	-	-	-	-
1856, . . .	89	-	-	-	-	-	89	116,400 00	-	-	-	-	-
1857, . . .	96	-	-	-	-	-	96	139,500 00	-	-	-	-	-
1858, . . .	99	-	-	-	-	-	99	113,500 00	-	-	-	-	-
1859, . . .	124	-	-	-	-	-	124	138,100 00	-	-	-	-	-
1860, . . .	176	-	-	-	-	-	176	210,500 00	-	-	-	-	-
1861, . . .	129	-	-	-	-	-	129	166,600 00	-	-	-	-	-
1862, . . .	322	11	-	-	-	7	341	610,634 00	-	-	-	-	-
1863, . . .	409	46	1	1	3	8	459	811,200 00	-	-	-	-	-
1864, . . .	759	302	4	4	5	-	1,070	1,762,450 00	-	-	-	-	-
1865, . . .	1,226	1,042	50	22	10	22	2,350	4,769,075 00	-	-	-	-	-
1866, . . .	2,180	419	8	151	32	151	2,790	6,463,209 00	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	5,977	1,820	64	57	173	8,091	\$15,735,268 00	\$15,735,268 00	-	-	\$819,722 70	-	5.21

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1865, . . .	21	8	-	-	-	29	\$146,000 00	-	-	-	-	-
1866, . . .	158	108	2	-	6	274	1,097,200 00	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	179	116	2	-	6	303	\$1,243,200 00	\$1,243,200 00	-	-	\$86,253 78	2.92

SECURITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1862, . . .	74	-	-	1	-	75	\$160,000 00	-	\$160,000 00	-	-
1863, . . .	928	17	-	1	-	846	735,950 00	-	735,950 00	-	-
1864, . . .	554	151	1	-	-	706	1,344,193 00	-	1,344,193 00	-	-
1865, . . .	527	623	1	-	-	1,151	2,481,200 00	-	2,481,200 00	-	-
1866, . . .	1,159	1,112	-	1	-	2,272	5,008,705 00	-	5,008,705 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	2,642	1,903	2	3	-	4,550	\$9,730,048 00	-	\$9,730,048 00	\$415,589 33	4.27

TRAVELERS', HARTFORD, CONN.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

[First life policy issued December 25, 1865.]

1866, . . .	169	127	—	—	—	296	\$820,750 00	—	—	\$820,750 00	\$24,189 40	2.95
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UNION MUTUAL, AUGUSTA, ME.—(Whole-Life Policies.)

1849, . . .	14	—	—	—	—	14	\$34,500 00	—	—	\$34,500 00	—	—
1850, . . .	808	—	—	1	—	809	701,775 00	—	—	701,775 00	—	—
1851, . . .	188	—	—	—	—	188	423,140 00	—	—	423,140 00	—	—
1852, . . .	81	—	—	—	—	81	174,350 00	—	—	174,350 00	—	—

UNITED STATES--Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1861,	250	-	-	-	-	250	\$496,150 00	-	\$496,150 00	-	-
1862,	272	8	-	-	1	276	557,412 00	-	557,412 00	-	-
1863,	539	16	1	5	2	563	1,354,485 00	-	1,354,485 00	-	-
1864,	696	66	-	10	8	780	1,715,920 00	-	1,715,920 00	-	-
1865,	631	136	2	11	8	788	1,904,000 00	-	1,904,000 00	-	-
1866,	1,082	315	1	8	2	1,408	3,405,880 00	-	3,405,880 00	-	-
Totals,	5,193	536	4	46	21	5,800	\$13,472,202 00	-	\$13,472,202 00	\$1,076,207 50	7.99

UNIVERSAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.--(Whole-Life Policies.)

1865,	16	14	-	-	-	30	\$218,500 00	-	\$218,500 00	-	-
1866,	438	630	1	1	43	1,163	3,583,840 00	-	3,583,840 00	-	-
Totals,	454	694	1	1	43	1,193	\$3,802,340 00	-	\$3,802,340 00	\$129,737 18	3.41

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)											
1860, . . .	182	—	—	1	—	188	\$419,248 11	\$62,911 47	\$482,159 58	—	—
1861, . . .	102	—	—	1	—	103	288,545 49	87,224 51	825,770 00	—	—
1862, . . .	178	—	—	2	—	175	404,505 69	39,991 28	444,496 97	—	—
1863, . . .	213	—	—	6	—	219	561,848 22	44,016 55	605,864 77	—	—
1864, . . .	393	42	—	19	—	455	1,160,117 75	52,154 70	1,212,272 45	—	—
1865, . . .	480	88	—	71	—	635	1,648,616 97	29,285 05	1,672,902 02	—	—
1866, . . .	995	95	—	82	—	1,125	2,762,120 53	1,414 19	2,763,534 75	—	—
Totals, . . .	2,488	220	5	182	—	2,845	\$7,240,002 79	\$266,997 75	\$7,507,000 54	\$451,391 51	6.01

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Whole-Life Policies.)											
1864, . . .	9	7	—	—	—	16	\$73,500 00	—	\$73,500 00	—	—
1865, . . .	500	42	1	4	—	547	1,747,250 00	—	1,747,250 00	—	—
1866, . . .	549	226	6	4	—	785	2,513,500 00	—	2,513,500 00	—	—
Totals, . . .	1,058	275	7	8	—	1,348	\$4,834,250 00	—	\$4,834,250 00	\$152,094 15	3.51

ALL THE COMPANIES COMBINED—(Whole-Life Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1888.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums for life.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1830,	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,000 00	-	\$2,000 00	-	-
1834,	2	-	-	-	-	2	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-
1835,	1	-	-	-	-	1	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-
1838,	2	-	-	-	-	2	4,500 00	-	4,500 00	-	-
1839,	1	-	-	-	-	1	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-
1840,	1	-	-	-	-	1	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-
1843,	92	-	-	-	-	92	309,850 00	\$287,494 26	547,344 26	-	-
1844,	170	1	-	3	-	174	521,700 00	252,538 27	774,238 27	-	-
1845,	444	1	-	3	-	448	1,320,850 00	441,241 28	1,762,091 28	-	-
1846,	993	1	-	1	-	995	2,654,594 00	402,016 61	3,056,610 61	-	-
1847,	1,234	-	-	4	-	1,238	3,249,986 00	603,273 07	3,853,259 07	-	-
1848,	1,431	1	-	1	-	1,433	3,523,615 00	650,227 23	4,173,842 23	-	-
1849,	2,262	2	-	3	-	2,267	5,571,662 50	705,813 29	6,277,475 79	-	-
1850,	2,596	-	-	4	-	2,600	6,037,662 00	490,957 42	6,528,619 42	-	-
1851,	2,885	-	-	6	-	2,891	5,550,800 00	354,882 58	5,905,682 53	-	-

1862,	.	.	.	1,000	1	-	8	-	1,004	\$3,915,880 00	\$404,000 67	\$4,370,880 67	-	-	-	-
1863,	.	.	.	1,756	-	-	4	-	1,760	4,240,755 00	531,809 57	4,781,564 57	-	-	-	-
1864,	.	.	.	2,078	4	-	2	1	2,085	5,488,607 00	630,589 20	6,125,196 20	-	-	-	-
1865,	.	.	.	2,037	4	-	5	-	2,046	5,600,200 00	641,754 86	6,651,044 86	-	-	-	-
1866,	.	.	.	2,820	-	-	28	-	2,848	7,793,587 00	958,193 30	8,751,780 30	-	-	-	-
1867,	.	.	.	2,718	-	-	16	2	2,772	7,574,875 00	777,204 05	8,352,079 05	-	-	-	-
1868,	.	.	.	3,534	36	-	7	1	3,578	10,412,275 50	760,929 30	11,173,204 80	-	-	-	-
1869,	.	.	.	4,947	73	2	16	1	5,041	14,486,290 00	863,801 23	15,290,091 23	-	-	-	-
1860,	.	.	.	6,845	89	1	35	5	6,975	19,167,714 11	940,048 88	20,107,762 99	-	-	-	-
1861,	.	.	.	5,987	139	-	40	12	6,128	16,248,407 06	613,691 44	16,862,098 50	-	-	-	-
1862,	.	.	.	10,028	618	3	153	7	10,812	26,954,204 16	625,360 33	27,579,564 54	-	-	-	-
1863,	.	.	.	18,306	2,880	23	471	128	21,758	58,317,089 40	587,089 34	58,904,078 74	-	-	-	-
1864,	.	.	.	28,408	9,006	48	764	109	38,837	97,698,448 02	616,401 76	98,312,844 78	-	-	-	-
1865,	.	.	.	34,614	20,207	286	512	507	56,076	153,324,233 17	496,081 91	153,820,265 08	-	-	-	-
1866,	.	.	.	60,824	26,536	394	283	1,401	88,888	270,416,125 01	255,790 39	270,671,915 39	-	-	-	-
Totals,					59,587	707	2,321	2,174			\$14,097,080 28	\$789,662,035 16	\$55,400,315 11			7.49

far these non-forfeiture plans have been of practical value to the insured in the several companies.

5. Exceptional policies, or those which do not come under either of the preceding heads. In other words, policies not on the ordinary annual nor single-premium plan, and in which the premiums are limited to some number *other* than five or ten ; *e. g.*, policies on the plan of *fifteen* or *twenty* annual payments.

The tables also show the amount of the reversionary dividends, or bonus additions to the policies issued in each year, in those companies which make their distribution of surplus wholly or in part upon this plan.

For reasons too well understood and conceded, at least in this country, to need argument, the valuation has been made by the net or mathematical premiums, and not by the gross or loaded premiums actually charged by the companies. This is not only well settled as the safe and correct method; but it has the merit of impartiality by subjecting all the companies to precisely the same tests. The mode of making the annual valuation in the foregoing particular, and also the rate of mortality, and the rate of interest to be assumed, are not prescribed by law, and are therefore presumed to be left to the discretion of the Commissioner. A net valuation based on the "combined experience" or "actuaries'" rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent., is, however, prescribed by statute for the purpose of ascertaining the term of temporary insurance on forfeited policies under the Act of 1861, and for determining the amount to be reserved by the home companies before distributing surplus, and as the legal standard for testing the solvency or soundness of any company doing business in this State. To this indirect legislative endorsement, it may be added that the official annual valuations in this State have heretofore been based on the actuaries' table of mortality, with interest at four per cent.; and these assumptions, at least for the purposes of governmental supervision, appear to have been approved by the leading actuaries, and the most experienced officers of Life Insurance Companies, in this country. The present Commissioner has seen no good reason for changing these assumptions, and they have been adopted in making the valuation of the present year.

The actuaries' rate of mortality, based on the experience of seventeen English Life Insurance Companies, expresses more

nearly than any other published table, the mortality of insured or selected lives, thus far experienced by American companies. So far as there is a difference, the American experience indicates a rate of mortality enough lower than that of the actuaries' table, and leaves a sufficient margin on the side of caution and prudence, to make the assumptions of the latter entirely safe.

The average rate of interest thus far received by American companies on their investments, probably exceeds six per cent. But remembering that Life Insurance contracts reach far ahead, it is safer to assume a future rate of interest lower than that which will probably be realized, than to assume one so high that the actual rate in the future may possibly fall below it.

For the official valuation of policies in the State of New York, the prescribed rates, both of mortality and interest, differ from those adopted here. The rate of mortality is that of Dr. Farr's English Life Table No. 3 for males. It expresses, with high claims to scientific accuracy, and with a beautiful graduation, the mortality of the whole male population of England, including unsound and diseased lives, as well as the selected lives with which Life Insurance deals. It represents a higher rate of mortality, and departs still more widely from the experience of American companies, than the actuaries' table. But whatever width of margin on the side of safety is gained by the adoption of the English Table No. 3, is more than lost by assuming interest at five per cent. instead of four, as is also required by the statute of New York. Unless perhaps in some exceptional cases, a valuation upon these assumptions will not require so large a reserve as one based on the actuaries' table with interest at four per cent.

If the wider margin is to be added to either assumption, it is quite as well to put it on the side of interest as on the side of mortality. The rate of interest is as much more likely to drop in the future to four per cent. than the mortality of the lives already insured is likely to fall to that of the English table, as the conditions which govern the value of money are less fixed and certain than the laws which express the duration of life. And if the standard of selection is likely to be depressed by the companies themselves, it will be more easy to adapt their future contracts and future valuations to such lower

standard, than to avoid the effect upon their existing contracts of assuming interest too high.

What is most needed to place Life Insurance in this country upon a correct scientific basis as regards the law of mortality, is a table based on the experience of the American companies, corrected and modified perhaps by observations on the mortality of the whole population, in order to supply the defects of insufficient experience, if not to provide against the tendency to a less careful selection of insurable lives. Until such a table is constructed, there seems to be at present no wiser course than to adhere to the actuaries' table.

A net valuation, and the assumptions of mortality and interest on which it is to be based, being determined, there are at least two methods which may be adopted for computing the value of policies. The one is that known as the *seriatim* method, which consists in computing separately, by the aid of tables or otherwise, the value of each policy. By the other, the policies are arranged into classes or groups according to common conditions or data, and those belonging to the same group are subjected to a single computation, or to distinct computations for the purpose of verifying the result, and their aggregate value thus obtained. Both methods have been pursued to some extent in making the present valuation. All the endowment policies of all the companies, and all the policies of every description of about one-half of the companies, have been valued by the *seriatim* method. All the single-premium, paid-up, and exceptional whole-life policies in the other companies, have been valued in the same manner. A portion of the remaining policies have also been valued *seriatim*. The rest have been classified and valued in masses or groups.

There appears to be no reason to doubt, and such is the testimony of experienced actuaries, that results may be obtained by the one method which are practically as correct and satisfactory as those got by the other.* But the experience of the Commissioner in making the present valuation has led to the belief that nothing is gained in point of convenience, or hardly of

* By way of testing the two methods by comparison, the same policies, to the amount of nearly \$8,000,000, were valued the present year by both methods, without the knowledge of the different computers. The results obtained varied by exactly \$89.92.

time, by the adoption of the method by classification ; provided, of course, convenient tables are ready at hand for the application of the other method. A careful and accurate classification, owing to the multiplication of the forms of policy now in use, involves a very considerable amount of labor, which is hardly more than compensated by the expeditious computations for which it prepares the way. A reason quite as cogent for the use of the *seriatim* method in public or official valuations, is found in the fact that by this method the results may be preserved on the registers in the most convenient form for the inspection of all parties interested, and their correctness may be with less difficulty tested or proved.

The *seriatim* method of valuation is rendered practicable, or possible even, on a large scale, only by the aid of tables interpolated for months or days. For the ready valuation of all the forms of policy now in use, some ten or twelve different sets of tables at least are required. When the Commissioner entered upon his duties, he found the office wholly without these labor-saving aids. It contained nothing for this purpose except the long and formidable lists of policies. Some portion of these had been previously valued *seriatim* ; but the work already done could not be made available without the necessary appliances to continue and complete it ; and these could not be seasonably obtained, if at all. The insurance year was drawing to a close ; a partial resort to the other method, or an entire abandonment of the valuation, were the only alternatives, and there was no hesitation in choosing the former.

It is not intended by this reference to some of the difficulties under which the valuation was undertaken, to apologize for any assumed want of correctness in the results here presented, so far as they depend on the methods pursued in making it. To assume, however, that the work is entirely free from inaccuracies, would be to assume quite too much. The mere addition of perhaps five or six thousand long columns of figures without mistake, is hardly to be expected. The Commissioner has been aided in the valuation by careful and experienced clerks, and by accurate and competent mathematicians ; and to the laborious and cheerful zeal with which they have enlisted in the work, he is largely indebted for whatever success has been achieved. If errors have crept in, as quite possibly they have, it is in spite

of the utmost anxiety to avoid them; and it is believed with some confidence that they do not appreciably affect the general correctness and reliability of the results. If even slight injustice has been unconsciously done to any company, or if the interests of the public have not been properly guarded, by reason of such errors, it will no where be more regretted than where the responsibility must attach.*

● To Massachusetts belongs the honor of having first established a system of public supervision of Life Insurance which includes an official valuation of policies. The necessity of the valuation to an effective supervision, arises from the peculiar nature of the business of Life Insurance. In this peculiarity lies its greatest danger—the opportunity for fraud or fatal error. Life Insurance reverses the laws which govern all other commercial enterprises and investments. In the latter the expenditure comes first, and the profits, if any, come afterwards. In the *first* years of a Life Insurance Company, its treasury overflows with the incoming premiums, while its liabilities are postponed for the lifetime of a generation. For more than thirty years it furnishes a constant margin for plunder or perversion of its funds, while its ultimate failure, though certain if the opportunity is improved, is still remote. Unless its condition is probed by some decisive test, it exhibits no necessary symptoms of its insolvency until the claims by death begin to equal or exceed the premium receipts; and this period will not ordinarily be reached until nearly forty years from its start.

The prospective liabilities of the companies doing business in this State, amounting as they now stand to \$872,000,000, though postponed during the life of the insured, or at least for a term of years, will mature with the certain event of death, and many of them much sooner. To meet these enormous obligations, the companies are receiving from their 300,000 policy-holders annual payments of comparatively small sums. A considerable portion of these must be sacredly set apart, and allowed to accumulate at compound interest, as a fund to pay the future losses.

* It is proper to add for the satisfaction of those who deem the *seriatim* method more reliable, that steps are being taken to complete the required sets of tables, and that the succeeding valuation is already begun, and may be finished, wholly upon that method.

It is to answer year by year the all-important question whether *enough* has been so reserved, and is securely invested, that the annual valuation is made one of the duties of public supervision.

The necessity of *some* accumulation in Life Insurance is apparent to the most casual reflection. Even if the annual payments continue to the end of life, it is obvious that so long as they are distributed in equal sums over all the years of life, while the risk increases with the age, there must be a deficiency in the premiums of the later years, which can be made up only by reserving the excess of the earlier premiums.

But the necessity for accumulation becomes more strikingly apparent in view of the general adoption of the ten-year and other like plans, by which the payments, instead of continuing through the whole term of the policy, are all brought within its first years; or by which, in other words, the policy is paid for much more largely in advance. To take an extreme case: suppose all the policies of a given company are on the ten-year plan, 10,000 persons at the age of thirty having taken out whole-life policies for \$1,000 each. The policies, amounting to \$10,000,000, will all have been paid for when the insured attain the age of forty, and the income of the company from premiums will then cease. In the meantime, if the mortality of the insured is that of the actuaries' table, 885 only will have died, and the calls upon the funds of the company for the payment of losses will have amounted to \$885,000. There remains no provision for the \$9,115,000 of losses yet to accrue, unless enough has been reserved out of the premiums already paid, and is in process of accumulation, to meet them as they fall due. If the premiums had been distributed over the whole life instead of limited to ten, there would still have been need for accumulation; but it would not have been nearly so great. The point to be observed is the necessity for a larger reserve and more rapid accumulation, which the limitation of premiums imposes on the companies.

The policies on the plan of ten annual payments now constitute about 23 per cent., and including the five-year and other like plans, about 25 per cent. of the whole. All of these policies are the growth of the last four or five years. One-half of the whole are of the last year's growth. The effect of this large infusion of limited-premium policies is to increase very percept-

ibly the ratio of the required reserve to the amount insured. It does not increase the legitimate hazards of the business, nor necessarily endanger the stability of the companies. On the contrary it adds to their resources and strength. But it *does* increase the peculiarity of the business. It enhances the moral hazards. By enlarging the present volume of the premiums, while it brings the day of settlement no nearer, it adds to the opportunity and temptation to plunder the future by extravagant expenditure, excessive dividends, or other misappropriation of the funds. It imposes upon the guardians of these funds the duty of more carefully husbanding their resources to meet the liabilities of a remote but certain future, and enforces the importance of a frequent comparison of the required reserve with the actual accumulations and assets of the companies.

The precise mode in which a valuation of the policies of a company decides the question whether the company has been true to the assumptions on which its business proceeds, and which if obeyed make a Life Insurance Company one of the most stable and secure of all human institutions,—in other words, how the valuation determines the solvency or soundness of a company, or the reverse,—is often not very clearly apprehended. The ordinary import of the term *valuation* is that of estimating the value or worth of a contract or thing; and its technical meaning as applied to policies of Life Insurance is substantially the same. A policy may be valued for two purposes, by different processes and with different results,—either to ascertain its value or worth to the company, or in other words the pecuniary loss which its discontinuance would involve to the company,—or to ascertain its value or worth to the insured. It is with reference to the latter that the term is here used, and the official valuation made.

The precise thing intended would, however, be more easily understood if, as in fire and marine insurance, it was described as the process of computing the premium reserve, or ascertaining the amount required to re-insure all the outstanding risks of a Life Insurance Company; for valuing the policies of a Life Insurance Company is nothing more nor less than the process of arriving at this result. The thing sought to be accomplished, and the reasons for it, are the same in Life as in fire insurance. A fire insurance company, to be sound, must have over and

above all its other liabilities, funds equal to the amount of all the unearned premiums, or what is the same thing, funds sufficient to re-insure with another sound company all its outstanding risks. Nothing more nor less than this is required of a Life Insurance Company. The liability of a fire insurance company on a given policy is for that part of the premium paid by the insured which the company has not earned by carrying the risk; and this unearned premium is also the *value* of the policy to the insured. So the liability of a company on a policy of Life Insurance, and in like manner the *value* of the policy to the insured, is precisely the amount of the unearned premium, or the excess with interest of the premiums actually paid over what the company has earned by carrying the risk.

In fire insurance, where the policies are of uniform duration, and the risks are commencing and expiring at regular intervals, the liability for re-insurance is ascertained, or in the phraseology of Life Insurance, an approximate *valuation* of the policies is made, by taking fifty per cent. of the premiums received on outstanding risks, it being assumed that the policies have on the average half run out. But in Life Insurance, where the conditions of the policies vary almost endlessly with the age of the insured, the term of insurance, and with other features of the contract, this shorthand method is not applicable; though results which approximate very nearly to exact accuracy may be obtained by several methods which depend on the same law of average. The *rationale* of an exact valuation is however quite within the ordinary comprehension.

Life Insurance proceeds upon two principal assumptions,—the law of mortality, and the rate of interest on money. Assuming that a given table of mortality correctly expresses the rate of decrease of a large number of lives, and that a certain rate of interest will be realized in the future on invested capital, it is not difficult, though somewhat laborious, to ascertain the exact average cost or premium for insuring a life at any given age, assuming that there will be no expenditures other than for claims on policies. To meet the probable expenses of the business and other contingencies, there is added to this net or mathematical premium a percentage of margin or loading, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent., making the gross or actual premium charged. But it must be assumed that this margin

or loading will be used up year by year in expenses or dividends, and no profit from this source can be safely anticipated as present assets. Consequently the valuation must be based on the net or mathematical premium without the loading.

By the actuaries' table of mortality, with interest at four per cent., the net annual premium for a whole-life policy of \$1,000, commencing at the age of 30, is \$16.97. The corresponding premium for a policy commencing at the age of 40, is \$23.68. The difference is \$6.71. Supposing then a company has taken a risk for \$1,000 at the age of 30, and carried it ten years, or until the insured is aged 40, and then wishes to transfer the risk or re-insure it with another company—how much must the first company pay the second for assuming the risk? The latter company, taking the risk as a new one at the age of 40, would charge a net annual premium of \$23.68; but it will actually receive from the policy-holder only the net annual premium corresponding to the age of 30, or \$16.97. This annual difference of \$6.71, running through the remaining years of the policy, must be *made up* to the company taking, by the company transferring, the risk. In other words, the latter company must pay the former the *present value of a life annuity* of \$6.71, commencing at the age of 40.* This is the amount of the premium reserve required, or the liability for re-insurance, on this particular policy; for though the company may not desire to re-insure the risk, it must have the ability to do so. It also represents the *value* of the policy to the insured. It is what he has paid in excess of the risk carried by the company. It is the amount of his unearned premiums. The company must have reserved this amount out of the premiums already paid.

Ascertaining upon the same general principle the unearned premium on *all* the outstanding policies, or technically speaking, the *value* of all the policies, the whole amount of the required premium reserve is found; and by comparing the required with the *actual* reserve, or net assets of the company, its soundness or unsoundness is revealed; and in no other way

* The same result may be obtained by taking from the net *single* premium for a policy to be issued at the age of 40, the present value of the future net annual premiums for the age of 30, the actual age of issue in the case supposed.

can the revelation be made. It answers the vital question in life insurance, whether the company is accumulating for the future that portion of its current premiums which belongs to the future.

If it can once be fairly believed that there is no mystery surrounding the process technically called *valuation*, too deep for ordinary ken, its reasons and importance may be better, or at least more generally, understood.

INCREASE OF ENDOWMENT—ASSURANCE.

Next to the introduction of policies on the limited-premium and non-forfeiture plans, the rapid advance in the number and proportion of endowment-assurance policies is worthy of notice. By reference to the table on page xiv, it will be observed that, while this is not a new form of contract, these policies have increased from 272 in 1858, and 7,007 in 1864, to a total of 44,231 at the close of the last insurance year. In the year first named they were less than one per cent., and, as late as 1864 less than five per cent., of the whole number of policies. They now constitute over fourteen per cent. of the outstanding insurance.

The effect of this large influx of term insurance policies combined with endowment, upon the business and stability of the companies, is unquestionably salutary. It diminishes the actual hazards so far as they depend on the correctness of the assumption of mortality, the one feature acting as a counterpoise to the other. It also diminishes the moral hazards; for while the effect of these policies, like those on the ten-year plan, is to require a much larger reserve and more rapid accumulation, unlike them, they shorten the term of the contract, and keep the day of payment in more immediate prospect.

To the insured, they change somewhat the motive and effect of insurance. The whole-life policy secures no direct pecuniary benefit to the insured himself, in any contingency. It is a provision wholly for those who survive him. Endowment combined with insurance has the double aspect and advantage of providing for the dependents of the insured, and contingently for the insured himself. It secures the former against the loss of his life, while it has a pecuniary value to them; and when the condition is reversed, and instead of having a value it becomes a

ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES

(INCLUDING A FEW SIMPLE ENDOWMENTS) OF FORTY-THREE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS, OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 1, 1868, WITH THEIR NET VALUE AT THAT DATE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF ISSUE, AND THE PLAN OR NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE, EACH YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, INCLUSIVE.

HOME COMPANIES.

BERKSHIRE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Div- dends or Bonns Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1868.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- ums and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1858,	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,000 00	-	\$2,000 00	\$620 52	31.03
1860,	18	-	-	-	-	18	22,000 00	-	22,000 00	5,473 72	24.88
1861,	28	-	-	-	-	28	33,500 00	-	33,500 00	7,982 85	23.83
1862,	30	-	-	-	-	30	38,750 00	-	38,750 00	6,889 84	17.78
1863,	35	-	-	-	-	35	54,000 00	-	54,000 00	7,816 26	14.47
1864,	46	23	1	-	-	70	193,800 00	-	193,800 00	28,142 16	14.52
1865,	119	44	-	-	-	163	375,000 00	-	375,000 00	35,949 06	9.59
1866,	392	67	-	1	-	460	1,379,200 00	-	1,379,200 00	65,759 43	4.77
Totals,	664	134	1	1	-	800	\$2,098,250 00	-	\$2,098,250 00	\$158,633 84	7.56

ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES

(INCLUDING A FEW SIMPLE ENDOWMENTS,) OF FORTY-THREE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS, OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 1, 1866, WITH THEIR NET VALUE AT THAT DATE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF ISSUE, AND THE PLAN OR NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE, EACH YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, INCLUSIVE.

HOME COMPANIES.

BERKSHIRE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1858, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,000 00	-	\$2,000 00	\$620 52	31.03
1860, . . .	13	-	-	-	-	13	22,000 00	-	22,000 00	5,473 72	24.88
1861, . . .	23	-	-	-	-	28	33,500 00	-	33,500 00	7,982 85	23.83
1862, . . .	30	-	-	-	-	30	38,750 00	-	38,750 00	6,889 84	17.78
1863, . . .	35	-	-	-	-	35	54,000 00	-	54,000 00	7,816 26	14.47
1864, . . .	46	23	1	-	-	70	193,800 00	-	193,800 00	28,142 16	14.52
1865, . . .	119	44	-	-	-	163	375,000 00	-	375,000 00	85,949 06	9.59
1866, . . .	392	67	-	1	-	460	1,379,200 00	-	1,379,200 00	65,759 43	4.77
Totals, . .	664	134	1	1	-	800	\$2,098,250 00	-	\$2,098,250 00	\$158,633 84	7.56

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL, BOSTON, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

1863, . . .	2	1	—	—	—	8	\$9,000 00	—	—	\$9,000 00	\$1,530 67	17.01
1864, . . .	9	2	—	—	—	11	23,500 00	—	—	23,500 00	2,282 76	9.50
1865, . . .	99	8	—	—	—	110	278,000 00	—	—	278,000 00	22,877 55	8.23
1866, . . .	662	108	1	—	—	671	1,434,000 00	—	—	1,434,000 00	67,795 27	4.78
Totals, . .	672	119	1	—	—	795	\$1,744,500 00	—	—	\$1,744,500 00	\$94,436 25	5.41

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

1859, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	\$1,000 00	—	—	\$1,000 00	\$250 67	25.07
1861, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,000 00	—	—	1,000 00	454 98	45.50
1862, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,000 00	—	—	2,000 00	261 73	13.09
1863, . . .	4	—	—	—	—	4	10,000 00	—	—	10,000 00	2,053 68	20.54
1864, . . .	11	—	—	—	—	12	21,864 00	—	—	21,864 00	2,501 55	11.44
1865, . . .	146	1	—	—	—	147	333,000 00	—	—	333,000 00	28,068 44	8.43
1866, . . .	471	—	—	—	—	471	919,750 00	—	—	919,750 00	43,297 26	4.71
Totals, . .	635	1	—	—	—	637	\$1,288,614 00	—	—	\$1,288,614 00	\$76,888 31	5.97

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, BOSTON, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

1857, . . .	6	—	—	—	—	6	\$19,000 00	—	—	\$19,000 00	\$8,750 55	46.06
1858, . . .	5	—	—	—	—	5	13,000 00	—	—	13,000 00	5,130 86	39.47
1859, . . .	9	—	—	—	—	9	14,300 00	—	—	14,300 00	3,941 85	27.57
1860, . . .	18	—	—	—	—	18	49,500 00	—	—	49,500 00	14,196 39	28.68

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cles.					
1861,	26	-	-	-	-	26	\$72,500 00	-	\$72,500 00	\$17,465 57	24.09
1862,	35	-	-	-	-	35	105,500 00	-	105,500 00	24,379 16	23.11
1863,	75	-	1	-	-	76	209,600 00	-	209,600 00	46,892 72	22.37
1864,	120	-	-	-	-	120	882,500 00	-	882,500 00	65,905 27	17.23
1865,	352	12	-	-	-	364	1,063,750 00	-	1,063,750 00	109,813 68	10.32
1866,	1,757	80	-	-	-	1,837	4,235,000 00	-	4,235,000 00	227,392 77	5.37
Totals,	2,403	92	1	-	-	2,496	\$6,164,650 00	-	\$6,164,650 00	\$523,868 82	8.50

STATE MUTUAL, WORCESTER, MASS.—(Endowment Policies.)

1866,	84	-	-	-	-	84	\$147,000 00	-	\$147,000 00	\$7,163 20	4.87
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COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

ÆTNA, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

1862,	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00	\$219 12	21.91
1864,	114	-	-	-	-	114	254,550 00	-	254,550 00	41,650 08	16.86

1865, .	1,189	98	-	-	1,282	\$2,582,613 00	-	-	\$2,582,613 00	\$297,688 12	11.14
1866, .	3,992	1,500	1	-	5,498	14,150,296 40	-	-	14,150,296 40	622,800 08	2.41
Totals, .	5,246	1,598	1	-	6,840	\$16,988,458 40	-	-	\$10,988,458 40	\$951,918 80	5.00

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

First policy issued June 14, 1888.]

[illegible]

ATLANTIC MUTUAL, ALBANY, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

[First policy issued May 8, 1888.]

1886, . . .	79	41	-	-	-	120	\$323,600 00	-	\$323,600 00	\$16,189 14	5.00
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BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1864, .	7	-	-	-	-	7	\$17,000 00	-	-	\$17,000 00	\$2,208 31	12.99
1865, .	156	-	-	-	-	156	885,000 00	-	-	885,000 00	84,838 74	9.05
1866, .	165	123	-	-	-	288	1,117,200 00	-	-	1,117,200 00	69,019 60	6.18
Totals, .	328	123	-	-	-	451	\$1,519,200 00	-	-	\$1,519,200 00	\$106,066 65	6.98

CHARTER OAK, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1858, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	\$6,000 00	-	\$6,000 00	\$2,461 95	41.03
1863, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	6	12,500 00	-	12,500 00	2,971 58	23.77
1864, . . .	103	2	-	-	-	105	435,000 00	-	435,000 00	58,227 34	13.39
1865, . . .	346	31	-	-	-	377	885,640 00	-	885,640 00	88,158 99	9.95
1866, . . .	526	415	-	-	-	941	2,124,575 00	-	2,124,575 00	122,182 88	5.75
Totals, . . .	983	448	-	-	-	1,431	\$3,463,715 00	-	\$3,463,715 00	\$274,002 74	7.91

CONNECTICUT GENERAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

1865, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3	\$8,000 00	-	\$8,000 00	\$808 10	10.10
1866, . . .	80	88	-	-	-	118	231,000 00	-	231,000 00	10,531 91	4.56
Totals, . . .	82	89	-	-	-	121	\$239,000 00	-	\$239,000 00	\$11,340 01	4.74

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

1847, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,500 00	-	\$2,500 00	\$1,427 58	57.10
1849, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	3,600 00	-	3,600 00	1,237 82	34.39
1850, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	2,196 00	54.90

1859,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$2,000 00	\$521 17	26.06
1862,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 00	42 52	8.50
1863,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 00	499 75	12.49
1864,	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207,550 00	25,545 15	12.81
1865,	488	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,247,420 00	112,531 63	9.02
1866,	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,696,392 00	211,341 39	4.50
Totals,	1,197	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$6,167,962 00	\$355,343 11	5.75

CONTINENTAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

1865,	79	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$131,000 00	\$13,063 61	9.97
1866,	140	140	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	636,900 00	82,732 86	5.14
Totals,	219	147	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	\$767,900 00	\$45,796 47	5.96

CONTINENTAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

[First policy issued May 10, 1866.]

1866,	535	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1,529,600 00	\$92,916 75	6.07
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ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(Endowment Policies.)

[First policy issued July 14, 1866.]

1866,	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$150,000 00	\$9,108 89	6.07
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EQUITABLE, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1859, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	8	\$25,500 00	\$2,206 01	\$27,706 01	\$10,107 91	39.64
1860, . . .	27	-	-	-	-	27	73,200 00	8,476 07	81,676 07	23,877 13	32.62
1861, . . .	81	-	-	-	-	31	70,500 00	10,395 77	80,895 77	17,813 01	25.27
1862, . . .	81	-	-	-	-	81	200,500 00	13,650 45	214,150 45	37,836 84	18.87
1863, . . .	179	-	-	-	-	179	612,000 00	32,603 11	644,603 11	106,566 24	17.41
1864, . . .	551	-	-	3	-	554	1,767,158 00	23,612 14	1,790,770 14	192,438 40	10.89
1865, . . .	612	17	-	-	-	630	2,528,200 00	809 52	2,529,009 52	172,458 74	6.82
1866, . . .	1,289	84	-	-	2	1,975	6,038,000 00	-	6,038,000 00	233,634 39	3.87
Totals, . . .	2,778	101	1	3	2	2,885	\$11,315,058 00	\$91,753 07*	\$11,406,811 07	\$794,732 66	6.97

GERMANIA, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1861, . . .	4	-	-	2	-	6	\$3,579 02	-	\$3,579 02	\$1,163 78	32.52
1862, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	178 55	17.85
1863, . . .	44	-	-	-	-	44	45,252 61	-	45,252 61	7,610 59	16.82
1864, . . .	248	20	-	-	-	268	606,906 15	-	606,906 15	38,628 20	6.36
1865, . . .	169	-	1	1	-	171	310,000 00	-	310,000 00	26,944 76	8.69
1866, . . .	362	-	-	-	-	362	898,600 00	-	898,600 00	38,264 72	4.26
Totals, . . .	828	20	1	3	-	852	\$1,865,337 78	-	\$1,865,337 78	\$112,790 30	6.05

GLOBE MUTUAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1864, . . .	68	1	-	-	-	69	\$155,000 00	-	-	\$155,000 00	\$19,319 37	12.46
1865, . . .	317	1	-	-	-	818	769,000 00	-	-	769,000 00	68,777 41	8.94
1866, . . .	780	-	-	-	-	780	1,598,000 00	-	-	1,598,000 00	71,578 29	4.48
Totals, . . .	1,165	2	-	-	-	1,107	\$2,522,000 00	-	-	\$2,522,000 00	\$159,675 07	6.83

GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

[First policy issued January 8, 1866.]

1866, . . .	34	19	-	-	-	53	\$149,000 00	-	-	\$149,000 00	\$11,967 78	8.03
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GUARDIAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1859, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000 00	-	-	\$1,000 00	\$585 42	58.54
1860, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	4,000 00	-	-	4,000 00	2,156 57	53.92
1861, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	3,000 00	-	-	3,000 00	496 35	16.54
1862, . . .	21	-	-	-	-	21	27,200 00	-	-	27,200 00	4,416 30	16.23
1863, . . .	140	1	-	-	-	141	199,950 00	-	-	199,950 00	41,278 80	20.65
1864, . . .	141	-	-	-	-	141	211,500 00	-	-	211,500 00	28,137 34	13.30
1865, . . .	170	2	-	-	-	172	338,500 00	-	-	338,500 00	35,172 55	10.39
1866, . . .	221	1	-	-	-	222	529,000 00	-	-	529,000 00	25,936 31	4.90
Totals, . . .	698	4	-	-	-	702	\$1,314,150 00	-	-	\$1,314,150 00	\$138,179 64	10.52

* Including \$33,236.91 of temporary additions, payable with the policy only in case death occurs within the term of five years ending March 31, 1870.

HAHNEMANN, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—(Endowment Policies.)

[Table includes policies issued to January 1, 1867, and shows net value at that date,]

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured,	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1866, . . .	27	18	-	-	-	. 45	\$79,500 00	- -	\$79,500 00	\$4,870 41	5.62

HOME, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1861, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	14	\$27,500 00	-	-	\$27,500 00	\$8,818 73	32.07
1862, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	8	15,500 00	-	-	15,500 00	3,920 05	25.29
1863, . . .	26	-	-	-	-	25	44,500 00	-	-	44,500 00	6,655 26	14.96
1864, . . .	44	-	-	-	-	44	64,200 00	-	-	64,200 00	6,067 01	9.45
1865, . . .	123	14	-	1	8	141	237,667 90	-	-	237,667 90	18,266 37	7.69
1866, . . .	513	158	-	1	8	680	1,488,360 00	-	-	1,488,360 00	76,687 77	5.15
Totals, . . .	727	172	-	2	11	912	\$1,877,727 90	-	-	\$1,877,727 90	\$120,415 19	6.41

KNICKERBOCKER, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1859, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	\$6,000 00	-	-	\$6,000 00	\$1,552 03	25.87
1860, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	9	14,350 00	-	-	14,350 00	4,731 77	32.97
1861, . . .	13	-	-	-	-	13	21,000 00	-	-	21,000 00	6,838 65	30.16
1862, . . .	18	-	-	-	-	18	46,100 00	-	-	46,100 00	10,915 81	23.68

1863,	-	-	56	\$197,850 00	-	-	\$197,850 00	28.80
1864,	-	-	03	236,500 00	-	-	236,500 00	22.02
1865,	-	-	59	127,000 00	-	-	127,000 00	11.86
1866,	-	-	456	1,282,650 00	-	-	1,282,650 00	5.50
Total	-	-	576	\$1,931,750 00	-	-	\$1,931,750 00	10.78

MANHATTAN, New York, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1854,	8	-	-	\$11,000 00	-	-	\$11,000 00	56.20
1855,	2	-	-	10,000 00	-	-	10,000 00	58.91
1856,	3	-	-	7,000 00	-	-	7,000 00	55.77
1857,	1	-	-	2,600 00	-	-	2,600 00	47.55
1858,	2	-	-	15,000 00	-	-	15,000 00	22.22
1859,	3	-	-	4,000 00	-	-	4,000 00	26.95
1860,	5	-	-	20,500 00	-	-	20,500 00	19.81
1861,	4	-	-	17,500 00	-	-	17,500 00	28.55
1862,	23	-	-	71,000 00	-	-	71,000 00	14.10
1863,	45	-	-	137,500 00	-	-	137,500 00	16.13
1864,	72	-	-	263,500 00	-	-	263,500 00	13.70
1865,	66	-	-	802,500 00	-	-	802,500 00	11.10
1866,	195	-	-	1,286,200 00	-	-	1,286,200 00	6.00
Totals,	424	-	-	\$2,647,700 00	-	-	\$2,647,700 00	10.07

MUTUAL LIFE, New York, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1855,	2	-	-	\$7,500 00	-	-	\$7,500 00	54.30
1856,	25	-	-	78,500 00	-	-	78,500 00	46.89
1857,	33	-	-	117,800 00	-	-	117,800 00	55.58
1858,	59	-	-	217,800 00	-	-	217,800 00	55.13

MUTUAL LIFE—Continued.

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1866.	Ratio of Value to Amount
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cles.					
1859, .	42	-	-	-	-	42	\$117,250 00	\$20,601 08	\$137,851 08	\$54,021 75	39.19
1860, .	72	-	-	-	-	72	214,500 00	85,237 15	249,737 15	85,716 55	34.32
1861, .	73	-	-	-	-	73	264,900 00	34,651 62	299,551 62	75,837 98	25.32
1862, .	113	-	-	-	-	113	379,200 00	41,027 42	420,227 42	97,322 87	23.16
1863, .	282	1	-	-	-	283	973,500 00	61,290 97	1,034,790 97	185,620 24	17.94
1864, .	417	2	-	-	-	423	1,477,800 00	68,884 65	1,546,684 65	240,965 08	15.58
1865, .	741	293	-	-	-	1,034	4,009,600 00	98,946 68	4,108,546 68	482,419 27	11.74
1866, .	1,965	988	3	3	-	2,959	10,495,050 00	61,342 17	10,556,392 17	633,095 85	.6.00
Totals, .	3,824	1,284	7	3	-	5,118	\$18,352,900 00	\$520,068 57	\$18,872,968 57	\$2,133,671 63	11.31

MUTUAL BENEFIT, NEWARK, N. J.—(Endowment Policies.)

1859, .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00	\$576 01	57.60
1860, .	2	-	-	-	-	2	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	1,478 61	36.96
1862, .	19	-	-	-	-	19	73,000 00	-	73,000 00	19,596 86	21.36
1863, .	45	-	-	-	-	45	225,100 00	-	225,100 00	58,299 35	25.90
1864, .	102	1	-	-	-	103	412,500 00	-	412,500 00	87,954 91	21.32
1865, .	141	-	-	-	-	141	463,575 00	-	463,575 00	54,219 51	11.70
1866, .	242	36	4	-	-	284	829,450 00	-	829,450 00	42,213 15	5.09
Totals, .	552	39	4	-	-	595	\$2,008,625 00	-	\$2,008,625 00	\$264,337 90	13.16

NATIONAL, MONTPELIER, VT.—(Endowment Policies.)

1859, . . .	8	—	—	—	—	3	\$3,000 00	\$162 10	\$3,162 10	\$878 82	27.79
1860, . . .	10	—	—	—	—	10	11,500 00	80 08	11,580 08	2,054 51	17.82
1861, . . .	4	—	—	—	—	4	4,000 00	—	4,000 00	1,157 80	28.94
1862, . . .	20	—	—	—	—	20	27,500 00	—	27,500 00	5,190 81	18.87
1863, . . .	22	—	—	—	—	22	88,000 00	—	88,000 00	7,210 52	21.85
1864, . . .	29	—	—	—	—	29	49,000 00	227 21	49,227 21	7,546 45	15.38
1865, . . .	52	—	—	—	—	52	104,100 00	—	104,100 00	7,771 61	7.47
1866, . . .	92	5	—	—	—	97	189,900 00	—	189,900 00	6,916 70	8.64
Totals, . .	232	5	—	—	—	287	\$422,000 00	\$419 84	\$422,419 84	\$38,727 22	9.17

NATIONAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1865, . . .	43	—	—	—	—	43	\$133,500 00	—	\$133,500 00	\$12,684 91	9.50
1866, . . .	172	11	—	—	—	183	541,000 00	—	541,000 00	26,329 62	4.87
Totals, . .	215	11	—	—	—	226	\$674,500 00	—	\$674,500 00	\$39,014 53	5.78

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL, NEWARK, N. J.—(Endowment Policies.)

1865, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	\$4,000 00	—	\$4,000 00	\$184 16	4.60
1866, . . .	146	1	—	—	—	147	367,750 00	—	367,750 00	16,564 28	4.50
Totals, . .	148	1	—	—	—	149	\$371,750 00	—	\$371,750 00	\$16,748 44	4.51

NEW YORK LIFE, NEW YORK, N. Y.--(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- ums and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1852, .	-	-	-	1	-	1	\$1,000 00	-	\$1,000 00	\$723 06	72.31
1859, .	4	-	-	-	-	4	3,500 00	-	3,500 00	704 14	20.12
1861, .	2	-	-	-	-	2	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	587 66	23.51
1862, .	16	-	-	-	-	16	36,800 00	-	36,800 00	5,691 09	15.46
1863, .	95	1	-	-	-	96	225,400 00	-	225,400 00	42,267 92	18.75
1864, .	144	1	-	-	-	145	314,200 00	-	314,200 00	42,140 38	13.41
1865, .	221	33	-	-	-	254	704,650 00	-	704,650 00	63,624 35	9.03
1866, .	321	147	-	-	-	468	1,456,900 00	-	1,456,900 00	74,076 86	5.08
Totals, .	803	182	-	1	-	986	\$2,744,950 00	-	\$2,744,950 00	\$229,815 46	8.37

NEW YORK STATE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.--(Endowment Policies.)

[First policy issued June 6, 1866.]

1866, .	11	4	-	-	-	15	\$37,500 00	-	\$37,500 00	\$2,079 18	5.54
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NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK, N. Y.--(Endowment Policies.)

1863, .	88	-	-	-	-	88	\$271,900 00	-	\$271,900 00	\$40,607 52	14.93
1864, .	286	2	-	-	-	288	708,680 00	-	708,680 00	95,640 67	18.52

1865, . . .	597	22	1	-	-	619	\$1,961,900 00	-	\$1,961,900 00	\$270,458 40	13.79
1866, . . .	962	231	1	-	-	1,194	8,585,828 00	-	8,585,828 00	276,851 46	7.71
Totals, . . .	1,933	255	1	-	-	2,189	\$6,528,308 00	-	\$6,528,308 00	\$688,258 03	10.47

NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—(Endowment Policies.)

1860, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	\$2,000 00	-	\$2,000 00	\$757 56	37.88
1861, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	169 76	16.98
1862, . . .	14	8	-	-	-	17	20,500 00	\$50 38	20,550 38	4,231 01	20.59
1863, . . .	27	3	-	-	-	30	30,000 00	189 31	30,189 31	4,989 88	16.53
1864, . . .	137	18	-	1	-	151	187,600 00	-	187,600 00	22,770 51	12.14
1865, . . .	397	240	1	5	-	643	964,650 00	-	964,650 00	97,094 67	10.07
1866, . . .	419	964	1	1	-	1,385	2,202,300 00	-	2,202,300 00	133,030 37	6.04
Totals, . . .	997	1,223	2	7	-	2,229	\$3,408,050 00	\$239 69	\$3,408,289 69	\$263,043 76	7.72

PHENIX MUTUAL, HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

1862, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$5,000 00	-	\$5,000 00	\$566 06	11.32
1863, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	10	13,000 00	-	13,000 00	1,961 64	15.09
1864, . . .	108	-	-	-	-	108	169,350 00	-	169,350 00	19,230 92	11.36
1865, . . .	442	58	-	-	-	500	804,450 00	-	804,450 00	71,779 23	8.92
1866, . . .	196	782	-	-	-	978	1,966,825 00	-	1,966,825 00	94,520 27	4.81
Totals, . . .	757	840	-	-	-	1,597	\$2,958,625 00	-	\$2,958,625 00	\$188,058 12	6.36

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- um during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1865, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	\$15,000 00	-	\$15,000 00	\$1,778 03	11.85
1866, . . .	60	39	-	-	-	99	244,200 00	-	244,200 00	9,779 86	4.00
Totals, . .	62	39	-	-	-	101	\$259,200 00	-	\$259,200 00	\$11,557 89	4.46

SECURITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1862, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	8	\$5,000 00	-	\$5,000 00	\$874 81	17.40
1863, . . .	24	-	-	-	-	24	58,500 00	-	58,500 00	10,053 69	17.19
1864, . . .	51	-	-	-	-	51	109,500 00	-	109,500 00	14,649 77	15.20
1865, . . .	151	-	-	-	-	153	824,200 00	-	824,200 00	28,071 96	8.66
1866, . . .	535	-	-	-	-	539	963,850 00	-	963,850 00	50,428 60	5.23
Totals, . .	764	-	-	-	-	769	\$1,461,050 00	-	\$1,461,050 00	\$104,078 83	7.12

TRAVELERS', HARTFORD, CONN.—(Endowment Policies.)

[First life policy issued December 26, 1865.]

1866, . . .	38	20	-	-	-	58	\$117,000 00	-	\$117,000 00	\$5,584 00	4.77
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UNION MUTUAL, AUGUSTA, ME.—(Endowment Policies.)

1850, .	1	—	—	—	—	1	\$1,000 00	—	—	\$1,000 00	\$707 08	70.71
1858, .	2	—	—	—	—	3	6,000 00	—	—	6,000 00	4,228 91	70.48
1861, .	3	—	—	—	—	3	5,200 00	—	—	5,200 00	1,110 94	21.86
1862, .	3	—	—	—	—	3	8,800 00	—	—	8,800 00	410 19	10.79
1863, .	36	4	—	—	—	40	88,590 00	—	—	88,590 00	39,884 02	47.12
1864, .	325	7	—	—	—	333	817,200 00	—	—	817,200 00	85,480 20	10.46
1865, .	627	372	—	—	—	1,005	2,273,330 00	—	—	2,273,330 00	216,186 18	9.51
1866, .	1,327	909	—	—	—	2,236	4,539,215 00	—	—	4,539,215 00	232,602 50	5.12
Totals, .	2,324	1,292	—	—	—	3,623	\$7,729,335 00	—	—	\$7,729,335 00	\$580,110 62	7.51

UNITED STATES, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1850, .	—	—	—	—	—	1	\$24 32	—	—	\$24 32	\$21 16	87.00
1851, .	1	—	—	—	—	1	3,000 00	—	—	3,000 00	2,515 38	83.85
1852, .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,000 00	—	—	2,000 00	1,100 76	55.04
1856, .	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,000 00	—	—	2,000 00	545 04	27.25
1857, .	7	—	—	—	—	7	8,500 00	—	—	8,500 00	4,603 67	54.16
1858, .	9	—	—	—	—	9	10,250 00	—	—	10,250 00	2,620 98	25.57
1859, .	5	—	—	—	—	5	14,500 00	—	—	14,500 00	2,953 03	20.37
1860, .	12	—	—	—	—	12	24,000 00	—	—	24,000 00	5,609 96	23.38
1861, .	3	—	—	—	—	3	7,000 00	—	—	7,000 00	1,642 03	23.46
1862, .	14	—	—	—	—	14	28,500 00	—	—	28,500 00	5,363 80	18.82
1863, .	43	—	—	—	—	43	129,000 00	—	—	129,000 00	27,357 58	21.21
1864, .	100	5	—	—	—	105	222,500 00	—	—	222,500 00	24,385 55	10.96
1865, .	101	8	—	—	—	109	278,500 00	—	—	278,500 00	21,975 37	7.89
1866, .	194	21	—	—	—	216	528,000 00	—	—	528,000 00	21,689 25	4.11
Totals, .	491	34	—	—	—	527	\$1,257,774 32	—	—	\$1,257,774 32	\$122,383 56	9.73

UNIVERSAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Pol- icies.					
1885, . . .	198	45	1	-	-	244	\$712,500 00	-	\$712,500 00	\$35,476 31	4.98
1886, . . .	97	1	-	-	-	98	274,000 00	-	274,000 00	10,392 40	3.79
Totals, . . .	295	46	1	-	-	342	\$986,500 00	-	\$986,500 00	\$45,868 71	4.65

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Endowment Policies.)

1860, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	10	\$44,000 00	\$4,184 20	\$48,184 20	\$10,297 40	21.39
1861, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	11	53,250 00	5,188 53	58,438 53	11,929 76	20.41
1862, . . .	27	-	-	1	-	28	61,157 51	4,304 23	65,461 74	10,900 85	16.65
1863, . . .	49	-	-	1	-	50	162,550 50	8,761 09	171,311 59	20,829 58	12.16
1864, . . .	83	-	-	4	-	87	214,918 38	6,268 13	221,186 51	27,662 26	12.51
1865, . . .	164	3	-	17	-	184	405,775 02	4,455 20	410,230 22	32,295 91	7.89
1866, . . .	897	-	-	8	-	405	868,643 12	239 75	868,882 87	35,485 31	4.08
Totals, . . .	741	3	-	31	-	775	\$1,810,294 53	\$33,351 13	\$1,843,645 66	\$149,401 07	8.10

ALL THE COMPANIES COMBINED.—(Endowment Policies.)

Y E A R.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.						Amount Insured.	Reversionary Divi- dends or Bonus Additions.	Whole amount In- sured.	Net value, Novem- ber 1, 1886.	Ratio of Value to Amount.
	Annual Premi- ums during the term.	Ten Annual Premiums.	Five Annual Premiums.	Single Premi- um and Paid- up.	Exceptional.	Whole num- ber of Poli- cies.					
1847, .	1	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,500 00	-	\$2,500 00	\$1,427 58	57.10
1849, .	2	-	-	-	-	2	3,600 00	-	3,600 00	1,237 92	34.39
1850, .	3	-	-	1	-	4	5,024 32	-	5,024 32	2,924 24	58.20
1851, .	1	-	-	-	-	1	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	2,515 38	83.85
1852, .	1	-	-	1	-	2	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	1,823 82	60.79
1854, .	3	-	-	-	-	3	11,000 00	-	11,000 00	6,181 56	56.20
1855, .	4	-	-	-	-	4	17,500 00	\$2,418 61	19,918 61	11,277 50	56.61
1856, .	29	-	-	-	-	29	87,500 00	20,202 50	107,702 50	50,728 94	47.10
1857, .	47	-	-	-	-	47	147,800 00	27,553 01	174,853 01	95,095 49	54.39
1858, .	80	-	-	-	-	80	269,550 00	47,912 71	317,462 71	164,612 22	51.85
1859, .	81	-	-	-	-	81	193,050 00	22,969 19	216,019 19	77,170 67	35.72
1860, .	182	-	-	-	-	182	483,550 00	47,877 45	531,427 45	160,412 13	30.18
1861, .	220	-	-	2	-	222	587,929 02	50,235 92	638,164 94	157,086 45	24.62
1862, .	450	3	-	1	-	454	1,149,507 51	59,032 48	1,208,539 99	252,197 94	20.87
1863, .	1,335	11	-	1	-	1,348	3,741,193 11	102,844 48	3,844,037 59	730,364 90	19.00
1864, .	3,463	85	5	10	-	3,563	9,525,776 53	98,992 13	9,624,768 66	1,269,359 31	13.19
1865, .	8,409	1,471	4	30	6	9,920	25,942,119 92	104,211 40	26,046,331 32	2,588,982 56	9.94
1866, .	20,620	7,493	11	14	150	28,288	76,641,934 52	61,581 92	76,703,516 44	3,933,836 67	5.13
Totals, .	34,931	9,063	21	60	156	44,231	\$118,815,034 93	\$645,831 80	\$119,460,866 73	\$9,507,235 28	7.96

SIMPLE TERM POLICIES.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Policies.	Amount Insured.	Computed Premium Reserve.
HOME COMPANIES.			
Berkshire,	—	—	—
John Hancock Mutual,	38	\$100,000 00	\$170 91
Massachusetts Hospital,	1	1,500 00	7 33
Massachusetts Mutual,	798	3,491,800 00	28,953 00
New England Mutual,	215	579,350 00	4,055 45
State Mutual,	151	232,600 00	2,186 43
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Etna,	177	430,050 00	3,626 40
American Popular,	12	45,500 00	410 48
Atlantic Mutual,	1	2,000 00	9 35
Brooklyn,	83	310,000 00	2,108 00
Charter Oak,	56	85,000 00	685 55
Connecticut General,	11	43,000 00	248 26
Connecticut Mutual,	182	248,700 00	1,492 20
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	31	87,500 00	731 63
Continental, New York,	18	71,000 00	1,100 50
Economical Mutual,	2	4,000 00	23 03
Equitable,	90	317,200 00	1,839 95
Germania,	23	54,500 00	316 10
Globe Mutual,	13	68,000 00	650 60
Great Western,	3	15,000 00	124 86
Guardian,	124	515,800 00	3,094 80
Hahnemann,	—	—	—
Home,	22	37,550 00	244 08
Knickerbocker,	11	47,500 00	424 11
Manhattan,	13	35,000 00	294 57
Mutual Life, New York,	1	5,000 00	55 41
Mutual Benefit,	117	211,060 00	1,582 93
National, Montpelier, Vt.,	50	67,300 00	471 10
National, New York,	41	180,500 00	586 63
New Jersey Mutual,	—	—	—
New York Life,	139	315,250 00	2,837 25
New York State,	1	2,000 00	19 55
North America,	96	362,100 00	2,390 00
Northwestern Mutual,	—	—	—
Phoenix Mutual,	9	13,500 00	216 00
Provident Life and Trust,	36	108,500 00	1,052 40
Security,	242	1,006,600 00	6,241 40
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.,	118	343,000 00	2,675 50
Union Mutual,	60	184,200 00	2,105 00
United States,	111	279,700 00	2,058 70
Universal,	60	250,000 00	1,275 00
Washington,	79	288,800 00	2,018 57
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit,	126	551,100 00	3,780 70
Totals,	3,361	\$10,990,660 00	\$77,458 70

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ANNUITIES DUE FROM THE COMPANIES.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Annuities.*	Amount due annually.	Present value, November 1, 1886.
HOME COMPANIES.			
John Hancock Mutual, . . .	5	\$2,666 00	\$4,940 00
Massachusetts Hospital, . . .	95	19,515 08	111,156 53
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.			
Ætna,	3	\$520 00	\$2,304 19
Germania,	4	925 00	5,402 40
Home,	7	1,145 75	8,825 51
Manhattan,	6	781 36	4,116 45
Mutual Life, New York, . . .	62	29,550 42	57,627 63
Mutual Benefit,	2	1,517 00	5,891 70
New York Life,	5	1,409 10	4,965 46
Provident Life and Trust, . . .	6	648 56	3,628 25
Security,	5	843 86	2,786 51
Washington,	2	574 28	3,481 30
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit, .	6	1,331 50	9,597 56
Totals,	208	\$60,927 91	\$224,718 49

* Including immediate, deferred, joint-life and survivorship annuities.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE UNDER THE MASSACHUSETTS "NON-FORFEITURE" ACT OF 1881.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Policies.	Amount Insured.	Net Value.
Berkshire,	118	\$178,100 00	\$2,966 44
John Hancock Mutual,	40	66,800 00	573 57
Massachusetts Mutual,	221	475,430 00	8,719 37
New England Mutual,	401	1,013,750 00	18,591 22
State Mutual,	12	16,782 82	402 88
Totals,	792	\$1,750,362 82	\$31,253 48

* The following example, which occurred in the John Hancock Mutual, illustrates the working of this law:—A whole-life policy for \$1,000 was issued August 8, 1886, to a person aged 26, premiums payable quarterly in cash. The first instalment of \$6.86 was paid, but the second, falling due November 8, 1886, was omitted; and the policy lapsed. The insured died on the 19th day of the December following, and the policy, being continued in force by the provisions of the Act, was paid in full by the company. Similar instances have occurred in this and in other companies of this State. It was intended to collect the facts showing the practical results of the law, but time has not permitted.

burden, it relieves alike against the sense and the weight of the burden.

It also has something of the attractions, if not the merits, of an investment. Judging from the number of these policies which terminate within the early period of productive life, short even of its prime, it must often be regarded in that light. That it is frequently recommended upon this ground by the soliciting agent there is little doubt.* But no form of Life Insurance is to be justified purely as an investment, in the proper sense of that term. Endowment-assurance is more like an investment than insurance of the whole life, only because it provides contingently for a return to the insured himself; and it is no better, purely as an investment, for that reason.

If the policy-holder were sure of realizing the average chances of life according to the table of mortality on which his premiums are based, or of living out the full term of an endowment-assurance policy, he would deposit his money with the savings bank and not with the insurance company. Fifteen cents more or less of each dollar paid to the latter, absorbed in the conduits through which the money flows by the necessary or actual expenses of the business, make the transaction too costly for an investment.

But it is because the insured is *not* sure of living out his expectation, or the term of his policy, that Life Insurance is better than any investment. In that view, it promises and performs what the savings bank is too slow to accomplish. It reverses the laws which govern investments. To get the benefit of the latter, the depositor must live, or his survivors must wait. On the other hand, the sooner the holder of a Life Insurance

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* It is seriously stated by the writer of an interesting article on Life Insurance in one of our leading literary magazines, that "We can show instances where [endowment-assurance] policy-holders have received a surplus above all they have paid to the company, with compound interest at six per cent., and no charge whatever for expenses or cost of insurance meanwhile." If it is meant that the insured survived the terms of their policies, and received the money themselves, it is interesting to know how this was done. If done at all, it must have been at the expense of some other policy-holders, whose insurance "cost" them something. An insurance company which can do this for all its policy-holders, is enough better than a savings bank to take rank with the defunct loan fund associations; not as they were, but as they promised to be. If it is meant that the insured died soon enough for their dependents to get this return on the premiums paid, the statement is quite credible.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE INSURANCE OUTSTANDING IN THE SEVERAL COMPANIES, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Commenced business.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLICIES.				Whole amount Insured.	No. of Annual- ties due.
		Whole-Life.	Endowment.	Simple Term.	Total.		
HOME COMPANIES.							
Berkshire,	1851,	1,366	800	118	2,284	\$5,209,250 00	-
John Hancock Mutual,	1862,	1,531	795	78	2,404	5,836,950 00	5
Massachusetts Hospital,	1820,	14	-	1	15	35,500 00	95
Massachusetts Mutual,	1851,	6,720	637	1,019	8,376	20,448,199 00	-
New England Mutual,	1844,	10,971	2,496	616	14,083	43,126,730 00	-
State Mutual,	1845,	2,223	84	163	2,470	4,219,811 07	-
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.							
Ætna,	1850,	15,753	6,840	177	22,770	58,575,647 90	3
American Popular,	1866,	259	24	12	295	601,700 00	-
Atlantic Mutual,	1866,	373	120	1	494	1,229,850 00	-
Brooklyn,	1864,	945	451	83	1,479	4,382,700 00	-
Charter Oak,	1850,	9,632	1,431	56	11,119	28,523,333 00	-
Connecticut General,	1865,	409	121	11	541	1,132,250 00	-
Connecticut Mutual,	1846,	37,298	1,198	182	38,678	116,046,481 00	-
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	1864,	1,045	505	31	1,581	2,754,500 00	-
Continental, New York,	1866,	309	638	18	965	2,578,200 00	-
Economical Mutual,	1866,	65	50	2	117	427,500 00	-
Equitable,	1859,	9,360	2,885	90	12,335	46,229,649 18	-
Germania,	1860,	11,039	852	23	11,914	20,245,837 78	4
Globe Mutual,	1864,	3,170	1,167	13	4,350	11,786,701 45	-

SUMMARY OF THE NEW BUSINESS DONE BY THE SEVERAL COMPANIES IN THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1866.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED.				Amount Insured.	Number of Annuities granted.
	Whole-Life.			Total.		
	Endowment.	Simple Term.				
HOME COMPANIES.						
Berkshire,	298	460	-	758	\$2,042,100 00	-
John Hancock Mutual,	543	671	19	1,233	2,973,500 00	-
Massachusetts Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Massachusetts Mutual,	1,641	471	492	2,604	6,769,600 00	-
New England Mutual,	3,000	1,837	3	4,840	14,118,325 00	-
State Mutual,	298	84	19	401	776,000 00	-
Totals,	5,780	3,523	533	9,836	\$26,679,525 00	7
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.						
Ætna,	6,272	5,493	95	11,860	\$34,052,591 40	-
American Popular,*	259	24	12	295	601,700 00	-
Atlantic Mutual,*	373	120	1	494	1,229,850 00	-
Brooklyn,	617	288	62	967	3,069,900 00	-
Charter Oak,	3,424	941	6	4,371	12,071,795 00	-
Connecticut General,	382	118	11	511	1,050,250 00	-
Connecticut Mutual,	10,414	615	43	11,072	40,800,062 00	-
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	749	419	28	1,196	2,128,800 00	-
Continental, New York,*	309	638	18	965	2,578,200 00	-
Economical Mutual,*	65	50	2	117	427,500 00	-
Equitable,	4,227	1,375	22	5,624	23,361,400 00	-
Germania,	3,928	362	2	4,292	7,592,600 00	-
Globe Mutual,	1,672	780	8	2,460	6,472,451 45	-

Great Western,*	217	53	8	278	9758,000 00	20
Guardian,	1,667	222	83	1,874	4,781,055 00	
Habermann,	500	45	-	551	1,807,000 00	8
Home,	1,948	680	3	2,631	6,050,126 00	
Knickerbocker,	3,717	456	1	4,174	13,151,800 00	7
Manhattan,	2,892	400	-	3,298	12,015,797 00	
Mutual Life, New York,	9,229	2,959	-	12,188	48,288,775 00	
Mutual Benefit,	6,425	284	31	6,740	26,130,791 00	
National, Montpelier, Vt.,	296	97	6	399	822,189 00	
National, New York,*	332	183	26	541	1,620,700 00	
New Jersey Mutual,*	313	147	-	465	1,114,250 00	
New York Life,	5,508	468	41	6,017	19,090,221 00	
New York State,*	352	15	1	368	902,000 00	
Security,	1,780	1,194	26	3,010	9,546,328 00	
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.,*	3,921	1,885	-	5,806	9,088,750 00	6
Union Mutual,	2,790	978	-	3,768	8,430,034 00	
United States,	274	99	36	409	1,449,900 00	
Universal,	2,272	538	187	2,997	6,790,555 00	
Washington,	296	53	118	472	1,280,750 00	
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit,	1,296	2,286	22	3,554	8,034,840 00	
	1,408	216	19	1,643	4,012,880 00	
	1,163	93	42	1,303	4,028,840 00	
	1,125	405	22	1,552	3,699,563 68	4
	785	320	101	1,206	3,911,600 00	
Totals,	83,106	24,765	1,088	108,961	\$326,683,344 53	20
Grand totals,	88,888	28,288	1,621	118,797	\$353,362,869 53	27

* Commenced business within the year.

policy dies, the larger the instant return relatively to the money he has paid. The beauty and adaptation of the system is seen precisely here; that while death shortens the period during which industry may provide for the weak and dependent, it does not cut short the provision which the policy secures, but even makes the benefit larger as measured by its cost.

Life Insurance has merits enough of its own to recommend it, without claiming those which it has not; and those who are wise, when choosing the form of insurance best adapted to their circumstances, will regard it as a security against the uncertainty of individual life, and not as an investment. When Life Insurance companies claim to be money-making institutions for the investment of capital, they will hardly deny that they are as fit subjects for taxation as savings banks or banks of discount. It is better, however, that most men should insure their lives even upon a mistaken view of the transaction, than not to insure at all. It is also to be remembered that these institutions garner up a great many deposits which would never find investment elsewhere, and that there is no safer place of deposit than a well-managed Life Insurance company.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING INSURANCE.

The first of the two preceding tables represents the whole number of policies outstanding in the several companies November 1, 1866, arranged under their three general classes, with the whole amount insured; also the number of annuities due from each company. All of these figures are taken, of course, from the registers in this office, which are intended to correspond with the registers kept by the companies. It is probable, however, that some discrepancies exist, growing out of the liability to error in returning or recording so large a number of new, changed or terminated policies. So far as attention has been called to discrepancies of this sort, they are against the companies, the office registers indicating the larger amount at risk.* Nothing short of absolute accuracy is to be aimed at, and the work of making as well as recording the returns ought not to be

* There is an apparent discrepancy of this kind in the case of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, arising probably from an omission to return ceased policies. The effect, of course, of such discrepancy is to require of the company a larger reserve than is really called for.

intrusted to inferior skill or care. An occasional comparison of the registers will be found expedient and practicable.

The table showing the *new* business of the companies, embraces only the policies which *bear date* within the year ending October 31, 1866, and which were *in force* on the first day of November following. Policies revived during the year, and ante-dated policies, appear in the year of the date of the policy, and not in the year of actual issue.

Adding the amount of new business to that outstanding November 1, 1865, the whole amount at the corresponding date in 1866, should be \$890,080,207. The *actual* amount is \$871,863,925. This indicates a shrinkage of \$18,216,282 on policies of more than one year's standing, part of which is owing to termination by death, surrender or limitation. A small portion is also due to the reduction of non-forfeitable to paid-up policies for a less amount; but much the larger portion of the whole is due to lapse or forfeiture of the whole policy from failure to pay the renewal premium.

STANDING OF THE COMPANIES.

In the analytical tables of whole-life and endowment policies on preceding pages, ratios have been given of the net value or computed premium reserve, to the amount insured. These ratios are of little importance except as illustrating the growth of the reserve with the age of the company, and its amount as affected by the different plans of insurance. The ratio varies with the relative amount of old and new policies, and with the proportion of paid-up and limited-premium policies, the effect of the latter, as before remarked, being sensibly to increase it. Paid-up reversionary additions have the same effect. The larger ratios for endowment policies, as compared with those for the whole-life policies, are also to be noticed.

The ratios of the *actual* premium reserve or net assets of each company, to the *computed* premium reserve or net value of all its policies, including annuities, which are given in the following tables, have much more significance. These tables are in fact the balance-sheets of the companies on the first day of November, 1866.

Of the whole forty-three companies, seven are purely mutual, and thirty-six are joint-stock companies with guarantee capitals

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Standing November 1, 1866, of the several Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, considered as Mutual Companies, or excluding Guarantee Capital from Assets.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.		Net Assets or Actual Premium Reserve, (excluding Capital.)	Net Present Value of Policies, (including Annuities,) or Computed Premium Reserve.	Ratio per cent. of Actual to Computed Premium Reserve.	Corresponding ratio in 1865.
HOME COMPANIES.					
Berkshire,	.	\$504,382 82	\$468,579 02	107.64	131.46
John Hancock Mutual,	.	888,041 02	291,255 75	133.23	141.33
Massachusetts Hospital,	.	59,669 85	128,768 20	48.21	56.91
Massachusetts Mutual,	.	1,313,618 68	1,195,483 36	109.88	128.17
New England Mutual,	.	4,819,306 84	8,381,962 87	142.50	187.99
State Mutual,	.	717,795 58	615,314 22	116.66	110.00
Totals,	.	\$8,802,809 79	\$6,076,268 42	136.64	181.65
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.					
York,	.	\$8,653,104 08	\$3,019,938 88	120.97	118.86
N. Y.,	.	88,702 18	29,846 76	129.67	-
Y.,	.	50,091 36	88,638 80	129.64	-
Y.,	.	200,638 26	183,054 66	100.61	-
Y.,	.	1,921,879 73	1,906,181 26	100.82	116.06
Connecticut General, Hartford, Ct.,	.	43,445 08	41,624 72	104.37	95.13
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Ct.,	.	12,079,531 60	8,329,291 72	145.03	144.80
Continental, Hartford, Ct.,	.	131,675 45	122,021 68	107.92	-
Continental, New York,	.	141,391 57	120,244 52	117.59	-
Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.,	.	17,272 91	19,130 53	90.29	-
Equitable, New York,	.	2,629,133 82	2,301,829 54	114.22	100.98
Germania, New York,	.	948,310 26	891,077 19	105.86	101.92

Globe Mutual, New York,	\$551,860 91	\$489,050 16	117.65	122.29
Great Western, New York,	62,451 02	42,900 51	122.26	-
Guardian, New York,	556,788 24	556,782 44	101.62	81.62
Haberman, New York,	-	-	-	-
Ohio,	42,016 82	42,430 45	90.02	-
etc.,	981,953 13	864,086 28	113.65	116.75
-	1,239,843 96	1,102,437 92	112.46	117.01
-	8,180,751 56	2,519,112 26	126.27	128.63
-	17,004,807 56	16,078,965 90	109.49	120.01
Mutual Benefit Newark, N. J.,	8,988,419 26	7,421,982 47	121.10	127.19
Vt.,	529,504 98	404,732 99	130.83	128.69
-	58,819 38	80,931 58	72.06	82.28
Newark, N. J.,	21,411 69	41,449 21	51.88	-
York,	6,102,211 86	4,706,620 17	129.65	125.28
-	-	-	-	-
N. Y.,	24,824 52	25,657 33	96.75	-
-	1,026,875 98	1,043,915 46	98.82	96.21
Wis.,	1,564,070 17	1,303,073 72	120.08	117.10
Ct.,	1,212,269 23	1,007,996 82	120.27	117.88
Philadelphia, Pa.,	51,714 83	52,486 82	98.53	68.51
-	-	-	-	-
Security, New York,	538,921 05	528,695 57	101.93	96.62
Travelers', Hartford, Ct.,	245,782 18	164,042 84	149.86	-
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.,	1,368,120 42	1,617,554 20	121.67	124.44
United States, New York,	1,437,610 51	1,200,649 76	119.74	152.46
Universal, New York,	112,367 76	176,880 89	63.53	77.66
-	-	-	-	-
Washington, New York,	580,388 06	608,287 45	92.43	105.97
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit, New York,	269,654 84	250,480 44	107.65	95.81
Totals,	\$70,781,604 71	\$59,812,089 60	119.34	127.16
Grand totals,	\$79,084,414 50	\$65,358,303 92	120.95	127.63

Standing November 1, 1866, of the several Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, considered as to the security furnished to policy-holders by their entire Assets, including Guarantees Capital.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.		Capital Stock.	Net Assets or Actual Prem. Reserve, (including Capital.)	Net Present Value of Policies, (including Annuities,) or Computed Prem. Reserve.	Ratio per ct. of Act'l to Computed Prem. Reserve.	Corresponding Ratio in 1865.
HOME COMPANIES.						
Berkshire,	.	\$53,000 00	\$557,882 82	\$468,579 02	118.95	149.42
John Hancock Mutual,	.	100,000 00	488,041 02	291,255 75	167.56	206.27
Massachusetts Hospital,	.	500,000 00	559,669 85	128,768 20	452.18	622.98
Massachusetts Mutual,	.	100,000 00	1,418,618 68	1,195,488 86	118.24	189.93
New England Mutual,	.	-	4,819,306 84	3,881,862 87	142.50	187.39
State Mutual,	.	-	717,795 58	615,314 22	116.66	110.00
Totals,	.	\$753,000 00	\$8,565,809 79	\$6,076,263 42	140.81	198.65
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.						
York,	.	\$150,000 00	\$3,308,104 08	\$3,019,938 88	125.03	129.95
N. Y.,	.	100,000 00	188,702 18	29,846 76	464.70	-
Y.,	.	110,000 00	160,091 36	88,638 80	414.88	-
Y.,	.	125,000 00	826,688 26	183,054 68	177.90	-
Y.,	.	200,000 00	2,121,879 78	1,906,181 26	111.31	186.71
Connecticut General, Hartford, Ct.,	.	500,000 00	548,445 03	41,624 72	1,305.60	2,418.69
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Ct.,	.	-	12,079,531 60	8,328,291 72	145.03	144.30
Continental, Hartford, Ct.,	.	300,000 00	481,675 45	122,021 83	858.78	-
Continental, New York,	.	100,000 00	241,391 57	120,214 52	200.76	-
Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I.,	.	200,000 00	217,272 91	19,180 53	1,185.70	-
Equitable, New York,	.	100,000 00	2,729,133 82	2,301,829 54	118.57	108.44
Germania, New York,	.	200,000 00	1,143,810 25	891,077 19	128.81	142.80

Globe Mutuel, New York,	\$100,000 00	\$651,869 01	\$409,056 16	138.07	109.36
Great Western, New York,	115,000 00	167,451 02	42,900 51	300.82	-
Guardian, New York,	125,000 00	650,768 24	556,762 44	124.07	114.94
Hahnemann, Cleveland, Ohio,	200,000 00	242,016 32	42,430 45	570.39	-
	125,000 00	1,108,953 13	864,086 28	138.12	141.40
	100,000 00	1,338,843 96	1,102,487 92	121.54	135.26
	100,000 00	3,280,751 56	2,519,112 26	130.24	134.16
	-	17,604,807 50	16,078,965 90	109.49	129.01
	-	8,988,419 26	7,421,982 47	121.10	127.19
	25,000 00	554,504 98	404,732 99	137.00	136.31
	130,000 00	188,319 38	80,931 58	232.69	452.34
N. J.,	105,000 00	126,411 69	41,449 21	304.98	-
	-	6,102,211 36	4,703,620 17	129.65	123.28
	120,000 00	144,824 52	25,657 33	564.45	-
	100,000 00	1,126,375 93	1,043,915 46	107.90	119.40
	-	1,564,070 17	1,303,073 72	120.03	117.10
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Pa.,	100,000 00	1,312,269 23	1,097,996 82	130.19	133.28
	150,000 00	201,714 33	52,486 82	384.31	763.34
Security, New York,	110,000 00	648,921 65	528,695 57	122.74	140.51
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.,	500,000 00	743,782 18	164,042 84	454.75	-
Union Mutuel, Augusta, Me.,	100,000 00	2,068,120 42	1,617,554 20	127.85	134.15
United States, New York,	100,000 00	1,537,610 51	1,200,649 76	128.07	163.32
Universal, New York,	200,000 00	312,367 76	176,880 89	176.80	705.86
Washington, New York,	125,000 00	685,368 03	608,287 45	113.04	147.29
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit, New York,	200,000 00	489,354 84	250,480 44	187.60	363.34
Totals,	\$5,015,000 00	\$75,796,604 71	\$59,312,039 60	127.79	133.99
Grand totals,	\$5,768,000 00	\$84,362,414 50	\$65,368,303 02	129.02	134.47

ranging from \$25,000 to \$500,000. The capitals of twenty-eight of these companies appear to have been fully paid in cash, and those of the remaining eight to consist in part or wholly of the notes of stockholders. In the first table the guarantee capital is treated as a liability, and excluded from the assets, the standing of all the companies being shown as if they were mutual companies. In the second table, the capital is not treated as a liability; but its amount, including stockholders' notes where they form a part of it, is included in the assets, as constituting a portion of the security which is offered to policy-holders. The standing of purely mutual companies appears to be the same in both tables.

The Manhattan returned \$72,707.32, and the North America \$91,493.38, as assets, under the head of "commuted commissions." These items have been stricken out in each case. The Manhattan also included in its assets \$36,376.92, and the Mutual Benefit \$82,200 of premium notes "on policies not returned as now in force." These items have also been stricken out. Premium notes may be treated as assets so long as they are within, and can be set off against, the net value of the policies for which they were given, the policies being in force. When the policies are no longer in force, the notes are of no practical value, as the companies do not attempt to collect them.

Some doubt was felt in regard to the proper mode of stating the condition of the Travelers' of Hartford. This company, under the same charter and organization, does both an Accident and a Life Insurance business, the latter being the more recent, and as yet much the smaller department. It is understood that the receipts and expenditures of the two departments are kept distinct; but there is but one corporation, and the capital stock and all the assets must be equally holden for the liabilities of both. In the tables, the net assets of the company in *both* departments, excluding the capital stock in the first table and including it in the second, are put down in the one column; and the net value of the life policies and the amount required to re-insure the accident policies,—in other words, the computed premium reserve in both departments,—is put in the other. The amount required for re-insurance in the accident department is, however, merely the estimate of the company. The return does not state the amount of risks outstanding, nor the amount of premiums received on them; so that

the estimate must pass for what it is worth. No data are furnished for testing its correctness. Taking it to be large enough, the assets of the company are ample for all its liabilities.

The New York State also returned a few policies insuring against fatal accident, but it is understood that the company will hereafter confine itself to an ordinary Life business. So far as is known, none of the other companies appearing in the tables are exposing their policy-holders to hazards outside of the legitimate field of Life Insurance.

All of the companies appear to have assets, including guarantee capital, sufficient for the security of the insured ; and the average ratio of actual to computed premium reserve indicates that the companies as a whole are strong and sound. The ratios average somewhat higher in the home companies, and somewhat lower in the companies of other States, than last year ; the average of all the companies being about six per cent. lower. In some of the companies, *e. g.*, the Mutual Life, and Washington, of New York, the lower ratio is due to a periodical division of surplus, returned in the form of paid-up additions, or redeemed in cash the present year. Probably the same is true of other companies. The tendency has doubtless been to promise, if not to pay, larger dividends in most of the companies ; and more might well have been paid in most cases, without endangering the reserve or depressing the ratio, if there had been less outgo in the shape of expenses. The tendency of the competition of new companies, and the rivalry of the older ones, is to an increase in the latter item, which few of the companies seem able or willing to resist.

In some of the younger companies, where the expenses of getting under fair headway necessarily eat up a good share of the income, the necessity of a guarantee capital is seen, to make good the reserve. In a good many more of the companies, it is apparent that the capital is no longer needed, and is only a useless load for the insured to carry. It is of course hard for the stockholders to look at it in that light, so long as the dividends are liberal and the stock is worth two or three hundred per cent. above par in the market. But that is the only aspect it bears to the insured. If they had the power, as they have under the laws of this State, and ought to have everywhere, they would pay it, if not already paid, for a service long since performed, and dismiss it altogether.

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TABLE SHOWING THE RATIO OF EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Receipts, not including int' of guarantee capital.	Expenses, including net expenses of guarantee capital.	Ratio.		Premium Receipts.	Commissions, Taxes and Expenses.	Ratio.	Gross Receipts from all sources.	Gross Expenses, including dividends on guarantee capital.	Ratio.
			1900.	1905.						
HOME COMPANIES.										
Berkshire, . . .	\$274,592 01	\$41,994 51	15.29	15.37	\$240,378 79	\$41,464 51	17.25	\$277,772 01	\$45,174 51	16.26
John Hancock Mut., . .	253,713 57	51,340 18	20.24	15.92	223,834 69	46,840 18	20.93	259,713 57	57,340 00	22.08
Mass. Mutual, . . .	820,889 08	113,925 09	13.88	15.83	716,619 67	112,925 09	15.76	826,889 08	119,925 09	14.50
N. Eng. Mutual, . . .	1,685,353 14	213,952 67	12.69	10.44	1,466,968 43	213,952 67	14.58	1,685,353 14	213,952 67	12.69
State Mutual, . . .	140,939 24	16,255 84	11.53	10.70	93,192 24	16,255 84	17.44	140,939 24	16,255 84	11.53
Totals, . . .	\$3,175,487 04	\$437,468 29	13.78	12.64	\$2,740,993 82	\$431,438 29	15.74	\$3,190,667 04	\$452,648 11	14.19
OTHER STATES.										
Ætna, . . .	\$3,184,225 98	\$540,688 64	16.98	17.48	\$2,961,136 02	\$535,462 64	18.08	\$3,187,861 98	\$544,324 62	17.07
American Popular, . .	30,459 40	4,047 12	13.29	-	30,459 40	4,047 12	13.29	34,809 30	4,047 12	11.63
Atlantic Mutual, . . .	29,983 42	14,235 51	47.48	-	29,983 42	14,235 51	47.48	29,983 42	14,235 51	47.48
Brooklyn, . . .	183,881 98	57,825 36	31.45	-	173,994 52	54,700 36	31.44	191,381 98	65,825 36	34.06
Charter Oak, . . .	1,497,969 15	257,820 99	17.21	16.44	1,423,376 95	257,820 99	18.11	1,506,969 15	265,820 99	17.64
Conn. General, . . .	38,887 80	23,502 73	60.44	35.42	46,736 31	23,502 73	50.29	53,887 80	23,502 73	43.62
Conn. Mutual, . . .	4,315,939 90	643,057 47	14.90	9.86	3,697,782 21	643,057 47	17.39	4,315,939 90	643,057 47	14.90
Continental, Ct., . .	153,632 18	37,846 54	24.31	-	149,836 53	37,346 54	24.92	160,820 18	37,346 54	23.22
Continental, N. Y., . .	157,409 63	29,121 81	18.50	-	155,861 37	29,121 81	18.69	163,409 63	29,121 81	17.82
Economical Mutual, . .	14,247 80	9,207 71	64.63	-	14,247 80	9,207 71	64.62	18,642 80	9,318 40	49.98
Equitable, . . .	1,599,340 31	330,460 42	20.66	19.28	1,516,840 05	329,320 42	21.72	1,605,340 31	336,460 42	20.96
Germania, . . .	667,057 68	156,248 23	23.42	24.50	634,053 04	154,248 23	24.33	679,057 68	168,248 23	24.78
Globe Mutual, . . .	449,693 26	132,731 05	29.52	21.02	433,255 03	131,731 05	30.40	455,693 26	138,731 05	30.44
Great Western, . . .	44,601 10	13,722 69	30.77	-	42,237 27	13,722 69	32.49	51,501 10	17,747 69	34.46
Guardian, . . .	578,174 64	97,763 25	16.91	23.76	537,825 10	96,003 12	17.85	585,674 64	105,263 25	17.97

Habnemann, . . .	830,044 99	831,877 87	67.28	—	836,544 99	831,877 87	87.23	844,089 88	831,877 87	71.83
Horne, . . .	839,940 23	140,685 76	16.75	19.69	777,025 72	182,256 42	17.02	847,440 23	148,185 76	17.49
Knickerbocker, . . .	755,672 44	215,669 82	28.54	26.90	711,360 75	207,669 82	29.19	761,672 44	221,669 82	29.10
Manhattan, . . .	1,552,680 20	207,010 41	18.33	14.05	1,378,203 22	205,645 84	14.92	1,558,680 20	218,010 41	18.67
Mutual Life, N. Y., . . .	5,578,676 74	898,553 95	10.11	12.60	4,467,598 68	898,553 95	20.11	5,578,676 74	898,558 95	10.11
Mutual Benefit, . . .	3,942,651 59	441,902 31	11.21	10.52	3,381,748 93	441,902 31	13.07	3,942,651 59	441,902 31	11.21
National, Vt., . . .	159,115 44	17,885 93	11.21	13.71	129,781 44	17,543 71	13.52	160,615 44	19,385 93	12.04
National, N. Y., . . .	108,042 27	57,589 01	53.30	84.45	107,565 69	57,589 01	53.54	115,842 27	57,685 51	49.80
New Jersey Mut., . . .	34,610 50	10,800 88	81.21	—	34,610 50	10,800 88	81.21	34,689 16	10,800 88	81.14
New York Life, . . .	2,870,130 54	403,733 02	14.07	12.65	2,539,020 00	403,733 02	15.90	2,870,130 54	404,088 82	14.08
New York State, . . .	8,100 79	7,778 36	96.01	—	8,100 79	7,778 36	96.01	8,100 79	7,778 36	96.01
North America, . . .	832,170 53	178,886 74	21.50	17.61	1,094,685 00	178,886 74	16.84	838,170 53	178,886 74	21.34
Northwestern Mut., . . .	942,538 20	167,114 48	17.73	19.25	870,303 30	167,114 48	19.20	942,538 20	167,857 41	17.81
Phoenix Mutual, . . .	791,719 81	121,231 48	15.81	28.86	722,642 97	116,191 48	16.18	792,679 81	122,191 48	15.42
Prov. Life & Trust, . . .	70,887 27	26,955 55	88.03	57.49	65,869 55	26,955 55	41.23	79,887 27	34,515 96	43.21
Security, . . .	563,324 32	121,772 78	21.62	22.10	541,709 32	120,300 12	22.21	569,924 32	128,372 78	22.53
Travelers' Hart'rd, . . .	907,587 44	559,680 21	61.67	—	864,820 66	437,049 21	50.54	914,214 22	587,049 21	64.21
Union Mutual, . . .	988,637 71	172,692 51	17.47	17.29	913,176 64	169,692 51	18.58	988,637 71	172,692 51	17.47
United States, . . .	619,612 85	117,002 73	18.97	26.18	507,283 39	116,479 73	22.96	625,612 85	123,002 73	19.66
Universal, . . .	165,604 36	86,930 64	52.49	44.30	153,721 38	84,693 11	55.10	177,604 36	98,930 64	55.70
Washington, . . .	367,795 35	93,628 87	25.46	26.87	343,983 32	90,483 20	26.30	375,295 35	101,128 87	26.95
Wid. & Orph. Ben., . . .	379,682 00	81,715 10	21.52	50.64	289,316 71	79,506 75	27.48	391,682 00	93,715 10	23.93
Totals, . . .	835,461,209 80	6,508,827 43	18.35	15.26	31,151,807 36	6,336,231 96	20.34	35,660,408 98	6,665,783 24	18.69
Grand totals, . . .	838,636,696 84	6,946,295 72	17.98	15.03	33,892,801 18	6,767,670 25	19.97	38,851,076 02	7,118,431 35	18.32

EXPENSES.

An attempt is made on the preceding page to show as fully and fairly as possible, what proportion of the income of the several companies from premiums and other sources, is used up in working expenses or in dividends to stockholders, and how much remains for the benefit of the policy-holders. All actual expenditures, except in investments and in paying claims on policies, are intended to appear in some one of the columns under the head of expenses. In stating receipts, whether from premiums or from interest on capital or investments, it is designed to include only income *actually received* during the year. Deferred premiums, balances in the hands of agents, premiums in transit, accrued interest not due or paid, and the like items, are excluded. This will account for apparent discrepancies between the table and the Abstract, the statements of the companies being printed in the latter as they are returned.

The Phoenix Mutual included in its expenses as printed in the Abstract, the amount paid for claims on policies. A corrected statement has since been made, and the error is rectified in the table. The receipts and expenses of the Travelers' of Hartford, in both the Life and Accident departments, appear in the table.

Two comments suggested by an inspection of the table are all that space allows. One is, the tendency to an *increase* in the ratio of expenses to receipts, as shown by the averages for all the companies; and the other is, the expensiveness of starting new companies.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The pressure of other duties has prevented the preparation of tables presenting in the usual form the mortuary experience of the last year. The necessary data have, however, been carefully preserved on the registers for future reference.

Tables have been prepared showing the number and amount of claims by death against each company, with their ratios to the number of policies and amount insured. The first table shows the ratio of the whole number and amount of claims returned, to the mean number of policies and amount insured at the beginning and end of the year. The second table shows the claims on policies issued during the last year only, and the

ratios of their number and amount to the whole number and amount of such policies. The first table includes the second.

The aggregate experience of the companies doing business in Massachusetts during the seven years ending November 1, 1865, is also presented in a condensed form from the Eleventh Annual Report, with especial reference to a convenient comparison with the mortality to be expected by the Actuaries' table, which has been adopted as the basis of the annual valuation.

Mortuary Experience of the Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts for the seven years ending November 1, 1865, compared with the Actuaries' Table of Mortality.

AGES (inclusive.)	Years of life exposed.	Actual deaths.	Deaths by Actuaries' table.	Ratio of Actual to Tabular Deaths.
Between 10 and 15, . . .	290.57	4	2.00	As 100 to 50
" 16 " 20, . . .	8,026.00	26	21.79	" 84
" 21 " 25, . . .	21,599.87	167	164.79	" 99
" 26 " 30, . . .	69,248.18	477	566.74	" 119
" 31 " 35, . . .	105,429.36	767	942.34	" 123
" 36 " 40, . . .	116,911.32	894	1,158.84	" 130
" 41 " 45, . . .	106,676.56	897	1,205.60	" 134
" 46 " 50, . . .	81,558.86	790	1,137.49	" 147
" 51 " 55, . . .	50,816.84	605	961.41	" 159
" 56 " 60, . . .	26,884.20	456	699.80	" 133
" 61 " 65, . . .	11,978.15	291	444.32	" 153
" 66 " 70, . . .	4,451.55	178	240.94	" 185
" 71 " 75, . . .	1,421.92	79	113.09	" 143
" 76 " 80, . . .	438.83	46	50.81	" 111
" 81 " 85, . . .	70.25	10	11.76	" 118
" 86 " 88, . . .	11.50	1	2.75	" 275
Totals, . . .	600,813.96	5,688	7,744.47	As 100 to 136

By the comparative ratios in the last column, it appears that the deaths in the American companies for all the ages, have averaged below those of the Actuaries' rate, in the ratio of 100 to 136. This large margin in favor of the American experience cannot, however, be relied on to its full extent as a permanent feature. It is to be ascribed chiefly to the large proportion of new insurances, implying the recent selection of healthy, and exclusion of impaired lives. It must begin to diminish whenever the influx of new business becomes smaller as compared with policies of longer standing.

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xvi **INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.** **[Jan.**

*Claims by Death against Life Insurance Companies doing business in
Massachusetts, during the year ending October 31, 1866.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Claims.	Amount.	Ratio of No. of Claims to the mean No. of Policies.	Ratio of Loss to mean amount insured.
HOME COMPANIES.				
Berkshire,	19	\$52,150 00	.98	1.22
John Hancock Mutual,	16	39,500 00	.84	.86
Massachusetts Mutual,	69	173,000 00	.93	.96
New England Mutual,	92	285,300 00	.75	.76
State Mutual, ,	18	33,388 72	.77	.85
Totals,	214	\$583,338 72	.83	.85
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna,	153	\$378,100 00	.86	.86
Brooklyn,*	-	-	-	-
Charter Oak,	42	130,600 00	.48	.59
Connecticut General,	8	11,000 00	1.04	1.79
Connecticut Mutual,	843	942,200 00	1.01	.96
Continental, Hartford,	4	6,500 00	.41	.38
Equitable,	56	189,506 08	.57	.54
Germania,	98	158,000 00	.96	.93
Globe Mutual,	32	103,000 00	.94	1.09
Guardian,	41	88,000 00	.87	.95
Home,	53	119,500 00	.74	.80
Knickerbocker,	52	139,237 09	.96	.91
Manhattan,	75	222,625 00	.82	.72
Mutual Life, New York,†	242	746,460 48	.85	.73
Mutual Benefit,	232	843,000 00	.98	1.04
National, Montpelier, Vt.,	25	51,036 42	1.16	1.37
National, New York,	3	7,000 00	.61	.48
New Jersey Mutual,*	-	-	-	-
New York Life,	176	504,140 00	.99	.99
North America,	19	67,000 00	.43	.51
Northwestern Mutual,	74	98,486 31	.61	.56
Phoenix Mutual,	44	68,800 00	.52	.43
Provident Life and Trust,	3	8,000 00	1.00	.69
Security,	35	80,200 00	.80	.84
Union Mutual,	42	91,750 00	.58	.53
United States,	65	159,000 00	1.12	1.19
Universal,	19	47,500 00	1.92	1.52
Washington,	25	74,000 00	.83	.92
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit,	9	14,500 00	.66	.33
Totals,	1,965	\$5,349,141 38	.84	.82
Grand totals,	2,179	\$5,932,480 10	.83	.83

* None reported. † This company also reports six endowments matured, amounting, with \$4,774.49 of additions, to \$23,774.49.

Deaths on New Policies issued during the year ending October 31, 1866.

Names of Companies.	No. of Claims.	Amount.	Ratio of No. of Claims to No. of Policies issued.	Ratio of Loss to amount insured.
HOME COMPANIES.				
Berkshire,	2	\$10,250 00	.26	.50
John Hancock Mutual,	3	7,000 00	.24	.24
Massachusetts Mutual,	6	26,500 00	.23	.39
New England Mutual,	4	9,500 00	.08	.07
State Mutual,*	—	— —	—	—
Totals,	15	\$53,250 00	.15	.20
COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.				
Ætna,	32	\$106,700 00	.27	.31
Brooklyn,*	—	— —	—	—
Charter Oak,*	—	— —	—	—
Connecticut General,	2	10,000 00	.39	.95
Connecticut Mutual,	27	93,300 00	.24	.23
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	4	6,500 00	.33	.31
Continental, New York,	1	1,000 00	.10	.04
Equitable,	8	36,000 00	.14	.15
Germania,	14	80,000 00	.33	.40
Globe Mutual,	12	36,500 00	.49	.56
Guardian,	6	14,500 00	.32	.31
Hahnemann,*	—	— —	—	—
Home,	3	10,000 00	.11	.17
Knickerbocker,	14	38,700 00	.34	.29
Manhattan,	3	13,000 00	.09	.11
Mutual Life, New York,	16	48,000 00	.13	.11
Mutual Benefit,	20	97,500 00	.30	.37
National, Montpelier, Vt.,	2	2,000 00	.50	.24
National, New York,*	—	— —	—	—
New Jersey Mutual,*	—	— —	—	—
New York Life,	12	36,000 00	.20	.19
North America,	3	5,500 00	.10	.06
North-Western Mutual,	12	12,500 00	.23	.14
Phoenix Mutual,	1	1,200 00	.03	.01
Provident Life and Trust,	3	8,000 00	.73	.55
Security,	5	14,200 00	.17	.21
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.,	1	8,000 00	.21	.23
Union Mutual,	2	2,000 00	.06	.25
United States,	7	25,000 00	.43	.62
Universal,	4	17,000 00	.31	.42
Washington,	5	17,500 00	.32	.47
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit,*	—	— —	—	—
Totals,	219	\$685,600 00	.20	.21
Grand totals,	234	\$738,850 00	.20	.21

* None reported.

Some conclusions of interest may, however, be drawn from the present data. It will be seen that under the age of twenty-five, the experience of the American companies indicates a higher rate of loss than that of the seventeen English offices, which forms the basis of the Actuaries' table. But the numbers of the insured within that age, like those above the age of eighty, are thus far too small to give a fair and reliable average. Above the age of twenty-five the numbers are very much larger, and uniformly indicate a smaller mortality on the side of the American experience. From the age of forty-five to the allotted term of threescore years and ten, or fourscore years, this advantage is the most decided and conspicuous. At the age of sixty, for example, the American rate is to the English as 100 to 153.

As a matter of statistical interest and importance in Life Insurance, and as indicating that this better vitality in mature and advanced manhood is not confined to American *insured* lives, the results of the United States census, as compared with that of other countries, are also exhibited in another form.

*Table of Comparative Vitality.**

First Age.	Second Age.	No. of survivors at each 2d age out of 100 persons living at each 1st age.					
		Actuaries' Table.	England. (Farr's No. 3)	United States. (Whites.)	Belgium.	Neth'lands.	Sweden.
0	10	100	70	71	69	62	63
10	20	93	94	94	92	94	94
20	30	92	91	91	90	90	91
30	40	91	89	89	89	80	89
40	50	88	86	88	86	84	85
50	60	81	80	83	78	78	78
60	70	64	64	70	63	60	59
70	80	37	38	44	35	29	33
80	90	10	18	16	12	7	12
90	100	0	2	2	2	1	0

In the comparison of these columns, it will be observed that the Actuaries' table nearly coincides at most ages with that of

* The column for the United States was investigated from the census by Mr. L. W. Meech, by whom, in connection with Mr. William E. Starr, the mathematical work of the present valuation has been principally done.

the general male population of England. But the most remarkable feature of all is the superior tenure of life enjoyed by the population of the United States between the ages of forty-five and seventy-five or eighty years. Whether a competence is attained by a larger proportion of the population on this side of the Atlantic, and at earlier ages, securing more fully the convenience and comfort of the latter half of life, or whatever may be the cause; the evidences of the feature referred to, coinciding in general with the observations on insured or selected lives, are too complete to admit of doubt. Notwithstanding the conclusions of some speculative writers that the climate of America is not favorable to the white race, the best statistics show, on the contrary, a superior and very gratifying vitality.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following companies, chartered in other States, have complied with the laws of this State, and been admitted to do business, since the last Report.

American Popular Life, New York, N. Y.,	. Sept. 21, 1866.
Atlantic Mutual Life, Albany, N. Y.,	. May 8, 1866.
Brooklyn Life, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	. July 30, 1866.
Continental Life, Hartford, Conn.,	. Nov. 1, 1866.
Continental Life, New York, N. Y.,	. May 8, 1866.
Economical Mutual Life, Providence, R. I.,	. Aug. 13, 1866.
Hahnemann Life, Cleveland, Ohio,	. Jan. 3, 1867.
New Jersey Mutual Life, Newark, N. J.,	. July 30, 1866.
New York State Life, Syracuse, N. Y.,	. Oct. 15, 1866.
World Mutual Life, New York, N. Y.,	. Feb. 1, 1867.

To the list of new Life Insurance companies is to be added the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, authorized by an amendment to its charter to do a Life as well as an Accident business; and the Hartford Accident Insurance Company, of the same place, which appears in this Report among the Accident companies, but is invested by its charter with, and intends to exercise, full Life Insurance powers.

The company appearing in this Report as the National Life Insurance Company of New York City, is the National Life and Travelers' Insurance Company of the last year's Report

under a new name, having disposed of its accident business to the National Travelers' Insurance Company of the same city. The latter company also has recently been invested with full powers as a Life Insurance Company. The Excelsior Life Insurance Company of New York City, a new Life company, has taken some steps looking to admission to this State.

Any outline of the charters of the newly admitted companies full enough to be of much value, would occupy too much space, and probably fail to do justice or give entire satisfaction to those concerned in their management; and the same may be said of the plans or features upon which it is claimed their business is conducted. All of them, except perhaps the New Jersey Mutual, appear to be strictly joint-stock companies, generally with a provision for sharing some portion of the net profits with the insured, but always after making a liberal provision for the holders of the guarantee stock. Two of the New York charters appear to contemplate a possible retirement of the capital at some future time, but upon certain conditions, one of the most important of which is, the future passage of some law by the legislature authorizing it to be done; and with the further condition in one of the charters that the directors vote to do it. In the New Jersey Mutual, the policy-holders elect the officers from their own number, and are liable to assessment; but the directors were authorized to raise a guarantee capital, which has been done, and under what restrictions does not appear.

The Hahnemann and Atlantic Mutual offer the inducement of lower rates to persons adopting the homœopathic system of medical practice, upon the theory that this system is conducive to longevity. The American Popular discards the actual birthday of the applicant, and rates him "according to all the known circumstances of each life, not alone those of age and health." From the returned list of policies it appears that in twenty-nine instances the actual age was adopted; in eleven the age was rated up, and in 255 rated down. The average actual age of the insured was forty-two, and the average rated age was thirty-six. One or two of the new companies also adopt fully the strict stock plan, charging considerably reduced rates of premium, and promising no dividends to the insured. These are perhaps the most noticeable of the "new features" adopted, though not a tithe of those advertised.

The success and usefulness, or the reverse, of this somewhat numerous group of new companies, will depend more on the energy, ability and honesty with which they are managed, than on the organic law of their charters. How many of them will gain a lasting foothold, and how many will find it for their advantage to merge with older and stronger companies, experience only will prove. The extravagant outlay for life and growth, the undue and unwise competition for business, the letting down of established rules and safeguards, and the tendency to speculative investment of capital in new stock companies, are among the serious evils which tend to discourage the multiplication of experiments which, if not hazardous, are certainly uncalled for by any public want. The feeling, better than pride, with which one may regard the success, the general fidelity to duty and high trusts, and the freedom from disaster, with which Life Insurance has thus far been practised in this country, forbids that the whole system should suffer failure or dishonor even in one of the least of its members.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This branch of insurance has been pursued during the past year with a good deal of activity and emulation, and with varying success. Six companies have been added, in regular compliance with our laws, to the number doing business in the State; and three have withdrawn or ceased to do business here or elsewhere.

COMPANIES ADMITTED.

Accident Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1866.

Hartford Accident Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., January 14, 1867.

National Travelers' Insurance Company, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1866.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, Hartford, Conn., July 3, 1866.

United States Accident Insurance Company, Syracuse, N. Y., March 28, 1866.

United States Casualty Company, Trenton, N. J., April 20, 1866.

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

Travellers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., December 1, 1866. (Re-insured its risks with Travelers' of Hartford, Conn.)

New York Accidental Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.,* April, 1867. (Re-insured its risks with United States Casualty of Trenton, N. J.)

United States Accident Insurance Company, Syracuse, N. Y., November 1, 1866. (Failed to make annual statement.)

The amount insured by the Accident Companies in this State during the last year was \$27,141,000, an increase of nearly twenty millions over the preceding year. The premiums col-

* It is stated that this company is reorganizing into a fire insurance company.

lected amounted to \$145,533.90, an increase of \$108,517.30 over the preceding year. Of the *whole* amount of premiums received by the companies, about twenty-seven per cent. appears to have gone for losses paid on policies; about sixty-seven per cent. for working expenses and dividends to stockholders, and about six per cent. to surplus.

The 'Travelers' of Hartford, the pioneer company in this department of insurance, whose success has probably stimulated the formation of all the other companies, and whose researches and experience have furnished most of the little light that exists upon the subject of Accident Insurance, still continues to be the leading company in point of capital, assets and business done.

The public will find in the Abstract and Remarks all the information which can be given in this Report regarding the business and standing of these companies, severally and as a whole. The surprising, but to some extent necessary ignorance of the companies themselves as to their standing in some important points, which appears on every page of the Abstract, no alchemy of figures applied to their statements can assist.

It is assumed that the figures so far as given, not only by these but by all other insurance companies, are given upon the honor, as well as the oath, of honorable and high-minded men, and are therefore to be relied on with confidence by the public. Any doubt or suspicion of the contrary is always painful, and is to be entertained with reluctance.

The statement of the Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company, of Chicago, seems however to demand some comment. The discrepancy* between the statement made here under date of November 1, 1866, and that made in the State of Wisconsin two months later, (as learned by a duly certified copy of the latter,) both sworn to by the same president and secretary, suggested the propriety of an actual examination of the assets of

* D A T E .	Paid-up Capital.	Total Assets.	Premium Receipts.	Expenses.
(1) Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1866,	\$100,000 00	\$212,938 00	\$171,290 00	\$22,849 00
(2) Wisconsin, Dec. 31, 1866, .	183,850 00	185,637 00	121,848 00	85,979 00
(3) Examination, Mar. 23, 1867,	- -	138,796 00	- -	- -
Discrepancies, (1) and (2), .	\$83,850 00	\$27,301 00	\$49,342 00	\$63,130 00
" (1) and (3), .	- -	74,142 00	- -	- -

the company at its home office ; and the duty was assigned to Mr. George W. Sargent, the chief clerk of this department, in connection with other official business calling him to Chicago. The examination was made of course with the consent of the company, and the result is given in the Abstract. The officers of the company are entitled to proper allowance for difference of dates ; but, to say nothing of discrepancies which dates will hardly explain, the returning under oath as "investments," forty-four thousand dollars' worth of agents' equipments, in the shape of blank policies and advertising literature, worth as assets to creditors precisely their weight as old paper, is an act of good or bad faith towards the public for which these gentlemen must answer to the public and their own consciences.

Accident insurance must be regarded as still in its experimental stage, both as regards its practical usefulness and its success. Unless it can thrive without expending on its own machinery two-thirds of all its receipts from premiums, it will neither demonstrate the former nor achieve the latter. Whether it has the elements of stability which pertain to life insurance,—of which it claims with some ingenuity of reasoning to be the supplement,—time will be the best proof. It ought to have full and fair trial in its own chosen field ; but until it has found where its soundings and permanent moorings are, it ought not to claim practical affinity with any other department of insurance. A company which confines its energies and applies its skill to a *single* line of insurance, of whatever kind, is not only more likely to succeed, but more certain to do justice to its several policy-holders ; and any branch of insurance business, which is not of enough magnitude and importance to command the entire abilities and the sole devotion of the responsible officers of a company, is not worth doing at all.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. SANFORD,

Insurance Commissioner.

HOME LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	BERKSHIRE, Pittsfield.	JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL, Boston.	MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL, Boston.
Amount insured by existing policies, of guarantee funds in cash, in subscription notes,	\$5,209,250 00 53,000 00 —	\$5,886,950 00 100,000 00 —	\$35,500 00 — —
Assets.			
Amount of United States Securities, of State Stocks and Loans, of City and Town Scrip and Loans, of of of of Miscellaneous Stocks, invested in real estate, (cost on the books,) loaned on mortgage of real estate, on notes secured by collaterals of personal property, on notes without collaterals, of premium notes and loans on policies in force, of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, of accrued interest on investments and loans, of Cash on hand and in bank, of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents, of all other investments and assets,	\$168,800 00 89,000 00 38,000 00 80,720 00 — — — 11,000 00 68,000 00 2,000 00 12,400 00 165,941 55 9,912 48 8,816 29 13,202 86 45,609 81 1,450 00	\$181,071 00 43,000 00 83,875 00 81,184 00 — — — — 12,500 00 8,800 00 — 168,773 87 29,104 81 6,800 85 1,228 22 85,470 76 —	\$259,218 14 6,821 19 8,924 93 — 5,312 46 20,605 70 — 4,781 21 184,772 90 81,762 46 — — — — 8,970 86 — —
Total amount of Assets,	\$665,252 99	\$496,105 51	\$561,169 85
LIABILITIES.			
Net present value of existing policies, Present value of annuities due from the Company,	\$468,579 02 —	\$286,815 75 4,940 00	\$12,611 67 111,158 53

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid,	\$8,200 00	-	-	-
claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	-	\$7,000 00	\$1,500 00†	
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	99,670 17	1,064 49*	-	-
Total Liabilities,	\$576,449 19	\$299,820 24	\$125,268 20	
INCOME.				
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$190,080 08	\$140,284 40	\$1,028 30	
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	50,848 71	88,550 29	-	-
received for interest,	37,893 22	35,878 88	33,894 94	
Total Income,	\$277,772 01	\$259,713 57	\$34,918 24	
EXPENDITURES.				
Amount paid for expenses, taxes and commissions, the past year,	\$41,464 51	\$46,840 00	-	-
paid for interest the past year,	3,710 00†	10,500 00†	-	-

* Dividends declared and due on policies not paid.
† Claim preferred 1866 under policy No. 1043, for \$1,500. The assured died by his own hand, 1855.
‡ "Not large in this department of our business, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact computation of the precise proportion."

	MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL. Springfield.	NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL. Boston.	STATE MUTUAL. Worcester.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$20,448,199 00	\$48,128,730 00	\$4,219,811 07
of guarantee funds in cash,	100,000 00	- -	- -
in subscription notes,	- -	- -	- -
ASSETS.			
Amount of United States Securities,	\$184,288 00	\$488,776 00	\$202,070 54
State Stocks and Loans,	22,400 00	248,200 00	105,025 00
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	- -	625,110 00	102,000 00
of Bank Stocks (market value,)	80,529 00	196,171 00	114,963 00
of value,)	- -	31,651 00	- -
of value,)	- -	208,750 00	9,558 50
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	- -	84,850 00	- -
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	84,845 55	285,000 00	25,606 46
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	494,916 00	858,763 00	80,825 00
on notes secured by collaterals of personal property,	93,350 80	72,867 00	7,500 00
on notes without	25,162 50	- -	87,500 00
of premium notes and in force,	350,049 82	1,429,853 00	10,428 76
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	184,041 48*	350,000 00†	- -
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	14,800 00	87,225 00	15,000 00
of Cash on hand and in bank,	80,912 75	112,141 00	10,165 87
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	- -	- -	9,483 07
of all other investments and assets,	- -	- -	- -
Total amount of Assets,	\$1,465,290 15	\$4,928,356 00	\$730,125 70
LIABILITIES.			
Net present value of existing policies,	\$1,195,488 86	\$3,381,862 87	\$615,814 22
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	- -	- -	- -

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid,	\$48,000 00	\$57,500 00	\$8,000 00
Company,	- -	- -	- -
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	3,676 47†	46,549 16	4,330 12‡
Total Liabilities,	\$1,247,159 83	\$3,485,912 08	\$627,644 84
INCOME.			
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$466,860 74	\$808,101 17	\$92,026 97*
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	249,758 93	668,867 26	10,428 76\$
received for interest,	110,269 41	218,384 71	47,966 58
Total income,	\$826,889 08	\$1,685,353 14	\$150,422 31
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$112,925 09	\$213,952 67	\$16,255 84
paid for interest the past year,	7,000 00	- -	- -

* Including balances in agents' hands.
† Dividends unclaimed.
‡ Including outstanding premiums and amounts due from agents.

‡ Dividends on term policies.
• § Notes for deferred premiums.

A G G R E G A T E.

Amount insured by existing policies,	\$78,876,440 07
of guarantee funds in cash,	253,000 00
in subscription notes,	- -
ASSETS.	
Amount of United States Securities,	\$1,434,216 68
of State Stocks and Loans,	464,416 19
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	784,409 93
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	453,567 00
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	36,963 46
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	233,914 20
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	57,350 00
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	311,233 22
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	1,660,676 90
on notes secured by collaterals of personal property,	261,280 06
on notes without collaterals,	75,062 50
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	2,114,117 74
of deferred semi-ann'l and quarterly premiums,	583,486 98
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	81,941 64
of Cash on hand and in bank,	176,619 06
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	90,563 14
of all other investments and assets,	1,450 00
Total amount of Assets,	\$8,841,298 70
LIABILITIES.	
Net present value of existing policies,	\$5,960,166 89
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	116,096 53
Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid,	121,950 00
claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	8,500 00
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	155,289 94
Total Liabilities,	\$6,362,003 36
INCOME.	
Amount received for premiums the past year, in cash,	\$1,693,326 66
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	1,057,953 95
received for interest,	483,787 74
Total income,	\$3,235,068 35
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$131,437 27
Amount paid for interest the past year,	21,210 00

REMARKS.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSFIELD.

[Incorporated 1851—Charter perpetual.]

THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, *President.*

Secretary, BENJAMIN CHICKERING.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
368 shares Pittsfield National Bank,	. \$100	\$36,800	\$115	\$42,320
240 " Agricultural Nat'l Bank,	. 100	24,000	115	27,600
100 " Adams Nat'l Bank,	. 100	10,000	108	10,800
		\$70,800		\$80,720

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank Stocks, (market value,)	\$80,720 00
Real estate,	11,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	68,900 00
Loaned on notes without collateral,	12,400 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	2,000 00
United States securities,	168,800 00
State of Connecticut Bonds,	4,000 00
" Rhode Island bonds,	5,000 00
" Maine 6 per cent. bonds,	30,000 00
City of Concord 6 per cent. gold bonds,	15,000 00
North Adams water scrip,	23,000 00
Premium loan, on policies in force only,	165,941 55
Cash on hand and in bank,	13,202 86
Cash in hands of agents,	45,609 31
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	9,912 48
Interest accrued on loans and investments	8,816 29
Office furniture,	1,450 00
	\$665,252 49

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON.

[Incorporated April 21, 1862.]

GEORGE P. SANGER, *President.*

Secretary, GEORGE B. AGER.

Office, 41 State Street, Boston.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
43 shares First National Bank, Boston, .	\$100	\$4,300	\$150	\$6,450
84 " New England Bank, Boston, .	100	3,400	124	4,216
48 " Tremont Bank, Boston, .	100	4,300	119½	5,128
60 " Continental Nat'l B'k, Boston, .	100	6,000	165	6,900
60 " Hide & Leather National Bank, Boston,	100	6,000	141½	8,490
		<hr/> \$24,000		<hr/> \$31,184

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$31,184 00
United States securities, 5 per cent. and 6 per cent.	131,071 00
Maine State bonds,	3,000 00
New Hampshire State bonds,	5,000 00
Rhode Island State Bonds,	10,000 00
Vermont State bonds,	5,000 00
Connecticut State bonds,	5,000 00
Portland City bonds,	1,000 00
City of Albany bonds,	2,000 00
" Lynn bonds,	5,000 00
" Boston bonds,	25,375 00
Loan to Massachusetts, 7½ per cent.,	15,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	12,500 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	3,800 00
Cash in Bank,	1,226 22
Premium notes,	109,007 18
Bills receivable, secured by collaterals in policies,	59,766 69
Due from agents,	2,140 80
Deferred premiums, semi-annual and quarterly payments,	29,104 81
Premiums due but not yet received	33,329 96
Accrued interest,	6,600 35
	<hr/> \$496,105 51

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON.

[Incorporated, Feb. 14, 1818.—Additional Acts, June 14, 1823; Jan. 17, 1824; March 4, 1839.]

GEORGE W. LYMAN, *President.*

Secretary, MOSES L. HALE.

CHARLES G. LORING, *Actuary.*

Office, 50 State Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Railroad Stocks,	\$5,312 46
Railroad bonds,	20,605 70
Real estate,	4,781 21
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	164,772 90
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	81,762 46
United States securities,	259,218 14
Massachusetts State loan and deposit,	6,821 19
Boston City loan,	1,753 11
Roxbury City loan,	4,515 59
Charlestown City loan,	2,656 23
Cash on hand,	8,970 86
	<hr/> \$561,169 85

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD.

[Incorporated, May 15, 1851.]

CALEB RICE, *President.*

Secretary, F. B. BACON.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
43 shares Bank of Commerce, Boston, .	\$100	\$4,300	\$141½	\$5,074
25 " Webster Bank, Boston, .	100	2,500	109	2,725
15 " Eliot Bank, Boston, .	100	1,500	120	1,800
50 " Second Nat'l Bank, Springfield, .	100	5,000	118	6,000
15 " Pynchon Bank, Springfield, .	100	1,500	138	2,070
50 " First Nat'l Bank, Springfield, .	100	5,000	116½	6,000
8 " Agawam Bank, Springfield, .	100	800	115	845
27 " First Nat'l Bank, Northamp'n, .	100	2,700	120	3,240
19 " First Nat'l Bank, Chicopee, .	100	1,900	125	2,375
		<hr/> \$24,700		<hr/> \$30,529

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$30,529 00
Cost value of real estate,	84,845 55
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	494,916 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	93,350 60
Loaned on notes without collaterals,	25,162 50
Loan notes secured by policies,	350,049 32
Deferred premiums and agents' balances,	184,041 48
United States securities, (market value,)	184,283 00
New York State bonds, (market value,)	21,400 00
Michigan State bonds, (market value,)	1,000 00
Interest accrued on investments,	14,800 00
Cash on hand,	30,912 75
	<hr/> \$1,465,290 15

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BOSTON.

[Incorporated, April 1, 1835.]

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, *President.**Secretary,* JOSEPH M. GIBBENS.*Office, 39 State Street, Boston.*

Bank stocks owned by the Company :—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
240 shares Nat'l Eagle Bank, Boston, .	\$100	\$24,000	\$116	\$27,840
120 " State Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	12,000	110	13,200
320 " Tremont Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	32,000	119	38,080
72 " Atlantic Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	7,200	123½	8,884
219 " Bay State Nat'l B'k, Lawrence, .	75	16,435	82½	18,068
91 " Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	9,100	119	10,829
250 " First National Bank, Boston, .	100	25,000	105	26,250
100 " Nat'l Hide and Leather Bank, Boston,	100	10,000	141	14,100
100 " Nat'l Revere Bank, Boston, .	100	10,000	135	13,500
50 " Continental Nat'l B'k, Boston, .	100	5,000	117	5,850
50 " Harvard Nat'l B'k, Cambridge, .	100	5,000	109	5,450
79 " Nat'l City Bank, Lynn,	100	7,900	105	8,295
21 " Mass'tts Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	250	5,250	275½	5,825
		<hr/> \$168,885		<hr/> \$196,171

Railroad Stocks :—

105 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, .	\$100	\$10,500	\$131	\$13,755
28 " Providence and Boston R. R., .	100	2,800	142	3,976
120 " Boston and Fitchburg R. R., .	100	12,000	116	13,920
		<hr/> \$25,300		<hr/> \$31,651

Railroad Bonds:—

	Par value.	Market val.
Rutland and Burlington Railroad Bonds, .	\$10,000	\$13,750
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Bonds,	115,000	115,000
Eastern Railroad Bonds,	50,000	50,000
Western Railroad Bonds,	25,000	25,000
	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$203,750</u>

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$196,171 00
Railroad stocks, (market value,)	31,651 00
Railroad bonds, (market value,)	203,750 00
Real estate,	235,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	858,763 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	72,867 00
Premiums secured by collateral and in the policies,	1,429,353 00
5 shares Dwight Manufacturing Company,	3,850 00
5 shares Massachusetts Cotton Mills,	5,000 00
34 shares Boston Gas Light Company,	25,500 00
Albany City scrip, 6 per cent.,	48,550 00
Portland City scrip, 6 per cent.,	7,000 00
Boston City scrip, 6 per cent.,	228,560 00
Loan to City of Chelsea, 6 per cent.,	50,000 00
Nashua City scrip, 6 per cent.,	23,000 00
New York City scrip, 5½ per cent.,	7,000 00
Loan to Town of Rockport,	25,000 00
Loan to City of Lawrence,	39,000 00
New Hampshire State stock,	61,000 00
Loan to Town of Needham,	12,000 00
Roxbury City scrip,	60,000 00
Hartford City scrip,	35,000 00
Rhode Island State bonds,	60,000 00
Loan to Town of Malden,	20,000 00
Connecticut State bonds,	6,000 00
Loan to City of Charlestown,	20,000 00
United States securities,	488,775 00
Massachusetts State stock,	121,200 00
Cash in Globe and Merchants' Banks,	112,141 00
Charlestown water loan,	50,000 00
Outstanding premiums and amounts due from agents on policies in force October 31, 1865, including deferred semi-annual and quarterly payments not included in the above list of assets,	350,000 00
Interest accrued on investments to October 31, but not due,	37,225 00
	<u>\$4,923,356 00</u>

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, WORCESTER.

[Incorporated March 16, 1844.]

ISAAC DAVIS, *President*.*Secretary*, CLARENDON HARRIS.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
60 shares	Millbury Bank, Millbury,	\$100	\$6,000	\$100	\$6,000
79	" Grafton Bank, Grafton, .	100	7,900	100	7,900
50	" Leicester Bank, Leicester, .	100	5,000	105	5,525
20	" Northborough Bank, North- borough,	100	2,000	100	2,000
40	" City Nat'l B'k, Worcester, .	100	4,000	100	4,000
25	" Central Nat'l B'k, Worcester,	100	2,500	100	2,500
187	" Quinsigamond National Bank, Worcester,	100	18,700	100½	18,790
113	" Howard Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	11,800	102½	11,562½
50	" Webster Nat'l Bank, Boston,	100	5,000	105½	5,275
75	" Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston,	100	7,500	105	7,875
50	" Republic Nat'l Bank, Boston,	100	5,000	101½	5,082½
50	" First Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	5,000	100	5,000
50	" Continental Nat'l B'k, Boston,	100	5,000	100½	5,012½
50	" Shawmut Nat'l Bank, Boston,	100	5,000	100½	5,025
45	" Revere Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	4,500	101½	4,581½
40	" Eliot Nat'l Bank, Boston. .	100	4,000	101½	4,075½
45	" Atlantic Nat'l Bank, Boston, .	100	4,500	97½	4,398½
100	" Third Nat'l Bank Springfield,	100	10,000	100	10,000
4	" Miller's River Nat'l B'k, Athol,	100	400	100	400
			<hr/> \$113,800		<hr/> \$114,963

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$114,963 00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad bonds,	9,558 50
Real estate,	25,606 46
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	80,825 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	7,500 00
Loaned on notes without collaterals,	37,500 00
United States bonds,	202,070 54
Loan to State of Massachusetts,	100,000 00
State of Vermont bonds,	5,025 00
Loans to cities and towns,	102,000 00
Deferred premium notes,	10,428 76
Balances in the hands of agents,	9,483 07
Interest accrued but not due,	15,000 00
Cash on hand and deposited in Quinsigamond B'k,	10,165 87
<hr/>	
\$730,125 70	

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF OTHER STATES.

	ETNA. Hartford, Conn.	AMERICAN POPU- LAR. New York.	ATLANTIC MUTUAL Albany, N. Y.	BROOKLYN. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$58,575,047 90	\$601,700 00	\$1,229,850 00	\$4,382,700 00
of guarantee funds in cash,	60,600 00	100,000 00	110,000 00	125,000 00
in subscription notes,	89,400 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
Assets.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$308,793 00	\$110,000 00	\$110,750 00	\$183,000 00
of State Stocks and Loans,	53,380 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	138,650 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
of Bank Stocks. (market value.)	440,268 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
of Railroad	8,570 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
of Railroad	17,600 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
of Miscellaneous	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	12,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - -
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	98,800 00	- - -	1,800 00	- - -
on notes secured by collat'ls of personal prop'ty, on notes without	89,400 00	- - -	2,689 47	- - -
of premium notes and l	70,462 47	- - -	- - -	- - -
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, of accrued interest on investments and loans,	2,119,999 02	727 60	18,505 47	94,827 79
of Cash on hand and in bank,	8,000 00	382 86	7,201 88	12,000 00
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents, of all other investments and assets,	12,779 58	- - -	4,356 85	- - -
	91,252 81	4,491 07	14,807 44	8,810 47
	418,406 08	15,066 12	- - -	45,000 00
	89,704 69*	1,734 53	- - -	2,000 00
Total amount of Assets,	\$3,918,015 15	\$138,702 18	\$160,110 11	\$940,638 26
LIABILITIES.				
Net present value of existing policies,	\$3,017,634 19	\$29,846 76	\$38,638 80	\$183,054 66
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	2,804 19	- - -	- - -	- - -

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company.	-	-	-	\$7,000 00
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including divid- ends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits.	-	-	18 75	8,000 00
Total Liabilities.	120,848 76	\$38,657 65		\$198,054 00
Income.				
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	130,459 40†	\$25,532 42		\$104,345 86
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	-	4,451 00		69,649 16
received for interest,	4,349 90	-		17,867 46
Total Income,	134,809 30	\$29,983 42		\$191,881 98
Expenditures.				
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$4,047 12	\$14,285 51		\$54,700 86
paid for interest the past year,	-	-		10,625 00

* Including furniture of office, \$4,038.57, and net value of re-insurance policies, \$36,700.

† Commissions, \$418,058.80; expenses, \$61,827.51; exchange, \$1,031.93; medical examinations, \$39,987.84; taxes, \$12,855.79; stamp tax, \$5,051.12.

‡ Less amount paid for re-insurance on cancelled policies. § Including premium notes on hand, \$4,451. † Dividends to insured.

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company.	\$58,700 00	\$0,000 00	\$293,500 00	\$1,000 00
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits.	204,265 00	- -	805,500 00	- -
Total Liabilities,	\$2,169,746 26	\$47,624 72	\$9,082,654 72	\$123,021 88
INCOME.				
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$772,185 86	\$41,230 13	\$2,768,869 30\$	\$78,207 51
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	651,191 09	10,446 98	1,935,825 52a	71,629 02
received for interest,	83,592 20	7,151 49	1,100,030 04b	10,983 65
Total Income,	\$1,506,969 15	\$58,828 60	\$5,804,724 86	\$160,820 18
EXPENDITURES.				
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$257,820 09†	\$23,502 73.	\$643,057 47c	\$37,346 54e
paid for interest the past year,	8,000 00	- -	- -	- -

* Including State, Town and City bonds in the State of Connecticut; Chicago and Springfield, Ill., bonds; San Francisco City and County, and Hudson Co., N. J., bonds.
† Including stock notes approved by Comptroller, \$50,000; bills receivable on demand, bearing interest, \$57,848.09; personal property and revenue stamps on hand, \$8,544.53.
‡ Including medical examinations. § Stock notes, (secured.)
a Including \$373,077, "application of surplus in payment of premiums."
b Including \$266,057.90 interest accrued, and \$215,814.45 increased value of investments.
c Commissions, \$476,094.16; expenses, \$104,107.24; taxes, \$62,856.07.
d Including stock notes, \$180,200; personal property, \$2,000.
e Commissions, \$24,021.92; expenses, 10,467.96; exchange, \$20.27; medical examination fees, \$1,742; taxes, \$598.53; stamp tax, \$495.86.

	CONTINENTAL. New York.	ECONOMICAL MUTUAL. Providence, R. I.	EQUITABLE. New York.	GERMANIA. New York.
Amount insured by existing policies, of guarantee funds in cash,	\$2,578,200 00	\$427,500 00	\$46,229,649 18	\$20,245,897 78
in subscription notes,	110,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00
ASSETS.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$110,000 00	\$106,500 00	\$537,609 14	\$254,625 00
of State Stocks and Loans,	-	-	160,150 00	12,945 00
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	-	-	101,651 25	-
of Bank Stocks. (market value.)	-	-	-	-
of Railro	-	-	-	-
of Railro	-	-	-	-
Miscellat	-	-	-	-
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	-	-	402,723 16	-
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	-	-	784,737 50	577,900 00
on notes secured by collat'ls of personal prop'ty, on notes without collateral,	-	-	86,750 00	23,700 00
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	41,523 00	5,217 67	-	-
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	52,729 49	4,292 51	229,020 58	195,000 00
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	-	-	20,494 11	20,374 74
of Cash on hand and in bank,	7,414 00	1,262 73	252,363 93	44,084 63a
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents, of all other investments and assets,	23,722 22 6,002 86	- 100,000 00	141,185 87 46,000 00	51,125 26 3,046 62
Total amount of Assets,	\$241,391 57	\$217,272 91	\$2,772,685 54	\$1,182,810 25b
LIABILITIES.				
Net present value of existing policies, Present value of annuities due from the Company,	\$120,244 52	\$10,180 53	\$2,301,829 54	\$885,674 79 5,402 40

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid,
 claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not
 by the Company,
 Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or
 acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including divi-
 dends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits, .

Total Liabilities,

INCOME.

Amount received for premiums the past year in cash, .
 received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,
 received for interest,

Total Income,

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,
 paid for interest the past year,

* Since the organization of the Company, March 13, 1866.

† Including rent, printing, stationery, taxes, license fees, &c., \$10,148.93; salaries, medical fees, &c., \$7,325.64; commissions paid agents, \$11,647.24; amount above par value paid for \$100,000 U. S. 5-20's, \$1,896.25; paid loss by death caused by accident, \$1,000.

‡ Including \$3,000 paid for premiums on U. S. bonds.

§ Including deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, \$229,020.53.

|| Including \$40,000 deposited with U. S. Trust Company.

α Including \$27,500 deposited in U. S. Trust Company; \$13,228.53 gold deposited in San Francisco, Cal.

ε Losses contested, \$2,000; due, \$2,500; not due, \$35,000.

b Less \$32,290 currency held as collateral for gold loans.
 d Including \$185,000 deferred premiums.

	GLOBE MUTUAL. New York.	GREAT WESTERN. New York.	GUARDIAN. New York.	HAHNEMANN. Cleveland, O.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$11,786,701 45	\$758,000 00	\$11,450,200 00	\$1,391,000 00
of guarantee funds in cash,	100,000 00	115,000 00	125,000 00	200,000 00
in subscription notes,	- -	- -	- -	- -
ASSETS.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$228,126 00	\$100,000 00	\$109,176 91	\$80,000 00
of State Stocks and Loans,	- -	- -	- -	20,000 00
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	85,190 00	- -	- -	- -
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	- -	- -	- -	- -
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	- -	- -	- -	4,500 00
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	- -	- -	- -	- -
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	- -	- -	- -	- -
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	- -	- -	- -	- -
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	104,200 00	- -	- -	20,000 00
on notes secured by collat'ls of personal property, on notes without collaterals,	36,640 00	21,800 00	- -	58,000 00
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	- -	- -	394,431 47	- -
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	49,284 50	- -	115,270 01 ^a	3,156 75
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	85,190 93	5,795 82	15,571 58 ^b	11,891 48
of Cash on hand and in bank,	11,365 80*	11,063 93	15,571 58 ^b	2,000 00
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	44,858 84	15,000 00	33,580 26	18,055 53
of all other investments and assets,	23,345 51	13,791 27	- -	15,912 56 ^c
	4,668 33	- -	35,055 39 ^c	8,500 00
Total amount of Assets,	\$672,869 91	\$167,451 02	\$703,085 62	\$242,016 32
LIABILITIES.				
Net present value of existing policies,	\$469,056 16	\$42,900 51	\$556,782 44	\$42,430 45
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	- -	- -	- -	- -

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	\$21,000 00	-	-	\$11,500 00	-
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including divi- dends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities,	\$490,056 16	\$12,900 51		\$509,079 82	\$42,480 45
INCOME.					
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$567,730 46†	\$34,695 77		\$285,628 80	\$33,888 24f
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	-	7,541 50||		252,196 80	3,156 75
received for interest,	33,804 03‡	9,263 83		47,849 54	8,144 84
Total Income,	\$601,534 49	\$51,501 10		\$585,674 04	\$44,089 83
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for expense, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$131,731 05	\$13,722 69		\$96,003 12	\$31,877 87
paid for interest the past year,	7,000 00	4,025 00§		9,260 13	-

* Including premium on gold. † Including balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for the year, \$35,190.98; also, premiums of the year due from agents in course of transmission, \$49,284.60. ‡ Including accrued interest, \$11,835.80. § Loans on policies. ¶ Interest dividend to stockholders. a Including personal property and amount due from agents. b Including premium on gold. c Call loans. d Dividend due policies, \$202.88; dividend due stock, \$595. e Including premiums in course of transmission. f Does not include deferred premiums.

	HOME. Brooklyn, N. Y.	KNICKERBOCKER. New York.	MANHATTAN. New York.	MUTUAL LIFE. New York.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$17,113,693 90	\$21,074,548 00	\$35,446,622 00	\$125,235,918 91
of guarantee funds in cash,	125,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	- - -
in subscription notes,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ASSETS.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$280,250 00	\$178,627 30	\$454,296 25	\$4,416,563 81
of State Stocks and Loans,	53,500 00	28,300 00	108,816 75	545,000 00
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	70,750 00	- - -	4,000 00	200,000 00
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	- - -	23,000 00	12,450 00	- - -
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	- - -	12,500 00	- - -	- - -
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	- - -	14,000 00	87,815 71	941,365 71
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	76,550 00	77,170 00	468,980 00	9,838,683 88
on notes secured by collat'ls of personal property, on notes without collaterals,	19,271 69	118,960 50	1,675,692 09	- - -
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	537,776 42	546,818 66	- - -	- - -
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	39,107 21	22,185 51	60,825 08	700,000 00
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	7,422 68	14,229 95	18,000 00	277,069 06
of Cash on hand and in bank,	80,127 00	25,812 79	130,784 26	1,170,528 52
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	64,881 71	279,969 92	877,845 85	219,433 41
of all other investments and assets,	3,500 00	24,882 78	144,521 81	- - -
Total amount of Assets,	\$1,183,136 71	\$1,366,457 41	\$3,544,227 80	\$17,808,644 39
LIABILITIES.				
Not present value of existing policies,	\$855,210 77	\$1,102,437 92	\$2,514,995 81	\$10,021,338 27
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	8,825 51	- - -	4,116 45	57,627 63

Amount of losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	-	-	\$17,200 00	-	\$159,088 62
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged other claims, including dividends, bonuses	-	-	-	\$146,455 00	-
Total Liabilities,	\$76,183 58	9,413 45	\$1,129,051 87	107,987 00	44,748 21†
INCOME.					
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$340,219 86		\$454,633 82	\$2,778,504 26	\$16,282,802 73
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	\$580,986 46		256,726 93	\$938,222 25	\$5,342,812 97
received for interest,	186,039 26		50,311 69	489,980 97	-
	70,414 51			180,476 98	1,111,083 08
Total Income,	\$847,440 23		\$761,672 44	\$1,558,680 20	\$8,453,890 03
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for expense, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$132,258 42		\$207,669 82*	\$205,645 84	\$898,553 95§
paid for interest the past year,	15,929 34		14,000 00	7,964 57	-

* This includes \$54,483.67 paid for brokerage and commissions, on which no renewal is hereafter to be paid.

† Including suspense account, \$16,990.49; market value of investments over cost, \$44,824; furniture and revenue stamps, \$10,000, and \$72,707.23 returned as commuted commissions. (This last item cannot be admitted among the net assets against the net value of policies.)

‡ Expenses, \$203,503.67; commissions, \$255,784.74; paid for commutation of future commissions, \$280,294.73; taxes, \$43,980.82.

§ Including \$36,376.93 of premium notes on policies not returned as new in force.

† Unclaimed post mortem dividends.

	MUTUAL BENEFIT. Newark, N. J.	NATIONAL Montpelier, Vt.	NATIONAL New York	NEW JERSEY MUTUAL. Newark, N. J.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$90,693,229 48	\$3,990,504 69	\$2,154,700 00	\$1,325,150 00
of guarantee funds in cash,	- -	\$25,000 00	130,000 00	\$105,000 00
in subscription notes,	- -	- -	- -	- -
Assets.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$1,551,400 00	\$180,191 91	\$114,250 00	\$38,000 00
of State Stocks and Loans,	2,540,742 82*	48,500 00	- -	- -
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	- -	- -	- -	5,500 00
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	- -	55,019 00	- -	- -
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	- -	- -	- -	- -
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	34,000 00	- -	- -	- -
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	- -	- -	- -	- -
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	92,932 77	5,000 00	- -	- -
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	2,002,211 40	175,636 59	- -	62,600 00
on notes secured by collat'ls of personal prop'ty, on notes without collaterals,	- -	- -	- -	6,100 00
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	3,001,482 96†	11,516 64	- -	- -
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	- -	28,252 88	24,023 82	- -
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	252,985 80	8,612 26	12,939 59	- -
of Cash on hand and in bank,	217,422 77	9,100 77	861 83	500 00
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents, of all other investments and assets,	511,876 86	17,026 74	9,595 84	- -
	800 00†	21,508 35	22,548 30	13,711 69
		1,900 00\$	6,500 00b	- -
Total amount of Assets,	\$11,105,885 38	\$562,265 14	\$191,319 38	\$126,411 69
LIABILITIES.				
Net present value of existing policies,	\$7,416,090 77	\$404,732 99	\$80,931 58	\$41,449 21
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	5,891 70	- -	- -	- -

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	-	-	\$3,000 00	-	-
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	\$230,800 00c	-	-	-	-
	1,804,466 12	2,760 16	-	-	-
Total Liabilities,	\$9,457,248 59	\$412,493 15	\$88,931 58	\$41,449 21	
INCOME.					
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$2,269,795 61	\$125,079 66	\$90,513 13	\$28,553 20	
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	1,111,953 82	4,651 78	17,052 56	6,057 21	
received for interest,	560,902 66	30,884 00	8,276 58	78 66	
Total Income,	\$3,942,651 59	\$160,615 44	\$115,842 27	\$34,089 16	
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year, paid for interest the past year,	\$441,902 31	\$17,543 71	\$57,589 01	\$10,800 88	
	-	1,792 22	96 50	-	

* Including city and county bonds.
† Including \$2,770.56 loaned on scrip, and \$82,200 of premium notes on policies not returned as now in force.
‡ Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts.
§ Capital stock owned by the Company.
|| Furniture and stationery.
c Including \$222,200 losses ascertained and unpaid.

	NEW YORK LIFE, New York.	NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL, Milwaukee, Wis.
Amount insured by existing policies, of guarantee funds in cash,	\$58,180,178 00	\$21,158,492 83
in subscription notes,	- -	- -
Assets.		
Amount of United States Securities, of State Stocks and Loans,	\$2,570,455 20	\$104,919 46
of City and Town Scrip and Loans, of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	730,510 00	30,000 00
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	87,285 00	- -
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	57,774 50	- -
of Miscellaneous Stocks, invested in real estate, (cost on the books, loaned on mortgage of real estate, on notes secured by collat'ls of personal prop'ty, on notes without of premium notes and 1 of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, of accrued interest on investments and loans, of Cash on hand and in bank,	- - 2,000 00 - - 115,225 04* 407,802 52 145,175 00 - - 1,303,678 71 294,540 24 124,500 52 119,376 61 827,064 32	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 28,972 94 455,237 50 - - - - 625,292 21 95,401 95 28,887 60 27,386 22 181,739 19 2,524 11
of all other investments and assets,	- -	- -
Total amount of Assets,	\$6,285,387 66	\$1,580,361 18
LIABILITIES.		
Net present value of existing policies, Present value of annuities due from the Company,	\$4,701,634 71 4,065 46	\$1,803,078 72 -

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	- -	- -	- -	- -	\$7,000 00
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including divi- dends, bonuses, on distribution of surplus, or as profits, . . .	\$52,050 00 131,126 30	- - - -	- - - -	\$29,000 00 109,896 76	5,000 00† 4,291 01‡
Total Liabilities,	\$4,889,796 47	\$25,657 33	\$1,182,812 22	\$1,319,364 73	
INCOME.					
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash, . . .	\$2,137,560 94	\$8,100 79	\$1,140,883 37	\$503,590 62	
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities, received for interest,	401,459 06 831,110 54	- - - -	- - 51,859 84†	366,712 68 72,234 90	
Total Income,	\$2,870,130 54	\$8,100 79	\$1,198,743 21	\$942,538 20	
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year, paid for interest the past year,	\$403,733 02 355 80	\$7,778 36 - -	\$178,886 74 - -	\$167,114 48 742 93	

* Market value, \$230,000.

† Including accrued interest.

‡ An old disputed claim.

|| Due on real estate, (parties would not receive the money,) \$3,400; unpaid dividends reported last year, less amount paid this, \$891.01.

‡ Including bills receivable, \$5,191.73; due from other companies for re-insurance, \$10,000; furniture of office, \$7,444.55; and commuted commissions, \$91,498.38. (The last item cannot be admitted among the net assets against the net value of policies.)

	PHENIX MUTUAL, Hartford, Ct.	PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST, Philadelphia, Pa.	SECURITY, New York.	TRAVELERS', Hartford, Ct.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$18,707,398 00	\$1,610,000 00	\$12,197,698 00	\$1,280,750 00
of guarantee funds in cash,	16,000 00	150,000 00	110,000 00	-
in subscription notes,	84,000 00	-	-	-
ASSETS.				
Amount of United States Securities,	\$163,750 00	\$129,300 00	\$126,800 00	-
of State Stocks and Loans,	-	-	-	-
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	4,921 00	-	4,500 00	-
of Bank Stocks (market value,)	172,715 00	-	-	-
of Railroads (value,)	-	-	-	-
of Railroads (value,)	14,000 00	-	-	-
of Miscellaneous (value,)	-	9,350 00	-	-
invested in	151,500 00	-	-	-
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	-	14,060 00	-	-
on notes secured by collateral of personal property, on notes without collateral,	12,500 00	-	-	-
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	578,475 82	26,025 49	330,342 88	-
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	-	8,518 94	-	-
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	13,796 17	5,289 00	438 00	-
of Cash on hand and in bank,	27,556 17	16,181 40	24,853 64	4,818 10
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents, of all other investments and assets,	120,305 57	-	197,878 07	13,734 44
	84,000 00	-	8,310 56	-
Total amount of Assets,	\$1,343,519 23	\$207,724 63	\$687,022 65	\$18,552 64
LIABILITIES.				
Net present value of existing policies,	\$1,007,996 82	\$48,863 57	\$525,009 06	\$32,449 70
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	-	3,623 25	2,786 51	-

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	-	-	\$5,000 00	-	-
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	\$81,250 00†	-	-	\$25,000 00c	-
Total Liabilities,	\$1,039,246 82	-	1,010 00	13,701 00d	-
			\$58,496 82	\$567,396 57	\$32,449 76.
INCOME.					
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$402,291 11	\$41,517 27a	\$291,515 11	\$31,452 05	
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	820,851 80	28,852 28	250,194 21	-	-
received for interest,	70,036 84	14,517 72	28,215 00	-	-
Total Income,	\$792,679 81	\$79,887 27	\$569,924 82	\$31,452 05	
EXPENDITURES.					
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$183,691 48	\$26,955 55	\$120,800 12	\$9,027 82	
paid for interest the past year,	6,000 00†	7,560 41	8,072 66	-	-

* Notes of stockholders secured by personal endorsement.
† Paid stockholders.
a Including \$4,000, purchase of annuities.
b Cash on hand and in bank to the credit of this department, not included in Report of Accident Department. Much the larger portion of the business returned by the Travelers' is in its Accident Department. For further statement of assets of the Company, and of receipts, liabilities, &c., in the latter department, see Abstract and Remarks for Accident Companies.
c Including \$18,000 losses due and unpaid.
d Scrip, \$1,502.41; all other, \$12,199.43.
e Including \$29,250, losses ascertained and unpaid.
f Lehigh Navigation 6 per cent. bonds.
g Including premiums in hands of agents.

	UNION MUTUAL. Augusta, Me.	UNITED STATES. New York.	UNIVERSAL. New York.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$20,618,125 00	\$15,009,876 32	\$5,088,840 00
of guarantee funds in cash,	-	100,000 00	200,000 00
in subscription notes,	100,000 00	-	-
Assets.			
Amount of United States Securities,	\$148,700 00*	\$898,742 75	\$214,875 00
State Stocks and Loans,	-	88,487 50	-
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	-	98,760 00	-
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	18,300 00	-	-
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	-	-	-
of Railroad value,)	-	-	-
of Miscella	-	-	-
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	4,400 00	-	-
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	659,391 08	-	-
on notes secured by collaterals of personal property,	48,601 00	898,800 00 *	-
on notes without collaterals,	-	24,543 33	-
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	798,827 69	249,564 34	-
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	87,694 69	58,623 70	42,975 36
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	43,800 00	82,986 57	1,540 00
of Cash on hand and in bank,	17,628 31	46,268 73	82,903 90
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	196,861 70†	47,038 59	20,301 01
of all other investments and assets,	104,000 00†	-	7,772 49c
Total amount of Assets,	\$2,112,704 42	\$1,938,610 51	\$320,867 76
LIABILITIES.			
Net present value of existing policies,	\$1,617,554 20.	\$1,200,649 76	\$176,880 89
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	-	-	-

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	\$88,800 00||	-	-	-
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	5,784 00	873,000 00	26,000 00a	8,000 00
Total Liabilities,	\$1,002,188 20	\$1,001,049 70		\$181,880 80
INCOME.				
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$531,830 38	\$507,283 39b		\$153,721 38
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	381,846 26	-		42,975 36d
received for interest,	75,461 07	118,329 46		25,422 98e
Total Income,	\$988,687 71	\$625,612 85		\$222,119 72
EXPENDITURES.				
Amount paid for expenses, taxes and commissions, the past year,	\$169,692 51	\$116,479 73		\$84,693 11
paid for interest the past year,	3,000 00\$	6,523 00		14,237 53

* Including State, City, County and Town bonds.
† Including \$21,925.53 Ledger balances.
‡ Including capital stock in subscription notes, \$100,000; estimated value of suspense account, \$3,500; estimated value of re-insurance, \$500.
|| Including \$80,800, losses ascertained and unpaid. § On guarantee capital.
b Including \$379 received as policy fees. c Including \$3,016.98 personal property; \$4,755.51 net amount paid for re-insurance.
d Deferred premiums. e Including accrued interest.

	WASHINGTON. New York.	WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' BENEFIT. New York.	AGGREGATE.
Amount insured by existing policies,	\$9,638,946 20	\$6,211,850 00	\$792,987,484 64
of guarantee funds in cash,	125,000 00	200,000 00	3,561,400 00
in subscription notes,	- -	- -	753,600 00
ASSETS.			
Amount of United States Securities,	\$315,400 00	\$301,025 00	\$18,104,721 98
of State Stocks and Loans,	87,600 00	58,600 00	5,666,962 07
of City and Town Scrip and Loans,	- -	- -	828,217 25
of Bank Stocks, (market value,)	- -	- -	1,026,357 50
of Railroad Stocks, (market value,)	- -	- -	31,570 00
of Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	- -	- -	81,991 25
of Miscellaneous Stocks,	- -	- -	13,512 00
invested in real estate, (cost on the books,)	- -	- -	1,946,122 36
loaned on mortgage of real estate,	123,000 00	- -	19,221,146 58
on notes secured by collaterals of personal property,	2,000 00	- -	2,592,117 25
on notes without collaterals,	- -	- -	132,578 32
of premium notes and loans on policies in force,	8,870 00	- -	17,591,786 79
of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	70,000 00	49,807 19	2,573,780 37
of accrued interest on investments and loans,	3,500 00	356 67	1,281,376 84
of Cash on hand and in bank,	36,451 72	16,845 31	3,056,705 19
of premiums and cash due and in the hands of agents,	57,516 09	32,556 29	4,461,647 10
of all other investments and assets,	8,700 00*	12,500 00†	1,214,339 96
Total amount of Assets,	\$708,037 81	\$471,690 46	\$79,824,932 81
LIABILITIES.			
Net present value of existing policies,	\$602,806 15	\$240,882 88	\$59,071,824 56
Present value of annuities due from the Company,	8,481 30	9,597 56	108,621 06

Amount of Losses ascertained and unpaid, claimed, whether acknowledged as due or not by the Company,	-	\$783,040 84
Amount due from the Company on its declared, promised or acknowledged indebtedness, or other claims, including dividends, bonuses on distribution of surplus, or as profits,	\$17,000 00 5,660 76	954,855 00 1,076,878 16
Total Liabilities,	\$628,957 20	1,944,720 02
INCOME.		
Amount received for premiums the past year in cash,	\$308,983 82	247,521 42
received for premiums in promissory notes or securities,	35,000 00†	306,553 80
received for interest,	31,312 03	587,960 60
Total income,	\$375,295 85	1,142,035 82
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, the past year,	\$90,483 20	982,504 16
paid for interest the past year,	10,645 67	179,551 30

* Including taxes every year, \$2,700; personal property, \$6,000.

† Value of lease account, \$10,000; office furniture, cash, &c., \$2,000.

‡ Gain in deferred premium account.

§ Including \$49,807.19 deferred premiums.

REMARKS.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated in 1853 as a Life Insurance Company; 1820 as Ætna Insurance Co. Annuity Fund ;
Commenced business in 1850.]

E. A. BULKLEY, *President.*

Secretary, T. O. ENDERS.

General Agent, L. E. WATERMAN, 27 State Street, Boston.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
501 shares	First Nat'l Bank, Hartford, .	\$100	\$50,100	\$152	\$76,152
1,114	" American Nat'l B'k, Hart'd,	50	55,700	61	67,954
367	" Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	100	36,700	115	42,205
576	" Phenix Nat'l Ba'k, Hartford,	100	57,600	140	80,640
204	" City Nat'l Bank, Hartford, .	100	20,400	112	22,848
410	" Ætna Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	100	41,000	115	47,150
507	" Farmers' & Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	100	50,700	132	66,924
251	" Hartford Nat'l Bank, Hart- ford, Conn.,	100	25,100	145	36,395
			<hr/>		
			\$336,900		\$440,268

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1866:—

Bank Stocks, (market value,)	\$440,268 00
Railroad Stocks, (market value),	3,570 00
Railroad bonds, (market value,)	17,600 00
Hartford City bonds, (market value,)	6,000 00
Racine City bonds, (market value,)	2,750 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	91,252 81
Real estate,	12,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	93,800 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals, (stock- holders' notes, some secured others not, all indorsed,)	89,400 00

Amount carried forward, \$756,640 81

<i>Amount of Assets brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$756,640 31
Loaned on notes with and without collateral	.	.	.	.	70,462 47
Cook County Illinois bonds,	.	.	.	.	25,000 00
Chicago water-loan bonds,	.	.	.	.	49,500 00
Virginia State bonds,	.	.	.	.	18,000 00
Wisconsin State bonds,	.	.	.	.	16,740 00
Springfield Illinois bonds,	.	.	.	.	50,400 00
Tennessee State bonds,	.	.	.	.	18,590 00
5-20 United States bonds,	.	.	.	.	97,740 00
United States 6 per cent. of 1881,	.	.	.	.	11,450 00
" 7-30 bonds,	.	.	.	.	163,908 00
" compound interest notes,	.	.	.	.	35,700 00
Loans on policies (premium notes,) drawing 6 per					
cent. interest,	.	.	.	.	2,119,999 02
Due from agents and others,	.	.	.	.	418,406 08
Deferred premiums,	.	.	.	.	8,000 00
Office furniture,	.	.	.	.	4,688 21
Accrued interest,	.	.	.	.	12,779 58
Value of policies re-insured,	.	.	.	.	35,066 48
					<hr/> \$3,918,015 15

**AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW
YORK.**

[Chartered in 1866.]

V. M. RICE, President.

Secretary, J. PIERPONT.

General Agent, M. A. FULLER, Boston.

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866:—

United States 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	\$110,000 00
Cash in bank,	4,491 07
Premium notes,	727 60
Office furniture,	1,784 58
Balances in hands of agents,	15,066 12
Deferred premiums,	6,682 86
	<hr/> \$138,702 18

ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated May 8, 1863.]

ROBERT H. PRUYN, President.

Secretary, LOUIS B. SMITH.

General Agent, I. C. CLAPP, Boston.

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866:—

United States 5-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds, (market value,)	\$110,750 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate	1,800 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	2,689 47
Premiums in hands of agents on policies reported as now in force,	14,054 47
Premium notes on hand on policies reported as now in force,	4,451 00
Cash in office and on deposit in Hope Bank of Albany,	14,807 44
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	7,201 38
Interest accrued on investments,	4,356 35
	<hr/> \$160,110 11

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Incorporated July 26, 1864.]

C. W. BOUCK, President.

Actuary, D. P. FACKLER.

General Agent, DARIUS YOUNG, Kilby Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States securities, (market value,)	\$183,000 00
Premium notes,	94,827 79
Cash on hand and in bank,	3,810 47
Office furniture, (cost,)	2,000 00
Due from agents,	45,000 00
Deferred premiums,	12,000 00
	<hr/> \$340,638 26

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated May, 1850—Charter perpetual.]

JAMES C. WALKLEY, *President.*

Secretary, SAMUEL H. WHITE.

General Agent, ARTHUR MERRILL, 27 State Street, Boston.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company :—

		Par value per share	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
100 shares	Hartford Nat'l Bank, . . .	\$100	\$10,000	\$145	\$14,500
125 "	Phenix Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	12,500	140	17,500
100 "	State Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	10,000	85	8,500
25 "	Charter Oak Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	2,500	112	2,800
100 "	Third Nat'l B'k, St. Louis, Mo.,	100	10,000	115	11,500
10 "	Norfolk (Ct.) Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	1,000	100	1,000
100 "	City Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	10,000	111	11,100
25 "	Ætna Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	2,500	111	2,875
100 "	Conn. River Banking Co., . . .	50	5,000	76	7,600
600 "	American Nat'l Bank, . . .	50	30,000	56	36,600
100 "	First Nat'l Bank, Chicago, Ill.,	100	10,000	125	12,500
150 "	Farmers' & Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	15,000	133	19,950
50 "	City Nat'l Bank, . . .	100	5,000	52½	5,250
50 "	Merchants' Bk, St. Louis, Mo.,	100	5,000	85	4,250
100 "	Mechanics' B'k, St. Louis, Mo.,	100	10,000	110	11,000
50 "	Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., . . .	100	5,000	100	5,000
			<hr/> \$143,500		<hr/> \$171,925

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Bank stocks, (market value,) . . .	\$171,925 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate, . . .	598,250 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals, . . .	28,500 00
Loaned on notes without collateral, . . .	24,055 88
Premium notes from insured, . . .	851,383 89
Stock notes approved by State Comptroller, . . .	50,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank, . . .	8,781 19
Bills receivable on demand, bearing interest, and due from agents, . . .	74,088 41
Premiums due but not yet paid, . . .	143,192 25
Accrued interest, . . .	40,338 58
Deferred premiums, . . .	65,000 00
United States and other stocks, . . .	325,785 00
Personal property and revenue stamps, . . .	8,544 53
	<hr/> \$2,384,814 73

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD,
CONN.

[Incorporated May, 1862—Commenced business September, 1864.]

JOHN S. RICE, *President.**Secretary,* SAMUEL E. ELMORE.*General Agent,* JAMES S. PARSONS, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866:—

Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	\$23,000 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	5,700 00
Loaned on notes without collaterals, (stock notes,)	181,900 00
Premium notes on existing policies, (6 per cent. interest,)	65,251 85
Due from agents,	54,388 71
Cash on hand and in bank,	9,144 31
United States 6 per cent bonds of 1881, (market value,)	1,140 00
United States $7\frac{3}{8}$ bonds, first series,	37,887 50
“ $7\frac{3}{8}$ “ second series,	4,260 00
“ $7\frac{3}{8}$ “ third series,	33,015 00
Connecticut State bonds,	8,080 00
Hartford City bonds,	5,050 00
Personal property,	2,000 00
Interest accrued but not due,	1,858 58
	<hr/> \$432,675 45

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated March, 1866.]

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, *President.**Secretary,* JAMES P. ROGERS.*General Agent,* FRANK BARNARD, 8 Congress Square, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866:—

United States 5-20 bonds, (market value,)	\$110,000 00
Cash in bank and on hand,	7,414 00
Amount due from agents,	23,722 22
Office furniture at home, and branch offices,	6,002 86
Premium loans secured on policies,	41,523 00
Premiums due but not paid, and deferred premiums,	52,729 49
	<hr/> \$241,391 57

**CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.**

[Incorporated, July, 1865—Charter unlimited.]

E. W. PARSONS, President.

Secretary, THOMAS W. RUSSELL.

General Agent, EDWIN RAY, 82½ Washington Street, Boston.

United States Securities owned by the Company :—

	Par value.	Market val.
United States 5-20 Bonds,	\$30,000	\$32,325
“ “ 7-30 Bonds,	102,000	108,120
	<hr/> \$142,000	<hr/> \$140,445

State Securities :—

Connecticut State Bonds,	\$13,000	\$13,000
Ohio State Bonds,	11,000	11,000
	<hr/> \$24,000	<hr/> \$24,000

Bank Stocks :—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York,	\$100	\$5,000	\$111	\$5,550
50 “ Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York,	50	2,500	57	2,825
50 “ Fourth Nat'l Bank, N. York,	100	5,000	110	5,500
100 “ American Nat'l B'k, N. York,	50	5,000	60	6,000
		<hr/> \$17,500		<hr/> \$19,875

City Stocks :—

Hartford City Bonds,	\$10,000	\$10,000
Chicago City Bonds,	2,000	1,960
	<hr/> \$12,000	<hr/> \$11,960

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

United States securities, (market value,)	\$140,445 00
State securities, (market value,)	24,000 00
Bank stocks, (market value,)	19,875 00
City stocks, (market value,)	11,960 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	53,137 50
Deferred premiums, (semi-annual and quarterly,)	\$5,506 18
Due from agents,	4,940 80
	<hr/> 10,446 98
Accrued interest on investments,	3,348 50
Cash on hand and in bank,	36,232 05
Stock notes, (secured,)	250,000 00
	<hr/> \$549,445 03

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HART-
FORD, CONN.

[Incorporated, June 12, 1846.]

GUY R. PHELPS, *President.**Secretary, W. S. OLMSTEAD.**General Agent, EDWIN RAY, 82½ Washington Street, Boston.*

Bank Stocks owned by the Company :—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
100 shares	First Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	\$100	\$10,000	\$150	\$15,000
100	" City Bank, Hartford,	100	10,000	108	10,800
100	" Merchants' B'k, New Haven,	50	5,000	54	5,400
15	" Phenix Bank, Hartford,	100	1,500	138	2,070
10	" State Bank, Hartford,	100	1,000	83	830
10	" Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,	100	1,000	110	1,100
25	" Ætna Bank, Hartford,	100	2,500	113	2,825
200	" Fourth Nat'l B'k, New York,	100	20,000	110	22,000
			<hr/>		
			\$51,000		\$60,025

Railroad Stocks :—

100 shares	Hartford & New Haven R. R.,	\$100	\$10,000	\$180	\$18,000
50	" Connecticut River Railroad,	100	5,000	110	5,500
			<hr/>		
			\$15,000		\$23,500

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Bank stocks, (market value,)		\$60,025 00
Railroad stocks, (market value,)		23,500 00
Railroad bonds, (market value,)		1,891 25
Real estate,		30,187 03
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,		2,750,006 16
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,		204,800 00
Premium notes bearing 6 per cent. interest,		4,591,200 46
United States securities, (market value,)		2,735,920 00
Bonds of State of Connecticut,		1,000,000 00
Bonds of City of Evansville, Ind.,		15,000 00
Cash on deposit,		491,493 50
Cash in hands of agents,		28,977 69
Accrued interest and interest due and unpaid,		266,057 90
Premiums in the hands of agents and in transit,		633,835 61
		<hr/>
		\$12,832,894 60

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[Incorporated, May 31, 1866.]

SIMON S. WICKLIN, *President.*

Secretary, WILLIAM Y. POTTER.

General Agent, ALBERT L. MURDOCK, No. 49 Washington St., Boston.

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866 :—

United States 5-20 registered bonds, payable in 1865, (market value,)	\$106,500 00
Premiums due and unpaid on policies in force,	5,217 67
Balance of year's premiums on policies in force,	4,292 51
Cash on hand in the office of the company,	412 64
Cash on hand and in bank,	850 09
	<hr/> \$117,272 91

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, 1859—Charter unlimited.]

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Actuary, G. W. PHILLIPS.

General Agent, H. G. WILSON, 17 State Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Real estate,	\$462,723 16
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	784,737 50
United States 5 per cent. bonds of 1874,	95,400 00
“ “ 5-20 bonds, registered,	16,632 00
“ “ 5-20 coupon bonds,	122,436 75
“ “ 7-30 bonds	234,415 39
“ “ 10-40 bonds,	400 00
“ “ 6 per cent bonds of 1881, register'd,	68,325 00
Premiums not paid on policies reported in force,	111,343 63
Accrued interest not due on bonds and mortgages and loans on call,	17,119 11
Accrued rents, (not due,)	3,375 00
New York city stock,	101,651 25
Due from agents,	29,842 24
New York State stock,	131,400 00
Virginia bonds,	14,250 00
Tennessee bonds,	14,500 00
Deferred premiums,	229,020 58
Loans on call, secured by United States stock,	36,750 00
Personal property,	6,000 00
Cash on hand, including funds in process of collection, all since collected,	252,363 93
Deposited with United States Trust Company,	40,000 00
	<hr/> \$2,772,685 54

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, April 10, 1860—Charter unlimited.]

HUGO WESENDONCK, *President.* *Acting Sec'y,* FREDERIC S. WENDLER.
General Agent, CARL KNAPPS, 554 Washington Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States 5 per cent. registered stock, (market value,)	\$58,025 00
United States 10-40 regist'ed stock, (market val.,)	12,000 00
“ “ 6 per cent. registered stock, (market value,)	22,725 00
United States 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ treasury notes, 1st series,	21,350 00
“ “ 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ “ “ 2d and 3d series,	136,975 00
“ “ Compound interest notes,	3,550 00
Virginia State stock, 6 per cent., (\$15,000 old issue, \$5,000 new issue,)	12,945 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	577,900 00
“ on notes secured by collateral,	23,700 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	3,871 10
Cash in United States Trust Company, New York,	27,500 00
Gold deposited in San Francisco, California,	18,223 53
Personal property,	2,812 06
Contingent account, (fire insurance premiums disbursed for account of owners of houses mortgaged to the Company,)	238 56
Interest accrued,	20,874 74
Premiums due and in hands of agents,	51,125 26
Deferred premiums,	195,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,182,810 25
Deduct currency held as collateral for gold loans,	82,290 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,150,520 25

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, June 7, 1864.]

PLINY FREEMAN, *President.* *Secretary,* HENRY C. FREEMAN.
General Agent, JOHN DUDLEY, 10 State Street, and 56 Washington Street,
 Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States loan of 1881, (market value,)	\$167,947 50
“ “ 7-30 loan, (market value,)	40,178 50
“ “ 10-40 loan,	20,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$228,126 00

<i>Amount of Assets brought forward,</i>		\$228,126 00
New York County bounty stock, (market value,)		10,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds,		75,190 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,		104,200 00
Notes secured by United States stock,		36,640 00
Cash on hand and on deposit,		44,858 84
Interest accrued on bonds and other securities, including premiums on gold,		11,865 80
Due from agents,		23,345 51
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,		85,190 93
Premiums due and unpaid on policies reported in force,		49,284 50
Personal property,		4,668 33
		<hr/> \$672,869 91

GREAT WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, December 30, 1865.]

ROBERT BAGE, *President.*

Secretary, E. DWIGHT KENDALL.

General Agent, OLIVER BREWSTER, No. 4 State Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Loaned on notes secured by collaterals as follows:

On \$8,000 City and County of San Francisco
bonds; \$9,000 Sacramento Valley R. R. bonds;
25 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co. stock, \$1,250;
10 shares Guardian Life Ins. Co. stock, \$1,000;
20 shares Great Western Life Ins. Co. stock,
\$1,000,

\$21,800 00

Due from agents, 12,649 80

Deferred premiums, 5,795 82

Due for premiums on policies issued at the office, 1,141 47

Interest accrued but not due, including outstand-
ing premiums on good securities, 11,063 93

United States 5-20 bonds deposited in Insurance
Department at Albany, N. Y., 100,000 00

Cash on hand, 15,000 00

\$167,451 02

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY; NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, March 10, 1859.]

WALTON H. PECKHAM, President. *Secretary, HENRY V. GAHAGAN.*

General Agent, ASHER C. PALMER, Boxford.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$33,580 26
United States government stocks,	109,176 91
Premium note account,	394,431 47
Deferred premiums, personal property, and due from agents,	115,270 01
Accrued interest and premium on gold,	15,571 58
Call loans,	35,055 39
	<hr/> \$703,085 62

**HAHNEMANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CLEVELAND,
OHIO.**

[Incorporated, September 5, 1865.]

HERMAN M. CHAPIN, President. *Secretary, ASHER S. MILLS.*

General Agent, OTIS CLAPP, 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, January 1, 1867 :—

United States registered bonds, (market value,)	\$84,800 00
Bond of State of Ohio, (market value,)	20,000 00
100 shares Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad,	4,500 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	20,000 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	58,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	18,055 53
Premium notes,	8,156 75
Cash in hands of agents and in course of trans- mission,	15,912 56
Deferred premiums,	11,891 48
Interest accrued, not yet due,	2,000 00
All other property owned by the Company,	8,500 00
	<hr/> \$246,816 32

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Incorporated, in 1860.]

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.*

Secretary, GEORGE C. RIPLEY.

General Agent, EDWIN A. EATON, 49 Washington Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

United States 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	\$136,400 00
“ “ 7-30 bonds,	143,850 00
Brooklyn City bonds,	70,750 00
New York State 7 per cent. bonds,	53,500 00
Loans on call, secured by collaterals,	19,271 69
Cash on hand,	30,127 00
Premium notes, secured by our policies, bearing	
7 per cent. interest,	537,776 42
Personal property,	8,500 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	76,550 00
Interest accrued,	7,422 68
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly	
and half yearly premiums for the year,	39,107 21
Due from agents and in course of transmission,	64,881 71
	<hr/> \$1,183,136 71

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, April, 1853—Charter unlimited.]

ERASTUS LYMAN, *President.*

Secretary, GEORGE F. SNIFFEN.

General Agent, N. T. MERRITT, 113 Washington Street, Boston.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company :—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
100 shares American Exchange Nat’l B’k, \$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$119	\$11,900
100 “ Fourth National Bank, N. Y., 100	100	10,000	111	11,100
		<hr/> \$20,000		<hr/> \$23,000

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$23,000 00
Brooklyn Central and Jamaica railroad bonds,	
1st issue,	12,500 00
Real estate,	14,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	77,170 00
“ notes secured by collaterals,	118,960 50
“ “ by policies, &c.,	70,124 63
Cash on hand,	25,812 79
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$341,567 92

<i>Amount of Assets brought forward,</i>	.	.	\$341,567	92
Furniture,	.	.	3,682	24
Book debts, &c.,	.	.	21,200	54
Premium notes,	.	.	476,694	08
Agents' accounts in course pf collection,	.	.	104,443	81
Premiums due but not yet received,	.	.	175,526	61
Interest accrued and unpaid,	.	.	14,229	95
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds,	.	.	14,500	00
Virginia registered bonds,	.	.	13,800	00
United States stocks,	.	.	178,627	30
Deferred premiums,	.	.	22,185	51
			<hr/>	\$1,366,457 41

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Chartered in 1850—Charter unlimited.]

HENRY STOKES, *President.* Secretary, J. L. HALSEY.

General Agent, J. MASON EVERETT, 10 Phenix Building, Boston.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share	Market value.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce,					
New York,	.	\$100	\$10,000	\$118	\$11,800
10 " Atlantic Nat'l B'k, Brooklyn,	.	50	500	60	600
1 " Bank of Commerce, Provi-			.		
dence, R. I.,	.	50	50	50	50
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			\$10,550		\$12,450

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	.	.	\$12,450	00
Real estate,	.	.	87,815	71
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	.	.	468,980	00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	.	.	1,862,802	41
Cash in bank and on hand,	.	.	180,784	26
Agents' accounts in course of collection and trans-				
mission,	.	.	877,845	85
New York City bonds, 7 per cent.,	.	.	8,613	00
New York State bonds, 7 per cent.,	.	.	100,203	75
United States 6 per cent. bonds,	.	.	106,331	25
" " 5 per cent. bonds,	.	.	3,112	50
" " 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds,	.	.	119,862	50
" " 7 per cent. treasury notes,	.	.	224,990	00
			<hr/>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	.	.	\$3,008,791	23

<i>Amount of Assets brought forward,</i>	<i>\$3,003,791 23</i>
Westchester County bonds,	4,000 00
Temporary loans on Unit'd States and other stocks,	313,089 68
Suspense account,	16,990 49
Commuted commissions,*	72,707 32
Interest and rents due and accrued,	18,000 00
Premiums due and unpaid, and deferred premi- ums on policies in force,	60,825 08
Furniture and revenue stamps,	10,000 00
Market value of investments over cost,	44,824 00
	<hr/> \$3,544,227 80

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

[Incorporated, January, 1845.]

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President.*

Secretary, EDWARD A. STRONG.

General Agent, W. H. S. JORDAN, No. 70 Washington Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$217,422 77
Annuity bond of the State of Massachusetts,	800 00
State, City and County bonds,	2,540,742 82
United States securities,	1,551,400 00
Loans on policies,	3,898,712 40
Loans on scrip,	2,770 56
Premiums, &c., in course of transmission,	16,876 86
Morris and Essex railroad bonds,	34,000 00
Real estate,	92,932 77
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	2,002,241 40
Accrued interest on loans on policies in force, estimated at	117,000 00
Accrued interest due on bonds and mortgages, and other cash securities,	15,985 80
Accrued interest not due on bonds and mort- gages, &c., estimated at	120,000 00
Premiums due, not yet received, on policies due in September and October, 1866,	495,000 00
	<hr/> \$11,105,885 38

* This item cannot be admitted among the net assets against the net value of policies.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, April 12, 1842.]

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, *President*.*Secretary*, J. M. STEWART.*General Agent*, BENJAMIN PERKINS, 81 *Washington Street, Boston*.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$1,170,528 52
United States stocks, (market value,)	4,416,568 81
New York City stocks, "	200,000 00
New York State stocks, "	545,000 00
Balances due from agents,	44,214 12
Real estate,	941,365 71
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	9,358,683 88
Interest accrued but not due,	275,251 56
Interest due, not paid,	1,817 50
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly payments,	700,000 00
Premiums on policies in force, due and unpaid,	175,219 29
	<hr/> \$17,808,644 39

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTPELIER, VT.

[Incorporated, November 18, 1848—Charter perpetual.]

JULIUS Y. DEWEY, *President*.*Secretary*, GEO. W. REED.*General Agent*, JAMES T. PHELPS, 96 *Washington Street*.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
30 shares	Webster Nat'l Bank, Boston,	\$100	\$3,000	\$110	\$3,300
60 "	National Bank of Commerce, Boston,	100	6,000	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,185
101 "	Market National B'k, Boston,	100	10,100	111	11,211
57 "	Merchants' Nat'l B'k, Boston,	100	5,700	119	6,783
200 "	First National Bank, Mont- pelier, Vt.,	100	20,000	120	24,000
17 "	Montpelier National Bank, Montpelier, Vt.,	50	1,700	120	2,040
20 "	St. Albans B'k, St. Albans, Vt.,	25	500	25	500
			<hr/> \$47,000		<hr/> \$55,019

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$55,019 00
Vermont State bonds, (market value,)	48,500 00

Amount carried forward, \$103,519 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$103,519 00
United States 7-30's, January and July, (market value,)	19,894 87
United States 7-30's, Aug. and Feb., (market val.,)	29,362 00
" " 10-40's, market value,)	500 00
" " compound int. notes, (market val.,)	112 54
" " 5-20's of 1862, (market value,)	12,155 00
" " 5-20's of 1865, " "	1,720 00
" " 6 per cent. of 1881, " "	86,447 50
" " 5 per cent. of 1871, " "	30,000 00
Real estate, .	5,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate, .	175,636 59
Loaned on notes with and without collaterals, .	11,516 64
Premium notes, .	28,252 88
Capital stock owned by the Company, .	1,900 00
Agents' accounts, .	21,508 83
Premiums due and not paid, and half-yearly and quarterly premiums, .	8,612 26
Accrued interest, .	9,100 77
Cash and stamps on hand, .	17,026 74
	<u>\$562,265 14</u>

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, April 25, 1863.]

EDWIN JONES, *President.*

Secretary, JONATHAN O. HALSEY.

General Agent, WARREN E. RUSSELL, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	\$114,250 00
Premium loans on policies in force, .	24,623 82
Due from agents for premiums in course of collection and transmission, .	22,548 30
Deferred premiums on policies in force, .	12,939 59
Interest accrued not yet due, .	861 83
Furniture and stationery on hand, .	6,500 00
Cash in bank and on hand, .	9,595 84
	<u>\$191,319 88</u>

LIFE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES. [Jan.

JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW- ARK, N. J.

[Incorporated March 19, 1868.]

LES C. LATHROP, *Vice-President*, *Secretary*, WM. M. SIMPSON.

General Agent, CHARLES F. WELLS, *Boston*.

sts of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

stock, (market value,)	\$5,500 00
nd on mortgage of real estate,	62,600 00
nd on collaterals,	6,100 00
l States bonds,	85,000 00
it due from premiums on policies issued,	
not yet accounted for,	13,711 69
nd interest,	500 00
	\$126,411 69

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, May 21, 1841.]

is FRANKLIN, *President*. *Actuary*, WILLIAM H. BEERS.

General Agents, { D. W. RUSSELL, *Boston*.
 { CHARLES E. KIMBALL, *Lynn*.

Stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
ares Metropolitan B'k, New York, \$100	\$5,000	\$128	\$6,425	
" Merchants' Bank, New York, 50	14,000	58½	16,310	
" Shoe and Leather B'k, N. Y., 100	10,000	112½	11,250	
" Amer. Exchange B'k, N. Y., 100	10,000	114	11,400	
" Bank of America, New York, 100	7,700	188½	10,664½	
" Bank of the Republic, N. Y., 100	1,500	115	1,725	
		\$48,200	\$57,774½	

road Bonds:—

ls Watertown and Rome Railroad, first gage, due 1881,	\$2,000	\$2,000
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ts of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

stocks, (market value,)	\$57,774 50
nd bonds,	2,000 00
state, (cost value—market val. \$230,000,) .	115,225 04
l on mortgage of real estate,	407,802 52
ork Central Park loan,	24,025 00
	\$607,427 06
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$607,427 06
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. stock,	22,260 00
United States 5 per cent. bonds of 1874,	81,725 00
“ “ 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	752,625 00
“ “ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ Treasury Notes, (market val.,)	1,060,000 00
“ “ 5-20 bonds, (market value,)	698,750 00
“ “ 10-40 bonds, (market value,)	25,062 50
“ “ compound int. notes, (market val.,)	2,292 70
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	22,500 00
New York City bonds, (market value,)	40,400 00
New York State loan, (market value,)	708,010 00
Cash,	119,876 61
Loans secured by United States stocks,	145,175 00
Premium notes,	1,303,678 71
Due from agents and in course of transmission,	327,064 82
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to November 1st,	294,540 24
Interest accrued to November 1st,	124,500 52
	<hr/> \$6,285,387 66

NEW YORK STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, SYRACUSE,
N. Y.

[Incorporated, June 4, 1866.]

JOHN J. PECK, *President.*

Secretary, GEORGE J. GARDNER.

General Agent, JEREMIAH B. HOITT, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

New York State and County bonds, 7 per cent.,	\$72,450 00
United States 5-20 6 per cent. bonds,	20,875 00
“ “ 7-30 bonds,	5,417 75
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	17,800 00
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	7,500 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	634 00
Interest accrued but not due,	2,974 71
Premiums due but not paid, including deferred,	17,673 06
	<hr/> \$144,824 52

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, 1862.]

N. D. MORGAN, *President.**Secretary, J. W. MERRILL.**General Agent, HENRY CHURCHILL, Boston.*

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Cash in bank,	\$9,860 90
Premium loans,	401,747 40
United States securities,	379,850 00
Bills receivable,	5,191 78
Furniture,	7,444 55
New York Gas Company,	12 00
Corporate bond,	100 00
Agents' balances,	149,095 98
Commutation of agents' annuities,*	91,493 38
Accrued interest and gold premium,	10,182 35
Deferred premiums,	201,294 35
Due from other companies for re-insurance,	10,000 00
	<hr/> \$1,265,272 69

NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Incorporated, March 2, 1859—Charter perpetual.]

SAMUEL S. DAGGETT, *President.**Secretary, A. W. KELLOGG.**General Agent, L. W. LORING, Boston.*

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Real estate,	\$28,972 94
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	455,287 50
Loaned on notes with collaterals, secured by poli- cies, (loan notes,)	625,292 21
Semi-annual and quarterly notes,	95,401 95
United States bonds, (market value,)	104,919 46
Wisconsin State bonds, (market value,)	30,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	27,886 22
Office furniture and fixtures,	2,524 11
Cash in agents' hands and in transit,	6,797 32
Renewal premiums due (chiefly for October,) on policies represented in force,	73,987 24
Premiums on new policies reported in force,	100,954 63
Accrued interest on loan notes,	21,847 56
“ “ on bonds and mortgages,	3,407 48
“ “ on government securities,	3,632 56
	<hr/> \$1,580,361 13

* This item cannot be admitted among the net assets against the net value of policies.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated May, 1851.]

EDSON FESSENDEN, *President.*

Secretary, JAMES F. BURNS.

General Agent, LORENZO BURGE, *Boston.*

Bank stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
200 shares Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford,	\$100	\$20,000	\$112	\$22,400
154 shares First National B'k, Hartford,	100	15,400	150	23,100
35 " Aetna " " "	100	8,500	115	4,025
100 " Mercantile National Bank, Hartford,	100	10,000	103½	10,350
400 shares American Nat'l B'k, Hartford,	50	20,000	60	24,000
70 " Farmers and Mechanics Nat'l Bank, Hartford,	100	7,000	132	9,240
200 " Phenix National B'k, Hartford,	100	20,000	139	27,800
180 " First Nat'l B'k, Chicago, Ill.,	100	18,000	125	22,500
100 " First Nat'l B'k, Maselon, Ohio,	100	10,000	125	12,500
150 " Toledo Nat'l B'k, Toledo, " .	100	15,000	112	16,800
		<hr/> \$188,900		<hr/> \$172,721

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stocks, (market value,)	\$172,721 00
Railroad bonds,	14,000 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	151,500 00
133 shares Hartford Gas Light Company,	4,921 00
United States 6 per cent., (gold bearing,)	110,750 00
" " 7-30 bonds,	53,000 00
Notes of stockholders, secured by personal indorse- ment,	84,000 00
Cash in bank,	27,550 17
Cash in the hands of agents, and in course of transmission,	120,805 57
Interest accrued on investments,	18,796 17
Premium notes drawing interest,	578,475 82
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	12,500 00
	<hr/> \$1,343,519 23

**PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
PENN.**

[Incorporated March 22, 1865.]

SAMUEL R. SHIRLEY, President.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

General Agent, GILBERT C. HOAG, Lynn.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's stock, (market value,)	\$9,350 00
United States 5-20 6 per ct. bonds, (market val.,)	129,800 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	14,060 00
Accrued interest,	5,289 00
Unpaid premiums deferred in hands of agents,	8,518 94
Premium notes secured by policies,	26,025 49
Cash on hand and in bank,	15,181 40
	<hr/> \$207,724 83

**SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NEW
YORK.**

[Incorporated January 17, 1862.]

THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President.

Secretary, ISAAC H. ALLEN.

General Agent, JAMES A. CROWELL, New Bedford.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States 5-20 bonds, (market value,)	\$118,800 00
“ “ 10-40 bond, (market value,)	8,000 00
Due from the City of New York,	4,500 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	24,853 64
Premium notes secured by policies still in force,	880,842 38
Premiums due and unpaid on policies now in force,	171,846 80
Due from agents, not included in above items,	26,031 27
Accrued interest,	438 00
All other property belonging to the Company,	3,810 56
	<hr/> \$687,622 65

**TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIFE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, CONN.***

[Incorporated June 17, 1868.] *

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.

Secretary, RODNEY DENNIS.

General Agent, CHARLES G. C. PLUMMER, State Street, Boston.

Cash on hand and in bank to the credit of this
department, not included in report of accident

department,	\$4,818 10	
Premiums unpaid,	13,784 44	
		<hr/> \$18,552 54

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, AUGUSTA, ME.

[Incorporated 1848—Charter unlimited.]

HENRY CROCKER, President.

Secretary, W. H. HOLLISTER.

General Agent, HENRY CROCKER, No. 68 State Street.

Bank Stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value per share.	Par value.	Market value per share.	Market value.
65 shares Blackstone Nat'l Bank, Boston, \$100		\$6,500	\$120	\$7,800
50 " Continental Nat'l B'k, Boston, 100		5,000	110	5,500
		<hr/> \$11,500		<hr/> \$13,800

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

Bank stock, (market value,)	\$13,800 00
Real estate,	4,400 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	659,891 03
Loaned on notes secured by collaterals,	43,601 00
Premium notes, secured by pledge of policies, drawing 6 per cent. interest,	798,327 69
Capital stock of the Company,	100,000 00
United States, State, City, County, and Town bonds,	143,700 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	17,628 81
Amount in hands of agents, including premiums of September and October, uncollected,	174,936 17
Deferred payments and premiums,	87,694 69
Ledger balances,	21,925 53
Accrued interest,	43,800 00
Estimated value of suspense account,	3,500 00
Estimated value of re-insurance,	500 00
	<hr/> \$2,112,704 42

* This Company is also engaged in Accident Insurance, much the larger portion of its business returned being in that department. For further statement of assets, &c., see Abstract and Remarks for Accident Companies.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, March 4, 1850.]

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.**Secretary,* JOHN EADIE.*General Agent,* EDWARD J. LONG, 28 State Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1881, (market value,)	\$187,687 50
“ “ 5-20 bonds, (market value,)	425,870 87
“ “ 10-40 bonds, 5 per ct., (market val.,)	50,125 00
“ “ 7-30 loan, (market value,)	235,059 38
New York City bonds,	75,000 00
New York State bonds,	88,087 50
Brooklyn City bonds,	23,760 00
New Jersey bonds,	400 00
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	393,300 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	46,268 73
Cash on call—temporary loans,	24,843 33
Cash in hands of agents,	47,033 59
Loans on policies,	249,564 34
Deferred premiums,	58,623 70
Interest accrued,	32,986 57
	<hr/> \$1,938,610 51

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, February, 1865—Charter unlimited.]

JOHN WADSWORTH, *President.**Secretary,* JOHN H. BEWLEY.*General Agent,* HENRY H. HYDE, 85 State Street, Boston.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866 :—

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$32,903 90
United States securities, (market value,)	214,875 00
Personal property,	3,016 98
Interest accrued and not due,	1,540 00
Premiums due and unpaid,	19,851 42
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums,	42,975 36
Due by agents, (sundry balances,)	449 59
Net amount paid for re-insurance,	4,755 51
	<hr/> \$320,367 76

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, January, 1860—Commenced business, February 2, 1860.]

CYRUS CURTISS, President.**Secretary, W. A. BREWER.****General Agent, GEORGE W. REED, No. 9 Old State House.****Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—**

Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	\$123,000 00
New York State securities, (market value,)	87,600 00
United States securities, (market value,)	315,400 00
Loans on United States securities,	2,000 00
Loans on policies,	8,870 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	36,451 72
Accrued interest,	8,500 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated,)	70,000 00
Premiums due and unpaid, (estimated,)	15,000 00
Personal property of the Company,	5,000 00
Taxes overpaid, (law passed to refund them,)	3,700 00
Due from agents,	42,516 09
	<hr/> \$708,037 81

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated Sept. 17, 1864—Charter perpetual.]

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, President.**Secretary, H. B. ROBINSON.****General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE, 85 State Street, Boston.****Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—**

United States bonds of 1881, (market value,)	\$269,075 00
“ “ “ 1865, “ “	31,950 00
New York State 5 per cent. stock, (market value,)	18,400 00
“ “ “ 6 per cent. stock, “ “	20,200 00
Deferred premiums,	49,807 19
Cash on hand and in bank,	16,845 81
New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, certificate of deposit,	20,000 00
Accrued interest,	356 67
Premiums due and unpaid,	32,556 29
Cash value of lease of offices, (132 Broadway, New York,)	10,000 00
Cash value of office furniture and safe,	2,500 00
	<hr/> \$471,690 46

A G G R E G A T E .

Amount of capital actually paid in,	\$1,760,830 00
Number of shares, and par value of each,	- -
Amount of risks outstanding,	30,080,245 00
received in cash for risks not terminated,	166,318 00
Highest rate of interest received,	7 ³ / ₁₆ per cent.
paid on money borrowed,	- -
Number of shares of capital stock owned by the company,	\$9,955 00
Amount of capital consisting of stockholders' notes,	918,670 00
ASSETS.	
Amount of United States stocks or treasury notes, (market value,)	\$1,415,751 59
Amount of State stocks, (market value,)	171,590 00
of bank stocks, (market value,)	180,250 00
of railroad stocks, (market value,)	- -
of railroad bonds, (market value,)	43,500 00
Cash value of real estate,	- -
on hand,	78,544 85
in hands of agents,	99,420 13
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	26,000 00
on collateral,	23,142 90
without collateral,	35,215 00
Amount of all other investments,	333,315 28
Total amount of Assets,	\$2,406,729 75
LIABILITIES.	
Amount of borrowed money,	\$10,000 00
of losses due and unpaid,	- -
of losses claimed and unpaid,	40,985 00
of losses reported, liability not determined,	34,350 00
of all other claims,	14,886 22
required to re-insure outstanding risks,	190,785 01
Total Liabilities,	\$291,006 23
INCOME.	
Amount of cash received for premiums,	\$1,514,365 20
of notes received for premiums,	- -
of cash received for interest,	71,145 63
of income received from all other sources,	48,798 01
Total Income,	\$1,634,308 84
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount of losses paid last year,	\$410,709 50
of dividends paid,	168,894 56
paid for expenses of office,	190,850 54
of other expenditures,	646,874 65
Total Expenditures,	\$1,416,829 25
Balance to credit of profit and loss account,	\$211,999 53
to debit of profit and loss account,	796 79

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$108,261 06	
Due from agents,	.	.	.	.	.	662 25	
Loaned on collateral,	.	.	.	.	.	11,600 00	
Office fixtures,	.	.	.	.	.	40 93	
							<u>\$120,564 24</u>
Liabilities:—							
Losses claimed,	.	.	.	.	.	\$30 00	
Losses reported—liability not determined,	.	.	.	.	.	100 00	
Other claims,	.	.	.	.	.	4,000 00	
							<u>4,130 00</u>
							<u>\$116,434 24</u>
Paid-up capital,	.	.	.	.	.	\$125,100 00	
Net assets,	.	.	.	.	.	116,434 24	
Balance against the Company, not allow-							
ing for re-insurance,	.	.	.	.	.		<u>\$8,665 76</u>

NATIONAL TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated, May 5, 1866.]

JAMES R. DOW, *President.*

Secretary, E. H. JONES.

General Agent, GORHAM D. GILMAN, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States securities, (market value,)	.	.	.	.	.	\$200,085 34	
Cash on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	11,772 25	
Due from agents,	.	.	.	.	.	16,730 10	
Other investments,	.	.	.	.	.	30,000 00	
							<u>\$258,587 69</u>

Liabilities:—

Losses claimed and unpaid,	.	.	.	.	.	4,000 00	
							<u>\$254,587 69</u>
Deduct paid-up capital,	.	.	.	.	.	200,000 00	
							<u>\$54,587 69</u>
Balance of surplus, not allowing for re-insurance,	.	.	.	.	.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[Jan.

On 29th day of March, 1867, a personal examination of the assets of the Company was made by George W. Sargent, the clerk of this office, at their office in Chicago, Ill., and the following are all the assets that could be shown:

United States 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ Bonds,	\$113,000 00
" 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ Bonds,	10,000 00
United States War Bonds,	5,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank,	7,796 00
Value of thirty shares of the capital stock of this Company,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$138,796 00

and that the \$44,000 under the head of "other investments," consisted of equipments, such as blank policies, cards, circulars, &c., &c., but none were furnished by which their value could be ascertained, except the value of the Secretary of the Company.

THE PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated May 1, 1865.]

JOHN PETERSON, *President.*

RODNEY DENNIS, *Secretary.*

General Agent, CHARLES G. C. PLUMMER, *Boston.*

Assets of the Company November 1, 1866:—

United States 6 per cent. of 1881, (market value,)	\$56,750 00
" 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ Treasury Notes, (market value,)	9,540 00
United States 6 per cent. State bonds, (market value,)	52,500 00
City 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	11,000 00
Registered 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	13,200 00
Illinois 10 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	12,000 00
Ohio 6 per cent. bonds, (market value,)	19,240 00
Stocks, (market value,)	30,250 00
On the consolidation of the short-time tickets of the several companies with the holders of this company, agencies had been established and equipped at an expense of \$44,000, which agencies and equipment were turned over to this company and paid-up stock issued for the same amount of same. We are now using it for our business, and with the additions we have made we estimate it as worth to us fully as much as it was received for, viz.,	
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$249,280 00

Bank Stocks:—

		Par value per share.	Par value.	Mo p
100 shares	American National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,	\$100	\$10,000	
111 shares	City Nat'l B'k, Hartford, Ct.,	100	11,100	
120 "	Phoenix National Bank, Hart- ford, Conn.,	100	12,000	
100 "	Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, Hartford, Conn.,	100	10,000	
50 "	New Britain Nat'l Bank, New Britain, Conn.,	100	5,000	
100 "	Nassau National Bank, N. Y.,	100	10,000	
150 "	Fourth National Bank, N. Y.,	100	15,000	
100 "	Mercantile Nat'l Bank, Hart- ford, Conn.,	100	10,000	
			<hr/>	
			\$83,100	

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1866:—

United States stocks, (market value,)	\$322,817
State stocks, (market value,)	63,450
Bank stocks, (market value,)	96,750
Railroad bonds,	18,500
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company's stock,	68,600
Chicago Water Loan bonds,	19,800
Cash on hand,	7,328
Due from agents,	46,492
Loaned on mortgage of real estate,	26,000
Loaned without collateral,	85,215
Accrued interest,	7,142
Furniture in home and branch offices,	9,820
Government stamps,	212
Stockholders' notes,*	43,850

Liabilities:—

Losses claimed and unpaid,	\$15,000
Losses reported—liability not determined,	23,250

Deduct paid-up capital,

Balance of surplus, not allowing for re-insurance, .

* "Well secured, with interest payable semi-annually."

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Names of Agents.	Residences.	Amounts Insured.	Premiums collected.	Tax paid.
Continental Life, . .	Hartford, Conn.,	Parsons & Winchester,* .	Boston, .	- -	- -	-
Continental Life, . .	New York, . .	Barnard Brothers,† . James L. Johnson,* .	Boston, . Springfield, .	\$656,500 00 - -	\$47,966 51 - -	-
Economical Mutual Life, .	Providence, R. I.,	Albert L. Murdock,‡	Boston, .	\$85,000 00	\$3,275 79	-
Equitable Life, . .	New York, . .	H. G. Wilson, . Philip E. Hill, . James G. Allen, . John H. Derby & Co., . John T. Hall, . .	Boston, . Taunton, . Palmer, . Salem, . Plymouth, .	\$2,130,700 00 6,000 00 7,000 00 7,000 00 1,500 00	\$143,399 03 267 80 193 40 177 13 72 60	-
Germania Life, . .	New York, . .	Carl Knappe, . .	Boston, .	\$2,152,200 00 \$591,000 00	\$144,109 96 \$15,770 32	-
Globe Mutual Life, . .	New York, . .	Dudley & Oliver, .	Boston, .	\$278,000 00	\$12,287 29	-
Great Western Life, . .	New York, . .	Oliver Brewster, .	Boston, .	\$36,000 00	\$1,414 00	-
Guardian Life, . .	New York, . .	Henry White, . F. A. Brewster, . A. H. Bond, . . F. H. Woods, . . Asher Palmer, . .	Springfield, . Springfield, . Springfield, . Palmer, . . Boxford, . .	\$405,500 00 222,000 00 123,000 00 5,000 00 43,500 00	\$30,388 09 9,989 10 5,863 53 409 54 2,551 44	-
				\$799,000 00	\$49,201 70	-

TOTALS.

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1905.	1906.	Increase in 1906.
Amounts insured in Massachusetts,	\$41,538,840 00	\$59,095,835 00	\$17,536,995 00
Premiums collected,	2,058,424 00	3,164,919 44	1,108,493 44

ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Amounts insured in Massachusetts,	\$7,572,500 00	\$27,141,000 00	\$19,568,500 00
Premiums collected,	87,016 60	145,533 90	108,517 80

INDEX TO COMPANIES.

York Accidental, New York, N. Y.,	
York Life, New York, N. Y.,	
York State Life, Syracuse, N. Y.,	
. America Life, New York, N. Y.,	
Western Mutual Life, Milwaukee, Wis.,	
ix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.,	
dent Life Insurance and Investment Co., Chicago, Ill.,	
dent Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Pa.,	
ay Passengers, Hartford, Ct.,	
ity Life, New York, N. Y.,	
Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.,	
lers', Hartford, Conn., (Accident Department,)	
lers', Hartford, Conn., (Life Department,)	x
lers', Providence, R. I.,	
i Mutual Life, Augusta, Me.,	
d States Accident, Syracuse, N. Y.,	
d State's Casualty, Trenton, N. J.,	
d States Life, New York, N. Y.,	
real Life, New York, N. Y.,	
ington Life, New York, N. Y.,	xvii,
we' and Orphans' Benefit Life, New York, N. Y.,	
i Mutual Life, New York, N. Y.,	

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Names of Agents.	Residences.	Amount Loss	Premiums collected.	Taxes paid.
Travelers' (continued.)	Hartford, Conn.	James H. Eaton,	Lawrence,	\$38,000 00	\$247 20	-
		Henry B. Pierce,	Abington,	169,500 00	1,345 24	-
		E. P. Hollis,	Natick,	10,000 00	55 00	-
		Benjamin F. Brown,	Charlestown,	285,500 00	1,444 00	-
		A. Parker Newman,	Roxbury,	761,500 00	4,761 56	-
		B. T. H. Porter,	Woburn,	208,500 00	989 50	-
		George H. Jacobs,	Boston,	132,500 00	852 95	-
		Walter Goodell,	Haverhill,	25,000 00	150 45	-
		William Lincoln & Co.,	Warren,	78,000 00	465 50	-
		Francis Deane,	Uxbridge,	83,000 00	150 50	-
		Charles F. Wells,	Boston,	280,000 00	1,104 32	-
		Arthur Merrill,	Boston,	212,500 00	1,148 72	-
		S. A. Childs & Co.,	Fitchburg,	577,500 00	3,271 85	-
		George Ripley,	Lowell,	1,105,000 00	6,416 71	-
		John T. Hall,	Plymouth,	2,000 00	20 00	-
		James M. Porter & Co.,	Springfield,	400,000 00	2,310 20	-
		Franklin Whipple,	Worcester,	1,772,500 00	7,162 28	-
		L. E. Waterman,	Boston,	191,500 00	1,129 72	-
		Asa P. Rand,	Westfield,	120,000 00	199 00	-
		Jordan & Co.,	Boston,	1,333,000 00	7,189 24	-
		Carl Knappe,	Boston,	60,000 00	805 00	-
		Samuel J. Lyons,	Greenfield,	17,000 00	91 00	-
		James H. Stannard,	Lawrence,	725,000 00	4,195 60	-
		Lorenzo Burge,	Boston,	45,000 00	210 00	-
		A. Perry Peck,	Northampton,	-	188 75	-
		Foss & Smith,	Boston,	896,000 00	1,716 60	-
		Charles W. Bennett	Taunton,	491,000 00	991 06	-

TOTALS.

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1885.	1886.	Increase in 1886.
Amounts insured in Massachusetts,	\$41,552,840 00	\$59,095,835 00	\$17,536,995 00
Premiums collected,	2,056,424 00	3,164,919 44	1,108,495 44

ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Amounts insured in Massachusetts,	\$7,572,500 00	\$27,141,000 00	\$19,568,500 00
Premiums collected,	37,016 60	145,533 90	108,517 30

INCREASE OF CAPITAL certified by existing Companies, in 1866.

19

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Present Capital paid in.	Increase in 1866.	Certificate of increase, when filed.	Organization of Company, when certified.
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GENERAL STATEMENT

Capital Stock voted in 15 years ending December 31, 1865
 Increase of capital voted by previously existing companies in
 1866,

Aggregate voted by 597 companies organized in 15 years,
 Capital voted by 108 companies organized in 1866, . . .

Aggregate amount of voted capital of 700 companies, at
 December 31, 1866,

Voted capital of two companies withdrawn by reduction of
 same in 1866,

Present voted capital of companies,

Capital Stock paid and invested in 15 years ending Decem-
 ber 31, 1865,

Increase of paid capital certified by previously existing com-
 panies in 1866,

Aggregate of paid capital of companies organized in 15 years
 Capital paid and invested in companies organized in 1866

Aggregate amount of paid capital of 700 companies, at
 December 31, 1866,

Paid capital of two companies withdrawn by reduction of
 capital in 1866,

Present paid capital of companies,

Ratio of capital invested in 1866 to aggregate certified in
 previous 15 years,

* In explanation of apparent error in this item which may be inferred from
 general statements of this and the last year, it is proper to say that the
 of companies organized during 14 years, ending December, 1864, given is
 corrupted by the types—the actual sum, as rendered, being \$67,035,306.19

seven (2,497,887) cubic yards, and the expenditure for improvements is (\$1,187,251 $\frac{11}{100}$) one million eighty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and eleven cents. The total proceeds of sales of land made by the Commission from the commencement of the work, amount to (\$1,309,628 $\frac{82}{100}$) one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents.

The continued high prices of labor and of building materials, and the consequent limited demand for land for the erection of dwelling-houses, have restrained the Commission from offering any land for sale within the last year, comprising the 21 lots which were sold by the 11th ultimo, the schedule of which is in the appendix to the approval of your Excellency.

But two of the parties who purchased at the public sale having failed to take them, the proceeds of the sale, less the expenses, are reduced to (\$58,454 $\frac{1}{100}$) fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and one cent, which has been deposited with the treasurer of the

The Commonwealth still owns nearly one hundred acres of made land, besides the streets and passages the construction of which has been nearly completed.

The Commissioners, notwithstanding the fact that they have referred, as having restrained the Commission from offering land for sale, except on two occasions, within the last two years, still entertain no doubt that the value of the land heretofore estimated will be fully realized by sales. In this opinion they feel confirmed by the fact that many of the lands in this territory, purchased of the Commission, have been erected with great many elegant dwelling-houses and cost

Under the Tripartite Indenture between the City of Boston, and the Boston Water Board, dated December 31, 1864, the Commissioner during the past year a large brick sewer, at its outlet, and for nearly its entire length. The cost of the sewer amounts to (\$46,937 $\frac{81}{100}$) forty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents. This cost is enhanced by the high prices of labor and

unexpected difficulties in closing out the water during its construction, but the Commissioners have the satisfaction of stating that the expense is less than the lowest bid received under proposals issued by them for building this sewer. The work was done under the superintendence of an engineer furnished by the city of Boston, has been faithfully and acceptably performed, and now constitutes a part of the system of the city drainage, and the Commonwealth is no longer responsible for its maintenance or repair.

The Mill Dam and its connecting roads and bridges have been under the care of the Commissioners for the purposes contemplated by chapter 201 of the Acts of the year 1861.

Since these avenues were taken charge of by the Commonwealth, they have been thoroughly repaired in every respect, and new bridges and sidewalks built. During the past year it has been deemed necessary to build a new plank sidewalk on the Brighton Branch road, extending from the Mill Dam to the upland in Brookline, some 3,300 feet in length. The bridge on the cross-dam has also been thoroughly repaired.

The amount of money received from tolls from the first of May, 1863, to the 15th of the present October, is (\$68,852 $\frac{84}{100}$) sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars $\frac{84}{100}$.

The total amount of expenditure, during the same time, for repairs, building bridges and sidewalks, collecting tolls, &c., is (\$45,592 $\frac{3}{100}$) forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars $\frac{3}{100}$.

Remainder of net income, \$23,260 $\frac{81}{100}$.

Of this, the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars has been deposited with the treasurer of the Commonwealth, bearing interest, for the purpose specified by the Act aforesaid. The teams and working materials, valued at several hundred dollars, are in the possession of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation in regard to a division of the fund among the several cities and towns concerned in these roads, upon their acceptance of the same as public highways.

FRANKLIN HAVEN,
EDW'D C. PURDY,
ARTEMAS LEE,

Commissioners on Public Lands.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL certified by existing Companies, in 1866.

				May 9,	Oct. 9, 1862.
Union Sugar Refinery,	Boston,	\$300,000 00	\$100,000 00		
Whipple File Manufacturing Company,	Boston,	500,000 00	500,000 00*	Oct. 13,	Aug. 7, 1860.
Total,	.	.	\$1,250,000 00		

Decrease of Capital certified in 1866.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	Present Capital.	Decrease.	Certificate of decrease, when filed.	Organization of Company, when certified.
Mitchell Granite Company,	Boston,	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	April 26,	Apr. 12, 1864.
Mount Pleasant Coal Company,	Boston,	200,000 00	300,000 00	Dec. 11,	June 16, 1864.
			\$350,000 00		

in the secretary's department in 1866, by which it appears that of that year, \$9,200 of which was paid in. It is also certified to \$50 each, to \$24,000. The capital was again increased in July, 1863, another increase of \$50,000 was voted and paid; and he sums certified as voted and paid in amounting to \$500,000. A compliance with the date of such corporate change, would have made the several Abstracts issued during the corporation and rendered unnecessary this note of explanation.

CORRECTION OF ERROR CERTIFIED.

SHERMAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A duplicate of certificate of the organization, save in corporate name, of the "General Sherman Gold Mining Company" was filed February 9, 1866, with the word "General" stricken from the title of the corporation, the including of that word in the original certificate filed May 17, 1865, being certified to have been a "clerical error."

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1866.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1867.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
January 1, 1867. }

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR,—I herewith transmit to the Legislature a list of the cases argued, tried and conducted by me as Attorney General in the Supreme Judicial and Superior Courts, during the year ending on the thirty-first of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with an account of their disposition. I also add a list of cases, to which the Commonwealth was a party, conducted by me in the courts of the United States.

The cases pending at the time of my last report in the Supreme Court of the United States were, after many delays, reached and argued in Washington, some time in February last. These cases involved the question whether the license granted under the internal revenue laws of the United States authorized persons holding such license to sell liquor in violation of our statutes.

The court at Washington decided that such a license had no such effect as was claimed by the defendants in the liquor cases. A mandate was issued in each of these cases to the proper court in this State, announcing this decision.

Much delay and many difficulties in the prosecution of liquor cases have arisen during the year, by their removal from the State courts into the Circuit Court of the United States. Such removal was made before a trial, and was claimed to be authorized by a statute of the United States, passed on the second of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and commonly known as the "force bill."

The last legislature instructed the Attorney General to take charge of these cases. When they so came into my hands, I

attending to causes in his hands, to be a week or more at a time in Washington.

During his absence from his office, there is no person having authority to reply to any of the numerous questions so frequently arising in the departments at the State house, or in any of the State offices. It frequently happens, also, that, at such times, something needs to be done in some of the courts in pending actions.

I respectfully suggest, that the difficulties so arising would be to a great extent obviated, if the Attorney General were authorized to appoint an assistant or deputy, who, at his request and under his direction, might aid him in the performance of his official duties.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHESTER I. REED,

Attorney General.

Commonwealth v. John Keay. S. J. C. *Single sale of liquor.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Samuel Carter. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.*
Exceptions S. C. *Nol pros'd.*

Commonwealth v. John Hoyer. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Robert Sherman. S. J. C. *Single sale of liquor.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. David Sylvester. S. J. C. *Excluding a colored person from a public place of amusement.* Exceptions S. C. Not decided.

Commonwealth v. Patrick Galligan, 2d. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. James McEvoy. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Joseph H. Nichols. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Clark Greene. S. J. C. *Scire facias.* Exceptions S. C. Judgment for defendant.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Commonwealth v. Luke Norton. S. J. C. *Obtaining money under false pretences.* Report S. C. Judgment arrested.

Commonwealth v. Jeremiah Leavitt. S. J. C. *Assault upon officer.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Lawrence Casey. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.*
Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. William Segur *et al.* S. C. *Riot.* Not yet tried.

Commonwealth v. Benjamin F. Field. S. J. C. *Contract on recognizance.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Charles Bailey *et al.* S. J. C. *Taking shell fish unlawfully.* Exceptions S. C. Not decided.

Commonwealth v. Asaph W. Goodrich. S. J. C. *Violating regulations of board of health.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Isaac O. Evans *et al.* S. C. *Riot.* Seven of the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Commonwealth v. Patrick M. Fitzgerald. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Cornelius Kelliher. S. J. C. *Keeping unlicensed dog.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions sustained.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Commonwealth v. Jacob Gingerback. S. J. C. *L*
xceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Joseph McGoff. S. J. C. *L*
xceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. Catharine Lawler. S. J. C. *C*
ruor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. John During. S. J. C. *Common*
xceptions S. C. Defendant defaulted.

Commonwealth v. Patrick Garvey. S. J. C. *L*
xceptions S. C. Defendant defaulted.

Commonwealth v. Michael Horrigan. S. J. C. *L*
xceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. John Lynch. S. J. C. *Liquor au*
ons S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. William Newman. S. J. C. *L*
xceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Trustees of Smith Charities v. Inhabitants of Amherst
ill in equity for instructions as to charity. Trustees in
urt.

Commonwealth v. Thomas Cahill. S. J. C. *Robber*
C. Exceptions sustained.

Commonwealth v. Robert Densmore *et al.* S. J. C.
xceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Thomas Darcey. S. J. C. *Con*
ruor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Chester S. Hastings *et al.* S. J.
llers of liquor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Moody Cook *et al.* S. J. C. *Con*
ruor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Commonwealth v. Herman Haupt. S. J. C. *Contr*
r plaintiff.

Commonwealth v. James Coburn. S. J. C. *Com*
xceptions S. C. *Nol pros'd.*

Commonwealth v. Cambridge Gas Light Company. *f*
r tax. Amount of tax due paid by defendants, and *a*
tered.

Commonwealth v. Lowell Gas Light Company. S. J. C. *Contract, for tax.* Judgment for defendants.

Commonwealth v. Michael Traverse. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions sustained.

Commonwealth v. Calvin Leavitt. S. J. C. *Violating city ordinance.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions sustained.

Commonwealth v. Henry Blake. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Thomas Salmon. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Michael M. Barry. S. J. C. *Keeping disorderly house.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. William Dannahy. S. J. C. *Doing business on the Lord's day.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. William Dannahy et al. S. J. C. *Malicious mischief.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. Nicholas Mullen. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Thomas Salmon. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. James D. Berry. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. William Dannahy. S. J. C. *Single sale of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Thomas Salmon. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Edward Davis. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Christopher Armstrong. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Learned Lynde. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Julia Lynch. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Edward Davis. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Certain Intoxicating Liquors (William C. Keilley, claimant). S. J. C. *Proceeding for forfeiture.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. James D. Berry. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Rufus Cass. S. J. C. *Common seller of liquor.* Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Charles McManus. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. William Bell. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. Francis Schneider. S. J. C. Altering bank bill and counterfeiting. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Winefred Feeney. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Hannah Murphy. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Commonwealth v. John W. Bryan. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. William Cary. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Boott Cotton Mills. S. J. C. Contract, for tax on dividends of non-resident stockholders. Appeal S. C. Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Firemen's Insurance Company. S. J. C. Contract. (As above.) Appeal S. C. Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Webster Bank. S. J. C. Contract. (As above.) Appeal S. C. Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Eastern Railroad Company. S. C. Contract. (As above.) Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Washington Mills. S. J. C. Contract. (As above.) Appeal S. C. Judgment for defendants.

Commonwealth v. Isaac J. Cutter. S. J. C. Contract, to recover money paid on forged order. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company. S. J. C. Petition for injunction. Not argued.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Colonial Gold Company. S. J. C. Contract, for tax. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions sustained. Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Cornwall Copper Mining Company. S. J. C. Contract, for tax. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Gilbert River Gold Mining Company. S. J. C. Contract, for tax. Appeal S. C. Judgment for defendants.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Halifax Gold Mining Company. S. J. C. Contract, for tax. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions sustained. Judgment for defendants.

Commonwealth v. Boston Wharf Company. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Commonwealth v. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Contract, for tax. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Commonwealth v. New England Slate and Tile Company, Contract, for tax. Exceptions S. C. Not decided.

Commonwealth v. Boston Water Power Company, Contract, for tax. Not tried.

Commonwealth v. Cary Improvement Company, Contract, for tax. Not tried.

Edward P. Jeffries v. Commonwealth. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Judgment of S. C. affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Charles B. Jennings. S. C. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Commonwealth by Insurance Commissioners v. Fire Insurance Company. S. J. C. Injunction, &c. Compensation because of their misconduct.

Commonwealth v. Provident Institution for Savings, Contract, for tax. Not decided.

Commonwealth v. Parker H. Barry. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Suffolk Railroad Company, Contract, for tax. Judgment for plaintiff. Trustee.

Commonwealth v. J. E. Willard, alias Woodward, Disobedience. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Maria Lambert. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Exceptions sustained.

Attorney General v. New England Manufacturing Company. Information. Dissolution of corporation decreed.

Commonwealth v. Charles H. Sholes et al. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Thomas Fleming, Petitioner, &c. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Remanded.

Commonwealth v. Shoe and Leather Dealers, Contract, for tax. Not reached for trial.

Commonwealth v. Shoe and Leather National Association, Contract, for tax. Not reached for trial.

Commonwealth by Insurance Commissioners v. Fire Insurance Company. S. J. C. Injunction, &c. to render final account.

Commonwealth v. William O'Brien et al. S. J. C. Appeal S. C. Judgment for plaintiff.

Commonwealth v. John Gallagher. S. J. C. *Murder*. Trial, May 21, 22, 23. Verdict—guilty of manslaughter. Sentence—ten years' imprisonment.

Commonwealth v. Peter Burke. S. J. C. *Larceny from the person*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Charles H. Sholes. S. J. C. *Using instrument with intent to procure miscarriage*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Lacy A. H. Robinson v. Commonwealth. S. J. C. *Error, for reversal of judgment of S. C.* Writ of error not filed.

Commonwealth v. Benjamin S. Wright. S. J. C. *Doing business on the Lord's day*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Benjamin S. Wright. S. J. C. *Liquor nuisance*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

John W. Bryan, Petitioner, &c. S. J. C. *Habeas corpus*. Petitioner discharged from imprisonment on furnishing bail.

Edward W. Green, Petitioner, &c. S. J. C. *Petition for a writ of error*. Writ of error denied.

Commonwealth v. George H. Collins. S. J. C. *Larceny in a building*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Henry K. Oliver, Treasurer, v. Provident Institution for Savings. S. J. C. *Petition for injunction*. Not decided.

Empire Slate and Tile Company, Petitioners, &c. S. J. C. *Petition for reduction of capital stock*. Petition not opposed.

Broad Mountain Coal Company, Petitioners, &c. S. J. C. *Petition for reduction of capital stock*. Petition not opposed.

Bigger's Farm Oil Company, Petitioners, &c. S. J. C. *Petition for reduction of capital stock*. Petition not opposed.

Commonwealth v. Francis McAvena. S. J. C. *Murder*. Trial Dec. 10, 11, 12. Jury disagreed.

Northampton Street Sugar Refinery, in Insolvency. Claim for taxes proved.

Hampton Mining and Smelting Company, in Insolvency. Claim for taxes offered for proof. Not decided.

Andrew C. Mudge v. Franklin Haven *et al.* (Commissioners on Public Lands and another). S. J. C. *Bill in equity under Stat. 1866, c. 264*. Bill dismissed by agreement.

Commonwealth v. Emma Norton. S. J. C. *Common night-walker*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Gerard Terhorst. S. J. C. *Doing business on the Lord's day*. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Thomas F. Dolan, Petitioner, &c. S. J. C. *Habeas corpus*. Prisoner remanded.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Commonwealth v. Patrick Gillon. S. J. C. Single sale of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Patrick Gillon. S. J. C. Single sale of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Ellen Thomas. S. J. C. Single sale of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Warren Armes. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Abijah W. Carter. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Thomas McNally. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Bridget McQuillan. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 S. J. C. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. John A. Marcy. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. John A. Marcy. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. William R. Wheelock et al. S. J. C. Common sellers of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Benjamin Wood. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Erastus W. Woodis. S. J. C. Common seller of liquor.
 Exceptions S. C. Exceptions overruled.

Commonwealth v. Certain Intoxicating Liquors (Patrick Gillon, claimant). S. J. C. Proceeding for forfeiture. Exceptions S. C. Not argued.

Commonwealth v. Mary Welch. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. Miles Flynn. S. J. C. Liquor nuisance. Exceptions S. C. Exceptions waived.

Commonwealth v. Certain Intoxicating Liquors (Patrick Gillon, claimant). S. J. C. Proceeding for forfeiture. Exceptions S. C. Not argued.

Commonwealth v. John Conway. S. J. C. Murder. Indictment not pros'd.

Commonwealth v. John Fallon. S. J. C. Murder. Plea—guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentence—imprisonment for life.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

John McGuire v. Commonwealth. Common seller of liquor. Error to S. C. Judgment of S. C. affirmed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S 1

- James McNeal *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
S. C. affirmed.
- Samuel Hammond *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
nt of S. C. affirmed.
- Henry Clark *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
S. C. affirmed.
- Patrick Gillon *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- Patrick Gillon *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- William Sheehan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- William Sheehan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ssed by agreement.
- William Sheehan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- William Sheehan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- William Sheehan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- James Conway *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
agreement.
- Thomas Fleming *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
tered.
- John W. Bryan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- George Thorniley *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- William H. Harper *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- James Kernan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
argument.
- Learned Lynde *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- Solomon F. Morse *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- William C. Pervear *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.*
ched for argument.
- John Bryan *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.* ()
argument.
- Julia Lynch *v.* Commonwealth. *Error.* ()
argument.

Rufus Cass v. Commonwealth. *Error.* (As above.) Not reached for argument.

Christopher Armstrong v. Commonwealth. *Error.* (As above.) Not reached for argument.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.

Commonwealth v. Simeon Colton. *Common seller of liquor. Removed from S. C., under U. S. Stat. of 2d March, 1833, § 3. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.*

[The same disposition was made of certain other cases, similar to the above, six hundred and eighty-four in number. It is not thought expedient to occupy space by printing the names of these cases in detail.]

Commonwealth v. Silas P. Richardson. *Liquor seizure. Certiorari to S. C. Motion to dismiss filed.*

Commonwealth v. John Connealy. *Liquor seizure. Certiorari to S. C. Motion to dismiss filed.*

Commonwealth v. Timothy Regan. *Liquor seizure. Certiorari to S. C. Motion to dismiss filed.*

John Hoye v. David B. Coleman *et al.* *Trespass against certain deputy constables of the Commonwealth.* Not yet tried.

William H. Green v. David B. Coleman. *Replevin of certain liquors seized by a deputy constable of the Commonwealth.* Not yet tried.

William H. Green v. Joseph W. Denny. *Replevin.* (As above.) Not yet tried.

John Fenno v. James P. Wade *et al.* (Deputy Constable and Constable of the Commonwealth). *Action on the case.* Not yet tried.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Criminal Cases pending on question in the Supreme Judicial Court during the year 1866, and the disposition thereof, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Cases pending.	Decided for the Commonwealth.	Decided against the Commonwealth.	Argued, but not yet
BARNSTABLE,	2	2	-	-
BERKSHIRE,	2	2	-	-
BRISTOL,	16	13	2	1
ESSEX,	5	3	1	1
FRANKLIN,	2	1	1	-
HAMPDEN,	11	8	-	-
HAMPSHIRE,	5	4	1	-
MIDDLESEX,	33	18	3	-
NORFOLK,	11	9	2	-
PLYMOUTH,	2	2	-	-
SUFFOLK,	30	23	3	2
WORCESTER,	18	15	1	-
Totals,	134	100	14	4

T A B L E

Showing the Number and Character of Criminal Cases pending on questions of Law in the Supreme Judicial Court during the year 1866, and the disposition thereof.

OFFENCES.	Cases pending.	Decided for the Commonwealth.	Decided against the Commonwealth.	Argued, but not yet decided.	Not yet argued.
Altering bank bill and counterfeiting, .	1	1	—	—	—
Assault upon officer,	1	1	—	—	—
Assuming to be a police officer, . . .	1	1	—	—	—
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	1	1	—	—	—
Common drunkard,	2	1	1	—	—
Common night-walker,	1	1	—	—	—
Common seller of liquor,	32	31	1	—	—
Conveying liquor,	1	—	—	—	1
Doing business on the Lord's day, . .	5	4	1	—	—
Error,	3	3	—	—	—
Excluding a colored person from a public place of amusement,	1	—	—	1	—
Habeas corpus,	9	7	2	—	—
Idle and disorderly person,	1	1	—	—	—
Keeping billiard table for hire without license,	1	—	—	—	1
Keeping disorderly house,	1	1	—	—	—
Keeping house of ill fame,	2	1	1	—	—
Keeping unlicensed dog,	1	—	1	—	—
Larceny and receiving stolen goods, .	1	1	—	—	—
Larceny from the person,	1	1	—	—	—
Larceny in a building,	1	1	—	—	—
Liquor nuisance,	33	25	2	—	6
Liquor seizure,	7	1	—	—	6
Malicious mischief,	1	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	1	—	—	—
Murder,	7	3	2	1	1
Nuisance,	1	—	—	—	1
Obtaining money under false pretences, .	2	1	1	—	—
Robbery,	2	1	1	—	—
Setting up lottery and selling lottery tickets,	1	—	—	1	—
Single sale of liquor,	7	7	—	—	—
Taking shell fish unlawfully,	1	—	—	1	—
Threatening with intent to extort money, .	1	1	—	—	—
Using instrument with intent to produce miscarriage,	1	1	—	—	—
Violating city ordinance,	1	—	1	—	—
Violating regulations of board of health, .	1	1	—	—	—
Totals,	134	100	14	4	16

CRIMINAL STATISTICS:

COMPRISING

Returns of Cases before the Superior Court,

AND

BEFORE POLICE COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES,

IN THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1866.

PREPARED

BY OLIVER WARNER,
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

B O S T O N :

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1867.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, }
March 1, 1867. }

The following pages contain "full and complete abstracts and tabular statements of the criminal business of each County and of the Commonwealth," for the year ending September 30, 1866, prepared in this Office as an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Attorney-General, in compliance with General Statutes, chapter 14, section 14.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFF

- A. Against the person felonio
- B. Against the person not fel
- C. Against Property.
- D. Against the Currency and
- E. Against Public Justice.
- F. Against the Public Peace.
- G. Against Chastity, Morality
- H. Against Public Policy.
- J. Other Offences.

Returns of Cases in the Superior Court,

COMMENCED -

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

. BERKSHIRE COUNTY—Concluded.

F.	G.				H.			J.	Totals.
	Abortion, procuring, &c.	Adultery.	Fornication.	Polygamy.	Highway, defective.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, nuisance.	Other offences.	
12	2	1	1	-	4	8	1	4	58
9	-	8	-	1	6	57	18	8	168
1	-	5	-	1	6	25	12	7	118
1	-	8	-	1	-	32	1	1	55
1	2	1	1	1	2	5	7	2	28
2	-	2	1	1	2	5	7	2	34
1	-	1	-	-	7	15	5	8	79
1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	31
3	-	4	-	1	1	4	2	2	26
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	1	88
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	7
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	11
\$89 84	\$1 90	\$280 84	\$0 95	\$1 95	\$33 87	\$890 08	\$85 84	\$159 97	\$3,115 27
-	-	\$1 45	-	-	\$6 02	\$294 96	-	\$25 00	\$458 44
-	-	32 72	-	-	5 26	12 02	-	-	108 77

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

[illegible]

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Concluded.

D.	G.		H.				J.	
False pretences.	Adultery.	House of ill-fame.	Billiards.	Highway, defective.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	Totals.
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	16
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	16
1	1	1	1	1	19	10	1	52
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8
1	1	1	1	1	19	10	1	47
1	1	1	1	1	8	5	1	16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	8	8	4	28
1	1	1	1	1	8	8	4	28
1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	15
1	1	1	1	1	11	6	1	27
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	11
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
\$91 25	\$73 20	\$0 86	\$2 66	\$17 56	\$1,080 05	\$450 08	\$40 55	\$2,920 73
				\$17 44	\$440 71		\$63 01	\$468 72
								110 68

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

HAMPDEN COUNTY--Continued.

C.													D.		E.		G.					
Turning tenant's property to de-fraud.													Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Contempt.	Perjury.	Adultery.	House of ill-fame.	Lewdness.	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.	Polygamy.	
01	45																					

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

HAMPSHIRE CO.—Concluded.					MIDDLESEX COUNTY.						
H.			J.	Totals.	A.						
Liquor, selling.	Liquor, carrying.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, with intent to ravish.	Assault, with intent to rob.	Assault, felonious.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Rape.	Robbery.
4		6		25	1					1	1
1		1		2							4
27	1	29	4	118	4	1	3	1	2		2
3		3		7						1	
24		17	1	84							
3	1	12	3	29							
1		1		4	1						1
2		2		6	1		2	2			6
18		10		55	1	1					1
				9							
11		3	1	43	3		3	1			2
4				13	1		3				1
1		1	1	11	2						
						1					
3		1		15	1		3			1	1
										1	1
				11			2				
					1						
3				3							
		1		1			1				
4		8		22							
								1			
2				6					2		
1				2							
1				3							
\$984 89	\$16 40	\$601 32	\$48 85	\$3,175 69	\$163 99	\$18 69	\$108 65	\$36 50	\$64 25	\$10 87	\$147 59
13 72		23 79		190 57			37 00				
17 58		70 85		88 43							

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Concluded.

G.	H.						J.	Totals.
Sunday law, violation of.	Bullards.	Gaming.	Highway, defective.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
1			1	8	8	2	14	96
1		1	2	25	57		32	241
1		1		88	71		10	379
1							14	25
1			1					1
1				15	12		8	127
2	1	1	2	40	69		39	866
1			1	29	43	2	10	149
1								
1	1			36	16		1	104
2	1	1		1				2
				23	36		4	153
1	1			17	26		1	99
1					8		1	19
1								
1								8
1	2			45	20		8	168
1								18
1				2			1	72
1								
1							1	7
1				7	1			8
1	2			36	19		1	63
1		1						
1				2	1		1	8
1								
1				8	8		1	2
1				2	1		2	15
1								16
1								
\$58 96		\$2 50	\$9 71	\$2,242 87	\$1,466 97	\$0 72	\$372 29	\$11,696 94
	\$128 46							
				1,501 24	\$346 30		\$10 88	3,027 80
	\$34 00						155 84	185 84

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

NORFOLK COUNTY—Concluded.

G.				H.				J.	Totals.
Cruelty.	Disorderly house.	Indecent exposure.	Polygamy.	Highway, defective.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
1		1	1		23	22	4	4	118
2				10	64	13		45	272
3	1	1			25	165	4	10	347
1									
1	1	1		8	23	67	4	10	207
1					2	4			89
1		1			5	14	2	2	54
1		1		10	69	27	2	47	825
1			1	8	84	108		8	161
		1			43	53	1	11	219
									9
	1				31	82	1	21	235
	1				29	70	1	5	160
						6			24
					2			2	6
					1	27	2	6	89
								2	9
					1	3			29
									4
					1				1
						24	2	4	47
									4
					2	7			9
					4	4			12
				1	6	17		7	42
					9	2			2
						7			26
\$38 42		\$25 22	\$1 71	\$75 90	\$621 01	\$3,697 61	\$42 23	\$399 76	\$9,980 97

ring year, .	4	1	2	10	4	10	-
disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nd, .	8	1	1	8	4	8	-
found, .	1	-	1	2	-	2	-
. . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ber 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
g, .	2	-	-	2	3	1	2
r, .	-	-	-	-	1	8	-
contendere,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ilty, .	8	1	1	8	-	5	-
ilty, .	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
ot guilty, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
of jury, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
sentenced,	2	-	1	5	4	5	-
rison, .	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
H. of Cor.,	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
uses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
reform Sch'l,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
d impris'm't,	1	-	1	8	-	1	-
. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
disch'd, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
quashed, (in-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Court, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
year ending	148 78	34 40	32 05	454 10	127 96	268 45	38 12
. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
aid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
years paid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases commenced before the Grand Jury,

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.		B.			C. Burglary, (not being armed.)
	Robbery.	Other offences.	Assault, aggra- vated.	Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	4	1	1	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	6	1	1	1	5	3
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	4	1	1	-	-
Indictments found, .	6	1	1	1	5	3
Indictments not found, .	-	-	-	1	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	1	1	1	3	1
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	1	-	3	1	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	1	-	1	-
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
VERDICTS. {	Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Disagreements of jury, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	-	1	-	2
		2	-	-	-	-
		-	-	1	-	2
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	2	1	-	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$8 80	\$118 85	\$54 71	\$60 39	\$88 57	\$45 10
Costs of year paid .	-	-	\$54 71	-	\$41 70	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases commenced before the Grand Jury,

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.					
SUPERIOR COURT.	E.			G.	
	Escape.	Perjury.	Perjury, subor- nation of.	Abortion, pro- curing, &c.	Adultery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	2	1	1	1	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments found, .	2	1	1	1	2
Indictments not found, .	1	2	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	2	1	1	1	2
{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1
VERDICTS. { Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1
Disagreements of jury, .	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	2	1	1	1	1
{ To State Prison, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine, .	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	1	1	1	1	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted before verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted after verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$24 95	\$31 63	\$280 40	\$47 71	\$32 57
Costs of year paid, .	1	\$16 26	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Concluded.

G.			H.			J.	Totals.
Common sold.	Disorderly house.	House of ill-fame.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences	
—	1	11	2	5	107	48	184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	16	131	9	696	580	36	1,519
—	1	11	—	—	2	27	51
1	16	131	9	696	580	36	1,519
1	1	5	7	1	1	4	29
—	7	65	4	28	57	14	190
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	35	2	595	550	8	1,208
—	9	65	4	393	64	39	590
—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
1	12	70	5	229	527	11	889
—	1	6	—	202	430	4	655
—	2	6	—	—	—	—	9
—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4
—	6	40	—	1	3	23	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	2	9	—	—	1	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	9	—	—	1	—	10
—	4	22	—	1	1	23	52
—	1	3	—	5	2	2	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
—	—	3	—	—	—	5	8
—	1	11	1	69	45	1	128
—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
—	—	6	—	13	16	1	36
\$17 15	\$190 89	\$1,167 49	\$67 01	\$2,984 35	\$3,802 74	\$435 40	\$9,786 44
—	\$28 63	\$238 21	\$11 24	—	\$26 43	\$53 91	\$471 09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* To House of Industry.

Cases commenced before the Grand Jury,

WORCESTER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.					
	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Assault, with in- tent to rob.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Robbery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1	2
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	1	2	1	1	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments found, .	1	2	1	1	1	1
Indictments not found, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	2	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
VERDICTS. { Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disagreements of jury, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	1	1	1	2
	To State Prison, .	1	1	1	1	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	2	1	1	1	1
	To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1
	To fine and impris'm't, .	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted before verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted after verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$111 19	\$129 44	\$31 05	\$200 35	\$72 75	\$70 29
Costs of year paid, .	1	\$83 68	1	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

[illegible]

Cases commenced before the Grand Jury,

WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT.	C.	D.				E.
	Receiving stolen goods.	Counterfeit bank bills, having, uttering, &c.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Forgery.	Perjury.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	3	1	1	2	1
Number on file, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .	7	1	8	2	5	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	3	1	1	2	—
Indictments found, .	7	1	8	2	5	1
Indictments not found, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .	3	1	2	2	1	—
On file, September 30, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .	2	—	7	1	5	2
PLEAS. {	{	{	{	{	{	{
Guilty, .	—	—	1	1	—	—
Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not guilty, .	5	—	2	—	—	—
VERDICTS. {	{	{	{	{	{	{
Guilty, .	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not guilty, .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Disagreements of jury, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
SENTENCES. {	{	{	{	{	{	{
Whole No. sentenced, .	4	1	1	—	—	—
To State Prison, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Jail or H. of Cor., .	4	1	1	—	—	—
To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
To State Reform Sch ^l , .	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fine, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	—	2	—	—	1	—
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried to S. J. Court, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defaulted before verdict, .	—	—	1	—	3	—
Defaulted after verdict, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$109 36	\$33 97	\$301 55	\$16 77	\$108 35	\$88 92
Costs of year paid, .	—	—	\$24 55	—	—	—
Costs of former years paid, .	—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Concluded.								
G.				H.			J.	Totals.
Adultery.	Fornication.	Indecent exposure.	Polygamy.	Highway, defective.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
296 59	44 70	70 66	100 80	20 82	325 14	1,567 76	221 17	8,267 07
1	1	1	1	1	22	6	4	80
1	1	2	1	1	9	41	13	218
1	1	1	1	1	9	4	3	39
1	1	2	1	1	9	41	13	218
1	1	1	1	1	9	4	3	66
1	1	1	1	1	21	40	9	133
1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	72
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
1	1	1	1	1	8	25	1	79
1	1	1	1	1	3	16	1	40
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	76
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
25 61	44 70	70 66	100 80	20 82	325 14	1,567 76	221 17	8,267 07
15 87	1	1	1	1	1	51 65	2 82	408 98
	1	1	1	1	1	173 35	292 16	292 16

RECAPITULATION.

Cases commenced before the Grand Jury,

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	23	56	158	44
Number on file,	16	54	191	15
Commenced during year, .	65	204	503	62
Pending cases disposed of, .	7	5	32	10
Indictments found, . . .	43	138	316	44
Indictments not found, . .	6	26	64	12
Placed on file,	10	56	93	32
On file, September 30, . .	25	85	246	38
Number pending,	20	63	148	34
PLEAS. { Guilty,	8	50	243	9
{ Nolo contendere, . .	—	11	5	—
{ Not guilty,	42	88	231	18
VERDICTS. { Guilty,	22	47	118	6
{ Not guilty,	6	12	43	6
Disagreements of jury, . .	3	1	7	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced,	27	67	249	11
{ To State Prison,	10	1	63	1
{ To Jail or H. of Cor.,	12	31	156	8
{ To Almshouses,	—	—	1	—
{ To State Reform Sch'l,	1	—	21	—
{ To fine and impris'm't,	1	9	1	—
{ To fine,	3	26	7	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	4	18	30	10
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	3	4	1	—
Carried to S. J. Court, . .	7	—	4	4
Defaulted before verdict, . .	2	10	16	6
Defaulted after verdict, . .	—	—	—	—
Not arrested,	1	9	3	3
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$3,489 22	\$6,268 15	\$17,066 52	\$1,847 99
Costs of year paid,	141 98	1,201 34	713 80	65 36
Costs of former years paid, .	27 62	125 29	107 71	—

RECAPITULATION.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
10	12	60	340	112	815
1	—	25	191	94	587
22	47	247	2,662	109	3,921
7	—	26	57	56	200
10	43	221	2,301	84	3,200
7	4	18	117	21	275
7	—	102	207	32	539
5	—	46	269	101	815
5	51	101	2,141	68	2,631
4	—	88	766	54	1,222
—	—	8	4	2	25
7	29	123	1,306	43	1,837
2	1	15	1,037	13	1,261
—	4	17	22	4	114
—	—	5	10	3	30
8	1	59	183	87	642
1	—	1	—	4	81
5	—	22	14	3	251
—	—	—	—	—	1*
—	—	—	—	1	23
—	—	9	27	—	47
2	1	27	144	28	238
7	—	22	166	23	280
1	—	—	13	2	24
—	—	5	38	6	64
—	—	17	155	13	219
—	—	3	10	2	15
1	9	12	62	8	108
\$719 30	\$378 02	\$4,065 72	\$31,267 15	\$2,097 41	\$67,199 48
52 96	—	319 70	3,623 35	92 61	6,211 10
—	—	48 59	159 04	392 20	860 45

* To House of Industry.

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Returns of Cases in the Superior Court,

COMMENCED

BEFORE POLICE COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.	B.		C.			
	Assault, felonious.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Burning dwelling-house.	Burning woods.	Larceny.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Number on file, .	-	1	-	1	-	-	11
Commenced during year, .	2	3	2	3	1	1	10
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Indictments found, .	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Indictments not found, .	2	2	-	2	-	1	3
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
On file, September 30, .	-	1	-	1	-	-	11
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	1	-	-	2
PLEAS. {	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Not guilty, .	1	2	1	1	-	6
VERDICTS. {	Guilty, .	1	2	1	-	-	8
VERDICTS. {	Not guilty, .	-	-	1	1	-	-
Disagreements of jury, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	1	-	1	-	-	8
SENTENCES. {	To State Prison, .	-	-	1	-	-	6
SENTENCES. {	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	1
SENTENCES. {	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To fine, .	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$86 25	\$69 80	\$40 95	\$79 60	\$28 65	\$11 50	\$280 87
Costs of year paid, .	86 25	69 80	40 95	79 60	28 65	11 75	280 87
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	B.	C.	G.	H.		J.	Totals.
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Common drunkard.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	4	-	3	-	1	10
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	7	1	1	11	1	2	23
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
Indictments found, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indictments not found, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	2	3	-	3	-	1	9
On file, September 30, .	2	3	-	3	-	1	9
Number pending, .	3	1	1	5	-	-	10
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	3	-	-	3
PLEAS. {	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Not guilty, .	1	1	7	1	2	19
VERDICTS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	1
VERDICTS. {	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disagreements of jury, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	3	-	-	4
SENTENCES. {	To State Prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	1
SENTENCES. {	To Alms-houses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	1	-	-	1
SENTENCES. {	To fine, .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd. &c., .	2	2	-	-	1	2	7
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	1	-	1	5	-	-	7
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$74 14	\$128 72	\$11 32	\$325 07	\$16 82	\$51 95	\$608 02
Costs of year paid, .	\$23 85	\$62 75	-	52 81	-	-	189 41
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.[illegible]

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices.

ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT.	D.					E.		F.
	Counterfeit bank bills, having, uttering, &c.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Forgery.	Forged paper, having, utter- ing, &c.	Perjury.	Rescue.	Disturbing the peace.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
Number on file,	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	4	4	4	1	1	1	3	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments found, . . .	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments not found, . .	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
Placed on file,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, . .	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
Number pending,	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. { Guilty,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Nolo contendere, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty,	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VERDICTS. { Guilty,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disagreements of jury, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To State Prison,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To Almshouses,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried to S. J. Court, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted before verdict, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted after verdict, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$51 65	\$53 55	\$40 03	\$1 08	\$5 25	\$27 10	\$22 85	\$0 95
Costs of year paid,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

ESSEX COUNTY—Concluded.										
G.						H.			J.	Totals.
Abortion, procuring, &c.	Adultery.	Disorderly house.	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.	Polygamy.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	73
65	28	1	1	1	1	8	4	—	17	29
1	11	2	—	1	3	15	140	2	26	399
1	1	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	24
1	1	1	—	—	—	8	93	1	12	255
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	1	4	64
1	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	9
1	9	—	1	1	—	8	2	—	8	42
1	2	—	—	1	—	13	130	—	33	285
1	2	1	—	2	—	—	27	1	5	81
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	5	—	—	—	—	3	65	—	6	143
1	4	—	—	—	—	4	78	—	7	128
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	1	—	2	—	—	7	1	8	87
1	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	22
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	43
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	16
1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	3	45
1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	6
1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	3	5
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	16
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	15
\$66	\$378	\$72	\$1	\$118	\$9	\$125	\$2,098	\$31	\$467	\$7,517
65	45	56	11	21	70	58	17	90	07	19

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	B.	C.		G.	H.	J.	Totals.
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Common drunk- ard.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	-	-	3	3	-	7
Number on file, .	1	-	-	3	3	-	7
Commenced during year, .	5	2	-	-	1	2	10
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	-	-	-	3	4	8
Indictments found, .	-	2	3	-	19	19	43
Indictments not found, .	7	3	2	-	4	11	27
Placed on file, .	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
On file, September 30, .	1	-	-	3	2	1	7
Number pending, .	1	-	-	3	2	1	7
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERDICTS. { Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Disagreements of jury, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	1	-	1
	To State Prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	1	-	1
To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$130 15	\$46 50	\$31 75	\$0 72	\$142 88	\$66 73	\$418 73
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	-	\$79 35	-	\$79 35
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

B.		C.		D.		G.			H.		J.			
Assault, and As- sault & Battery.		Larceny.		Embezzlement.		Drunkenness.	Indecent expos- ure.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Other offences.	Totals.		
\$10 65	\$79 28													
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[illegible]

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT.	D.		E.		F.	G.		
	Cheating.	Embezzlement.	Perjury.	Rescue.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunk-ard.	Disorderly house.
Pros. pend'g, Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	24	-
Commenced during year, .	-	3	-	1	1	-	16	4
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indictments found, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indictments not found, .	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	1
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	1	2	-	34	1
Number pending, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
VERDICTS. {	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERDICTS. {	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
							1	1
Disagreements of jury, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
SENTENCES. {	To State Prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
SENTENCES. {	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SENTENCES. {	To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$20 30	\$63 27	\$15 40	\$15 90	\$71 90	\$18 35	\$178 62	\$121 93
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 15	36 86
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 57	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Concluded.

G.					H.						J.	Totals.
Drunkness.	Idle and disorderly person.	Lewdness.	Polygamy.	Sunday law, violation of.	Billiards.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor, carrying.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	—	3	4	65
13	—	2	—	4	—	1	77	—	—	8	19	285
—	—	1	—	—	3	1	33	9	1	76	1	222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	4	48
7	8	3	1	4	—	1	12	2	—	9	2	77
7	—	—	—	8	1	—	89	2	—	17	21	312
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2	1	65	8	182
3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	—	14
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	2	—	46	—	69
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	9	—	5	—	58
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$268 57	\$0 36	\$10 85	\$72 80	\$66 06	\$84 07	\$37 90	\$556 30	\$262 03	\$29 97	\$1,194 31	\$88 42	\$4,897 98
52 42	—	—	—	—	—	37 90	107 66	10 72	—	117 84	—	751 38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197 55	—	—	—	—	212 12

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

NORFOLK COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	B.		C.		D.	E.	G.	
	Assault on off- cer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious tres- pass.	False pretences.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunk- ard.	Fornication.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .	3	44	3	5	1	5	9	1
Commenced during year, .	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments found, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indictments not found, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .	3	47	4	5	1	5	9	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	8	1	1	1	1	4	1
	Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VERDICTS. {	Guilty, .	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
	Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disagreements of jury, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
	To State Prison, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	To fine and impris'm't, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	To fine, .	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
		1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Defaulted before verdict, .	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted after verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$16 70	\$149 98	\$1 22	\$98 36	\$18 65	\$11 15	\$13 55	\$86 91
Costs of year paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Concluded.</i>					PLYMOUTH COUNTY.							
H.			J.	Totals.	B.	C.	F.	G.	H.		J.	Totals.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Malicious trespass.	Disturbing the peace.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Other offences.	
20	14	—	1	47	1	—	1	—	7	—	1	10
495	7	—	16	589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	3	40	2	112	4	6	1	1	23	1	1	37
6	2	32	—	57	—	8	1	—	7	—	1	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	13	2	—	34	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
509	20	2	16	623	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
43	1	16	2	65	2	—	—	1	23	1	1	28
185	1	3	—	202	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	6
12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	19	—	1	28
68	1	13	4	93	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
1	—	2	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
3	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2	—	1	—	10	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
—	—	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	7	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
47	2	3	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	2	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$840 03	\$90 58	\$705 81	\$13 53	\$2,060 67	\$84 25	\$181 92	\$38 42	\$15 52	\$530 11	\$8 04	\$20 24	\$878 50
—	—	—	—	—	24 10	114 30	23 00	—	212 27	—	—	373 67

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.						
	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Assault, with in- tent to rob.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Robbery.	Other offences.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	-	-	2	-	1	1
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	11	6	24	3	3	83	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	2	-	-	2	-	1	1
Indictments found, .	11	6	24	3	3	83	-
Indictments not found, .	1	1	-	-	1	13	-
Placed on file, .	2	1	3	1	-	6	1
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	2	-	3	2	-	6	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	5	21	1	-	68	1
VERDICTS. {	3	2	6	2	-	42	-
	-	-	1	-	-	15	-
Disagreements of jury, .	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
SENTENCES. {	2	4	6	4	-	37	-
	1	2	6	2	-	31	-
	1	1	-	1	-	3	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	1	2	3	-	-	8	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$360 41	\$80 11	\$187 92	\$251 86	\$148 28	\$1,703 27	\$60 33
Costs of year paid, .	\$77 82	-	-	-	-	127 86	\$15 39
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT.	C.					
	Burning insured property to de- fraud.	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Larceny from person.	Larceny from vessel.	Malicious mis- chief.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	4	5	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	3	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	111	120	75	4	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	5	-	-
Indictments found, .	1	111	120	75	4	2
Indictments not found, .	-	16	4	9	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	24	20	17	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	1	1	3	-	1
PLEAS. {	-	52	61	15	3	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	40	33	57	1	-
VERDICTS. {	1	22	31	36	-	-
	-	17	7	15	1	-
Disagreements of jury, .	-	1	4	2	-	-
SENTENCES. {	1	65	64	46	3	-
	1	4	20	28	-	-
	-	52	30	17	1	-
	-	-	2	-	-	-
	-	4	8	1	-	-
	-	3	1	-	-	-
	-	3	3	-	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	2	-	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	-	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted before verdict, .	-	3	3	5	-	-
Defaulted after verdict, .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	2	4	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$61 37	\$2,454 26	\$2,449 67	\$2,209 83	\$97 95	\$18 77
Costs of year paid, .	-	\$128 88	\$222 68	\$189 89	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.									
C.		D.							
Receiving stolen goods.	Other offences.	Cheating.	Counterfeit bank bills, having, uttering, &c.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Forgery.	Forged Paper, having, uttering, &c.	Fraud in conveying.	Other offences.
1	1		8		1		1		1
25	3	1	18	1	5	5		1	15
1	1		2		1		1		1
25	3	1	18	1	5	5		1	15
3	2		2		3	2			3
9	3	1	8	1	1	3	1		6
4	3		2					1	4
8			7		8	8			8
13	4		12		1	2	2		9
5		1	4				1		2
			2						
8									1
7			5		2	1	1		1
2			5		2	1	1		1
4					2				1
1									
2									
5									
1									
96									
\$738	\$13 02	\$36 75	\$361 71	\$17 04	\$234 14	\$88 78	\$37 90	\$21 62	\$327 80
100 46		\$25 00			\$38 77		\$7 18		\$74 06

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT.	E.			G.				
	Escape.	Perjury.	Rescue.	Abortion, pro- curing, &c.	Adultery.	Common drunk- ard.	Common night- walker.	Disorderly houses.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	1	1	1	1	13	29	39	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Indictments found, .	1	1	1	1	13	29	39	2
Indictments not found, .	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	1	1	1	4	13	28	1
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	8	13	1	1
{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
VERDICTS. { Guilty, .	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disagreements of jury, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	1	1	1	1	8	2	5	1
{ To State Prison, .	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1
{ To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
{ To fine, .	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried to S. J. Court, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Defaulted before verdict, .	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1
Defaulted after verdict, .	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$27 52	\$59 74	\$56 87	\$15 87	\$242 29	\$302 95	\$478 06	\$14 15
Costs of year paid, .	1	1	1	1	24 92	126 42	237 04	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

SUFFOLK COUNTY--Concluded.

SUPERIOR COURT.		H.					J.	Totals.
		Billiards	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	All other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	8	-	98	11	1	156
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Commenced during year, .		1	8	417	1,097	11	10	2,623*
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	8	-	-	11	1	51
Indictments found, .		1	8	417	1,097	11	11	2,624
Indictments not found, .		-	-	-	-	8	4	122
Placed on file, .		-	-	48	42	8	1	890
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	2	862	955	6	2	1,425
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	218	109	4	8	755
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	{ Not guilty, .	-	1	168	686	7	5	1,261
VERDICTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	168	772	6	2	1,208.
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	1	1	1	98
Disagreements of jury, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	23
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	3	3	4	478
	{ To State Prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13†
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	2	-	2	32
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	1	3	2	61
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	11	1	-	-	41
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Carried to S. J. Court, .		-	-	1	1	5	1	23
Defaulted before verdict, .		1	1	93	58	2	-	214
Defaulted after verdict, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$9 55	\$83 10	\$3,787 93	\$10,447 18	\$170 65	\$259 74	\$36,672 04
Costs of year paid, .		-	36 23	21 20	83 75	-	-	\$2,301 54
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 84 on probation.

† Sent to House of Industry.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER COUNTY.								
B.		C.			D.		E.	F.
Assault on off- icer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	Receiving stolen goods.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Rescue.	Disturbing the peace.
1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	34	19	1	1	1	1	1	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	6
1	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	4
1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$36 67	\$344 51	\$372 39	\$28 30	\$2 10	\$13 32	\$29 32	\$16 60	\$229 37
1	\$100 92 25 26	\$10 88	\$0 70 13 62	1	1	\$29 32	1	\$36 20

RECAPITULATION.

Cases commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices,

SUPERIOR COURT.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .	6	59	58	15
Number on file,	—	125	51	4
Commenced during year, .	155	854	696	67
Pending cases disposed of, .	6	30	26	8
Indictments found, . . .	143	217	604	54
Indictments not found, . .	31	53	96	15
Placed on file,	14	109	135	22
On file, September 30, . .	—	161	65	7
Number pending,	2	88	73	24
PLEAS. { Guilty,	16	103	272	17
{ Nolo contendere, . .	—	6	1	—
{ Not guilty,	110	112	271	31
VERDICTS. { Guilty,	59	86	161	7
{ Not guilty,	17	27	63	6
Disagreements of jury, . .	6	2	17	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	58	152	326	11
{ To State Prison,	47	1	115	8
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	6	67	152	3
{ To Almshouses,	—	—	3	—
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	3	2	33	—
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	2	28	4	—
{ To fine,	—	58	16	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	18	28	39	3
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	—	4	3	2
Carried to S. J. Court, . .	5	4	1	—
Defaulted before verdict, .	—	23	24	9
Defaulted after verdict, . .	—	—	1	—
Not arrested,	1	7	11	3
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$3,857 41	\$6,572 65	\$15,813 03	\$1,511 03
Costs of year paid,	807 32	1,149 77	1,416 38	252 78
Costs of former years paid,	—	25 26	13 62	—

RECAPITULATION.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
1	5	46	267	85	492
—	7	58	621	46	912
7	14	820	2,161	64	3,838
1	5	25	87	13	201
2	—	230	1,648	44	2,942
10	2	13	81	23	274
1	6	188	188	10	618
1	8	71	681	51	1,045
—	4	112	1,863	55	2,221
1	—	108	582	11	1,105
—	—	3	12	—	22
1	2	27	926	15	1,495
1	2	87	1,251	20	1,624
—	2	19	12	3	149
1	—	1	6	1	85
—	4	74	70	17	712
—	—	3	1	4	179
—	1	34	3	7	278
—	—	10	—	—	13*
—	—	—	—	—	38
—	—	2	24	2	62
—	3	25	34	4	140
1	4	9	51	8	161
1	1	23	16	5	55
—	—	12	53	9	84
—	1	32	234	8	326
—	—	—	13	—	14
—	—	4	3	—	29
\$358 78	\$381 81	\$5,207 95	\$25,053 80	\$1,569 14	\$60,225 60
16 80	59 20	950 86	1,029 08	103 05	5,284 74
—	—	43 89	217 79	16 34	316 90

* To House of Industry, from Suffolk County.

A G G R E G A T E . *

Totals of Cases in the Superior Court,

SUPERIOR COURT. .	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	29	115	216	59
Number on file,	16	179	242	19
Commenced during year, .	220	558	1,199	129
Pending cases disposed of, .	13	35	58	18
Indictments found, . . .	186	855	920	98
Indictments not found, . .	87	79	160	27
Placed on file,	24	165	228	54
On file, September 30, . .	25	246	311	45
Number pending,	22	151	221	58
PLEAS. { Guilty,	24	153	515	26
{ Nolo contendere, . .	—	17	6	—
{ Not guilty,	152	200	502	49
VERDICTS. { Guilty,	81	183	279	13
{ Not guilty,	23	39	106	12
Disagreements of jury, . .	9	8	24	2
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	85	219	575	22
{ To State Prison,	57	2	178	9
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	18	98	308	11
{ To Almshouses,	—	—	4	—
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	4	2	54	—
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	3	87	5	—
{ To fine,	3	84	23	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	22	46	69	13
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	3	8	4	2
Carried to S. J. Court, . .	12	4	5	4
Defaulted before verdict, . .	2	83	40	15
Defaulted after verdict, . .	—	—	1	—
Not arrested,	2	16.	14	6
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$7,346 63	\$12,840 80	\$32,879 55	\$3,859 02
Costs of year paid,	449 80	2,351 11	2,130 18	318 14
Costs of former years paid, .	27 62	150 55	121 33	—

* Including both those cases commenced before the Grand Jury, and those commenced before Police Courts and Trial Justices.

A G G R E G A T E.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
11	17	106	607	147	1,807
1	7	83	812	140	1,499
29	61	567	4,828	178	7,759
8	5	51	144	69	401
12	43	451	3,949	128	6,142
17	6	81	148	44	549
8	6	285	890	42	1,152*
6	8	117	950	152	1,860
5	55	213	4,004	123	4,852
5	—	191	1,348	65	2,327
—	—	6	16	2	47
8	81	150	2,282	58	3,382
8	8	52	2,288	33	2,885
—	6	86	84	7	263
1	—	6	16	4	65
8	5	133	253	54	1,354
1	—	4	1	8	260
5	1	56	17	10	524
—	—	10	—	—	14†
—	—	—	—	1	61
—	—	11	51	2	109
2	4	52	178	82	378
8	4	31	217	31	441
2	1	28	29	7	79
—	—	17	91	15	148
—	1	49	389	16	545
—	—	3	23	2	29
1	9	16	65	8	137
\$978 08	\$759 83	\$9,278 67	\$56,320 95	\$3,666 55	\$127,425 08
69 76	59 20	1,270 06	4,652 48	195 66	11,495 84
—	—	92 48	376 88	408 54	1,177 35

* One hundred discharged on probation by Superior Court for Suffolk County.

† Sent to House of Industry by Superior Court for Suffolk County.

RETURNS OF CASES

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Cases before Police Courts,

BERKSHIRE CO.— <i>Con.</i>		A D A M S— <i>Concluded.</i>				
POLICE COURTS.		H.			J.	Totals.
		Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .		1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .		1	16	9	15	158
Pending cases disposed of, .		1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .		1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .		1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .		1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	5	1	10	71
	{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Not guilty, .	1	11	9	1	75
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	9	5	1	43
	{ Not guilty, .	1	2	4	1	28
	{ Bound over, .	1	3	5	1	19
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	10	1	11	100
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	1	1	1	5
	{ To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	1	8	1	1	11
To fine, .		1	2	1	9	83
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		1	1	1	1	6
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		1	10	1	1	22
Defaulted, .		1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .		1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$8 25	\$173 04	\$129 52	\$71 44	\$1,078 49
Costs of year paid, .		\$8 25	1	1	\$17 75	\$340 65
Costs of former years paid, .		1	1	1	1	8 02

Cases before Police Courts,

POLICE COURTS.	PITTSFIELD.				
	A.			B.	
	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Assault, with in- tent to rob.	Assault on off- icer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	2	1	40
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	-	-	-	13
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	2	1	30
JUDGMENTS. {	1	-	2	1	27
	-	-	-	-	6
	1	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	2	1	25
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	-	-	14
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	2
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	3
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	5
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$11 40	\$9 00	\$19 06	\$8 65	\$426 40
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	\$8 65	\$276 54
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

BERKSHIRE CO.— <i>Con.</i>		PITTSFIELD— <i>Concluded.</i>				
POLICE COURTS.		G.		H.		J.
		Profanity.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.
						Totals.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	4	69	8	11
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	2	-	-	6
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	2	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	3	19	-	5
						118
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	4	1	-	3
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	1	-	1
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	2	-	-
						164
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	3	18	-	4
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	3	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	18	8	4
						163
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	14	-	8
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		-	-	-	-	-
formality,) .		-	-	2	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	25	3	2
Defaulted, .		-	-	15	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	2	-
		\$6 35	\$55 25	\$147 25	\$78 37	\$219 82
Costs accrued, year ending						
Sept. 30, .						\$2,245 82
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	\$47 95	\$6 40	\$85 22
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-
						1,022 58

Cases before Police Courts,

BRISTOL COUNTY.		FALL RIVER.					
POLICE COURTS.		A.			B.		
		Abuse of female child.	Assault, with intent to kill.	Assault, with intent to rob.	Assault, aggravated.	Assault with dangerous weapon.	Assault on officer.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	1	2	1	1	13
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	1	1	4
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	2	-	-	9
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	2	1	1	13
	{ Not guilty, .	1	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	1	2	-	-	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	1	1	12
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	1	1	11
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		1	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$10 65	\$9 95	\$10 95	\$5 05	\$5 05	\$79 25
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	\$50 00
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

FALL RIVER—Continued.

B.	C.						D.		E.
Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Burglary, not being armed.	Larceny.	Larceny in building.	Malicious mischief.	Receiving stolen goods.	Arson.	Cheating.	Counterfeit Bank Bills, having, uttering, &c.	Rescue.
5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
118	6	28	11	57	1	1	8	4	1
11	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
51	-	8	4	15	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	6	20	7	42	1	1	2	4	1
111	1	28	6	48	-	-	-	3	1
7	1	8	2	9	-	1	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
106	-	21	8	48	-	-	-	-	1
6	-	17	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	8	1	45	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	4	8	2	9	-	1	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$767 28	\$58 60	\$189 75	\$107 50	\$208 85	\$7 55	\$6 55	\$8 55	\$37 65	\$5 55
\$598 08	-	\$12 80	\$5 25	\$108 26	-	-	-	-	-
52 11	\$16 60	8 95	-	83 00	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

BRISTOL COUNTY—Con.		FALL RIVER—Continued.				
POLICE COURTS.		F.	G.			
		Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Disorderly house.	Disturb'g school.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		3	1	1	-	-
Number on file, .		3	1	1	-	-
Commenced during year, .		85	1	6	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		5	-	1	-	-
Placed on file, .		8	1	1	-	-
On file, September 30, .		3	1	1	-	-
Number pending, .		3	1	1	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	40	-	3	-	1
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	45	1	3	1	-
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	74	-	6	1	1
	{ Not guilty, .	10	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	72	-	5	1	1
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	5	-	4	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	67	-	1	1	1
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		10	-	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$384 90	\$7 40	\$41 75	\$8 75	\$6 05
Costs of year paid, .		\$280 60	-	\$4 20	\$8 75	\$6 05
Costs of former years paid, .		17 20	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

FALL RIVER—*Concluded.*

Drunkenness.	Family, neglect of.	G.				H.		J.	Totals.
		Fornication.	House of ill-fame.	Sunday law, violation of.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
17	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	40
17	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	40
315	1	1	1	10	5	20	12	28	786
8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	39
23	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	54
23	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	49
23	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	12	54
243	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	381
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
72	1	1	1	4	2	19	12	18	345
312	—	1	1	10	4	11	12	8	652
2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	23
295	—	1	1	10	3	11	11	4	618
24	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
262	—	—	1	10	—	11	10	8	526
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
3	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12
81,992 85	88 75	111 45	10 10	71 20	36 95	137 20	123 50	203 95	4,561 48
1,122 78	—	—	—	56 90	—	73 40	64 80	67 85	2,459 22
44 45	3 50	—	—	—	—	1 90	—	22 29	200 00

Cases before Police Courts,

BRISTOL COUNTY—Con.		NEW BEDFORD.							
POLICE COURTS.		A.	B.	C.					
		Assault, with intent to rob.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Breaking & Entering in night, with intent, &c.	Ent'g in night or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Malicious trespass.
Proc. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	80	1	2	1	84	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	2	31	-	1	-	54	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	62	2	1	1	45	2	7
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	75	-	-	1	75	-	5
	{ Not guilty, .	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	3	3	2	2	-	12	2	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	75	-	-	1	75	-	5
	{ To Jail, or, H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	5
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	75	-	-	1	17	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	13	-	-	-	15	-	2
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	2	-	-	1	5	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$21 45	\$553 20	\$9 90	\$41 12	\$7 55	\$661 53	\$7 40	\$10 10
Costs of year paid .		-	323 25	-	-	-	43 80	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .		-	370 55	-	-	14 00	25 85	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

NEW BEDFORD—Continued.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

BRISTOL COUNTY.— <i>Con.</i>		NEW BEDFORD— <i>Concluded.</i>						
POLICE COURTS.		G.		H.				J.
		Sunday law, violation of.	Vagrancy.	Billiards.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.
								Totals.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		6	11	4	1	27	87	12
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	4	8	-	4	6	5
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	6	7	1	1	20	82	5
								270
								2
								238
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	6	10	4	-	11	6	8
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	1	9	29	-
								393
								28
								66
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	6	10	4	-	10	6	8
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	8	-	-	1	3	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	7	-	-	-	-	1
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	7	2	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
								231
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		6	-	4	-	4	2	3
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	8	4	-
Defaulted, .		-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	1	-	-	1	-	-
								3
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$36 55	\$67 70	\$20 40	\$5 25	\$157 70	\$225 82	\$79 75
								\$3,245 58
Costs of year paid, .		36 55	-	11 55	-	-	2 85	\$49 30
Costs of former years paid, .		-	\$4 90	-	-	5 20	-	19 50
								806 65
								769 00

Cases before Police Courts,

BRISTOL COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>		T A U N T O N— <i>Continued.</i>						
POLICE COURTS.		D.			E.	F.	G.	
		Counterfeit bank bills, having, uttering, &c.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Perjury.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .		2	1	2	1	27	1	8
Pending cases disposed of, .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, . . .	1	1	2	1	11	1	4
	{ Nolo contendere, . . .	2	1	1	1	16	1	4
	{ Not guilty, . . .	2	1	1	1	16	1	4
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, . . .	1	1	2	1	24	1	7
	{ Not guilty, . . .	2	1	1	1	8	1	1
	{ Bound over, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, . .	1	1	1	1	24	1	7
	{ To Jail, or H. of Cor., . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	7
	{ To Almshouses, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To fine, . . .	1	1	1	1	21	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted, . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, . . .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, . . .		\$14 40	\$4 30	\$16 60	\$3 10	\$220 48	\$29 60	\$29 10
Costs of year paid, . . .		1	1	\$3 95	1	\$99 80	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .		1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY.		GLOUCESTER.						
POLICE COURTS.	A.		B.			C.		
	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Robbery.	Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Ent'g in night or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not put- ting in fear.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commenced during year, .	1	2	2	4	76	8	1	
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLEAS. {								
	Guilty, .	-	-	-	19	1	-	
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JUDGMENTS. {	Not guilty, .	1	2	4	49	2	1	
	Guilty, .	-	-	-	50	-	-	
	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	15	2	-	
SENTENCES. {	Bound over, .	1	2	4	-	1	1	
	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	50	-	-	
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	To fine, .	-	-	-	50	-	-	
	Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	23	2	-	
	Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$19 30	\$65 30	\$20 95	\$30 98	\$410 71	\$8 25	\$8 45	
Costs of year paid, .	-	64 10	\$7 15	-	356 01	-	\$7 85	
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	9 90	-	\$42 67	\$0 55	-	

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

G L O U C E S T E R—Continued.									
C.					F.	G.			
Larceny.	Larceny in dwelling-house.	Larceny from person.	Larceny from vessel.	Malevolent mischief.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Disorderly house.	Drunkenness.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	5	1	4	2	7	2	4	1	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	2	5	—	3	—	71
14	3	1	4	—	2	2	1	1	9
14	—	—	—	2	6	—	4	1	80
6	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	2	6	—	4	1	80
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	78
6	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	35	75	70	62	55	75	35	20	25
\$128	\$81	\$9	\$15	\$11	\$41	\$12	\$42	\$18	\$50
07	05	75	90	02	75	—	90	—	67
\$20	—	—	—	50	1 20	\$4 45	12 40	\$0 60	12 72

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY—Con.		GLOUCESTER—Concluded.					
POLICE COURTS.		G.		H.		J.	Totals.
		Polygamy.	Vagabond.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	6	25	2	11	265
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	5	-	1	2	117
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	24	1	7	132
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	6	-	-	5	168
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	5	-	3	36
	{ Bound over, .	1	-	19	2	1	42
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	6	-	-	5	168
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	6	-	-	-	13
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	4	154
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	5	-	3	44
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		-	-	-	-	-	-
formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	1	2
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	1	-	2	11
Costs accrued, year ending		\$15 40	\$66 20	\$182 00	\$20 70	\$17 55	\$1,721 28
Sept. 30, .							
Costs of year paid, .		\$15 40	\$52 80	\$155 80	\$19 50	\$6 15	\$1,853 87
Costs of former years paid, .		-	5 90	-	-	25 90	142 39

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

H A V E R H I L L.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY—Con.		LAWRENCE.							
POLICE COURTS.		A.					B.		C.
		Abuse of female child.	Assault, with intent to kill.	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Mayhem.	Murder.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Appropriation, unlawful.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	1	3	1	1	11	81	3
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	-	-	-	7	31	1
	{ Nolo contendere, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	3	1	-	4	40	2
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	7	68	3
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	{ Bound over, .	1	1	3	1	-	3	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	-	-	7	64	2
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To fine, .		-	-	-	-	-	6	46	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$7 40	\$7 25	\$18 20	\$5 30	\$1 35	\$65 90	\$493 02	\$21 90
Costs of year paid, .		7 40	-	9 20	5 30	-	\$44 45	423 97	\$12 65
Costs of former years paid, .		-	50 30	-	-	6 00	63 51	173 85	2 70

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LAWRENCE—Continued.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY—Con.		LAWRENCE—Continued.						
		E.	F.		G.			
POLICE COURTS.		Rescue.	Disturbing the peace.	Slung shot, carrying.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Common night-walker.	Disorderly house.
				ing.				Disturb'g school.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	85	3	5	81	3	2
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	17	1	-	19	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	8	-	-	1	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	15	-	4	11	3	2
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	83	1	-	81	3	2
	{ Not guilty, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	80	1	-	26	3	2
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	4	1	-	25	3	2
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	1	26	2	-	1	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$7 40	\$207 57	\$14 35	\$13 20	\$197 16	\$20 25	\$14 65
								\$6 60
Costs of year paid, .		7 40	189 57	11 55	15 10	229 70	-	14 65
Costs of former years paid, .		-	44 40	3 75	14 55	96 25	-	6 00

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LAWRENCE—Concluded.										
G.						H.			J.	Totals.
Drunkennes.	Fornication.	Idle and disorderly person.	Lewdness.	Sunday law, violation of.	Vagabond.	Gaming.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
598	1	16	9	40	37	1	48	20	95	1,204
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
499	1	6	—	21	22	—	—	17	57	768
2	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	2	30
96	—	10	9	18	12	—	41	2	80	387
589	1	14	5	34	30	1	17	20	86	1,053
—	—	—	—	2	3	—	6	—	2	28
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	4	68
456	1	14	8	31	27	1	13	20	71	868
99	1	9	6	3	24	—	9	3	38	303
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
357	—	5	2	28	3	1	3	17	33	566
96	—	2	—	5	12	—	16	—	9	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	1	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	12
\$2,701 10	\$6 45	\$111 84	\$75 55	\$237 50	\$262 05	\$6 95	\$321 55	\$99 15	\$584 77	\$6,662 46
\$2,872 25	—	74 20	16 85	189 70	86 45	6 95	114 45	99 15	356 47	\$4,968 88
590 55	—	14 65	22 04	3 00	28 30	—	65 50	—	109 60	1,807 35

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY—Con.		LYNN.					
POLICE COURTS.		A.		B.		C.	
		Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, felon- ous.	Assault, aggre- vated.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not being armed.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	2	3	74	4	14
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	2	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	18	1	3
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	1	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	2	3	51	3	11
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	3	58	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	12	1	4
	{ Bound over, .	-	2	-	-	3	10
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	55	-	-
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	5	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	2	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	3	48	-	-
	Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	-	-	19	1	4
	Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$11 45	\$16 70	\$9 90	\$389 00	\$36 10	\$118 50
Costs of year paid, .		\$11 45	-	\$9 90	\$240 38	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LYNN—Continued.

[illegible]

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LYNN—Concluded.

G.						H.		J.	Totals.
Disturbing meet- ing.	Drunkenness.	Indecent lan- guage.	Lewdness.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2	39	1	1	13	4	6	55	35	409
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	17
2	34	1	1	11	8	1	3	10	148
1	5	1	1	1	1	6	52	17	241
2	39	1	1	12	3	2	43	20	282
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	58
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	37
2	34	1	1	11	8	3	41	16	251
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	87
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
2	34	1	1	11	1	3	40	13	185
1	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	91
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	38	5	46
\$7 35	\$207 85	\$5 05	\$8 35	\$88 70	\$33 05	\$37 40	\$384 55	\$214 25	\$2,459 22
\$7 35	172 95	1	1	\$88 70	1	\$9 65	\$57 75	\$87 00	\$817 26
1	\$3 95	1	1	1	1	1	9 25	1	17 85

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>		NEWBURYPORT.						
POLICE COURTS.		B.				C.		
		Assault, aggrava- ted.	Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault on offi- cer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Appropriation, unlawful.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Burning build'gs, (under \$1,000.)
Larceny.								
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	1	2	59	8	4	3
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	1	8	-	-	24
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, : .	1	1	1	51	8	4	17
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	2	46	5	4	29
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	13	3	-	10
	{ Bound over, .	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	1	2	46	5	-	28
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	2	43	5	-	17
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$13 10	\$16 35	\$3 78	\$216 05	\$25 25	\$23 15	\$10 95
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	\$3 78	110 70	\$8 60	-	38 40
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

NEWBURYPORT—Continued.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>		NEW BURYPORT— <i>Concluded.</i>						
POLICE COURTS.		G.				H.		J.
		Lewdness.	Profanity.	Sunday law, violation of.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.
		Totals.						
Pros. pend'g, Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		6	1	5	11	1	6	29
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	7	7
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	5	-	2	6	1	3	7
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	3	5	-	3	10
								124
								2
								163
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	6	1	4	9	1	5	23
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
								246
								47
								29
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	6	1	4	9	-	-	7
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	8	-	-	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	1	-	-	-	5	15
								210
								85
								13
								3
								3
								169
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	1	4	-	1	4	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$32 40	\$6 80	\$11 45	\$56 70	\$4 30	\$48 50	\$104 70
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	11 45	-	-	-	\$34 40
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	428 13

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SALEM.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

ESSEX COUNTY—Con.		S A L E M—Continued.						
POLICE COURTS.		E.		F.	G.			
		Contempt.	Perjury.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Common night-walker.	Disorderly house.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		2	1	78	2	6	1	2
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	84	2	-	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	1	34	-	1	1	2
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	2	-	54	2	8	1	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	-	54	-	2	1	-
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	1	-	49	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		1	-	6	-	-	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	4	-	1	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$8 25	\$11 85	\$381 14	\$54 10	\$13 35	\$9 85	\$15 00
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	244 54	-	-	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1,310 09

ending September 30, 1866.

SALEM—Concluded.

Gaming.	H.				J.	Totals.
	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor, carrying.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	25	6	III	80	49	1,088
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	I	-	27	444
-	1	-	-	-	-	II
II	23	-	21	65	11	485
28	22	-	1	-	34	688
2	2	-	2	2	8	57
II	-	5	IV	62	I	125
III	32	-	I	-	35	687
-	-	-	-	-	-	IV
-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	I	18
-	22	-	-	-	-	22
28	-	-	I	1	86	581
2	2	-	8	II	-	98
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	15	-	1	I	-	29
2	1	-	3	12	3	78
83	74	40	40	95	43	III
\$181	\$148	\$101	\$182	\$466	\$327	\$8,015
7 88	5 28	-	-	-	264 58	2,619 74

Cases before Police Courts,

HAMPDEN COUNTY.		CHICOPEE.						
POLICE COURTS.	A.		B.		C.			
	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Rape.	Assault, aggra- vated.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not be- ing armed.	Burning in night, pub. building.	Larceny.	Malevolent mis- chief.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	2	60	2	1	13	10
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	-	-	23	-	-	7	-
{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
{ Not guilty, .	1	1	2	32	2	1	6	10
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	-	-	-	33	-	-	8	2
{ Not guilty, .	-	1	-	10	-	-	2	1
{ Bound over, .	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	33	-	-	8	2
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To fine, .	-	-	-	32	-	-	6	2
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	7
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$16 67	\$8 67	\$55 02	\$311 21	\$16 45	\$23 17	\$104 93	\$20 15
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	221 90	-	-	\$22 60	\$5 05
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

HAMPDEN COUNTY—Con.	SPRINGFIELD.				
POLICE COURTS.	A.		B.	C.	
	Murder.	Rape.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not be- ing armed.	Breaking glass.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	155	1	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, . . .	-	-	48	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	90	1	2
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, . . .	-	-	90	-	-
	-	1	15	-	2
	1	-	5	1	-
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	90	-	-
	-	-	8	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	87	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	26	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) . . .	-	-	2	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	6	-	-
Defaulted, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, . . .	-	-	17	-	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, . . .	{ \$18 67	\$24 80	\$1,056 09	\$8 85	\$13 14
Costs of year paid, . . .	-	-	\$780 22	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	80 84	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SPRINGFIELD—Continued.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

HAMPDEN CO.—Con.	SPRINGFIELD—Continued.				
POLICE COURTS.	G.				
	Cruelty.	Disturbing meet- ing.	Disturb'g school.	Drunkness.	Fornication.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	5	496	20
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	-	2	371	11
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	8	125	9
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	-	1	4	491	20
	1	-	1	4	-
	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	1	4	491	20
	-	-	-	11	6
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	4	480	14
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	1	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$10 12	\$15 17	\$54 80	\$2,987 75	\$90 89
Costs of year paid, .	-	\$15 17	\$54 80	1,694 94	\$45 45
Costs of former years paid,	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SPRINGFIELD—Concluded.

[illegible]

Cases before Police Courts,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	CAMBRIDGE.				
POLICE COURTS.	A.		B.		C.
	Assault, felonious.	Murder.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Burglary, not being armed.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	8	2	187	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	50	-
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, .	8	2	77	1
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	8	2	103	-
	Not guilty, .	-	-	21	1
	Bound over, .	1	8	1	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	1	2	78	-
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	3	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	1	2	89	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	4	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	1	-	-	3	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$21 55	\$25 85	\$13 80	\$642 21	\$8 65
Costs of year paid, .	\$5 65	-	\$5 95	\$360 88	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

CAMBRIDGE—Continued.

Break'g & Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	C.						E.	F.
	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Larceny in dwell- ing house.	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Receiving stolen goods.	Rescue.	Disturbing the peace.
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Cases before Police Courts,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	CHARLESTOWN.*							
POLICE COURTS.	A.		B.		C.			
	Assault with intent to kill.	Murder.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Ent'g in night, or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	Breaking glass.	Burning in night, pub. building.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .	1	2	9	118	5	4	1	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	—	1	19	2	1	1	—
	Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not guilty, .	1	2	7	76	2	—	2
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	—	7	71	—	—	1	—
	Not guilty, .	—	1	18	—	—	—	—
	Bound over, .	—	—	—	4	3	—	2
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	—	7	71	—	—	1	—
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To Almshouses, .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To fine, .	—	7	70	—	—	1	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	1	2	1	27	—	—	—	—
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Defaulted, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$3 05	\$34 15	\$29 90	\$373 37	\$8 75	\$16 15	\$3 15	\$24 70
Costs of year paid, .	—	—	\$10 90	272 60	—	—	3 15	—
Costs of former years paid, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* From January 1, 1866, to September 30, nine months.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

CHARLESTOWN—Continued.

Burning build'gs (under \$1,000.)	C.					D.		F.	G.		
	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Receiving stolen goods.	Counterfeit bank bills, having, uttering, &c.	False pretences.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunk- ard.	Drunkennes.
11 00	85	1	2	1	2	8	1	15	1	14	48
	34		1					6		4	87
1	41	1	1	1	2	8	1	8	1	9	11
1	52	1					1	11		12	47
1	10			1				3		1	1
	10				2	8			1		
	51	1	1				1	10		10	48
	14	1								10	2
	2										
	1										
	1										
	33		1				1	10			41
	13			1				4			1
5 30											
6 30											
2 85											
9 00											
11 10											
4 15											
38 39											
6 50											
50 95											
153 90											
97 19							4 15	29 39			54 00

Cases before Police Courts,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>		CHARLESTOWN— <i>Concluded.</i>							
POLICE COURTS.		G.				H.		J.	Totals.
		Fornication.	Idle and disorderly person.	Indecent exposure.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .		1	3	2	2	7	26	48	400
Pending cases disposed of, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	—	2	—	—	—	3	12	123
	{ Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	2	5	15	28	225
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	—	3	—	1	3	12	28	250
	{ Not guilty, .	1	—	—	1	2	2	8	50
	{ Bound over, .	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	32
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	—	2	—	1	2	10	27	238
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	35
	{ To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ To fine, .	—	—	—	—	2	10	9	185
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,		1	—	—	1	2	4	9	67
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Appealed to Superior Ct, .		—	—	—	—	2	10	—	20
Defaulted, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .		—	—	—	—	1	4	3	31
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$3 60	\$10 75	\$15 65	\$3 65	\$75 25	\$237 64	\$69 39	\$1,559 73
Costs of year paid, .		—	—	—	—	22 95	29 60	\$3 15	533 38
Costs of former years paid, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LOWELL.									
A.	B.		C.						
Assault, felonious.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Break'g & Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Larceny in building.	Larceny from person.	Malicious trespass.	Receiving stolen goods.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	4	224	15	8	164	1	12	86	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	44	4	2	41	1	—	13	1
4	1	89	5	4	67	—	5	16	—
—	3	101	—	4	90	—	—	26	—
1	—	22	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
—	—	9	11	—	12	1	10	—	1
—	3	91	—	8	86	—	—	25	—
—	—	27	—	—	56	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	14	—
—	3	64	—	3	15	—	—	10	—
4	1	51	—	2	39	—	2	9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 50	11 50	84 10	71 80	23 35	48 63	4 35	59 50	102 70	6 65
8 45	11 50	524 05	—	11 30	132 84	—	8 85	35 65	—

Cases before Police Courts,

MIDDLESEX CO.—Con.		LOWELL—Continued.						
POLICE COURTS.		D.		E.	F.	G.		
		Embezzlement	False pretences.	Escape.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Cruelty.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .		9	8	1	8	10	47	2
Pending cases disposed of, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	1	—	8	—	29	—
	{ Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Not guilty, .	2	1	1	—	5	18	2
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	2	2	—	8	—	46	—
	{ Not guilty, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Bound over, .	1	—	1	—	7	—	2
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	2	2	—	8	—	39	—
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	—	—	—	—	37	—
	{ To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To fine, .	1	2	—	8	—	2	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		8	1	—	—	1	6	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Defaulted, .		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .		2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$51 25	\$25 95	\$3 75	\$22 90	\$28 40	\$308 80	\$9 66
Costs of year paid, .		35 35	\$5 35	—	\$14 70	—	40 75	9 66
Costs of former years paid, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LOWELL—Concluded.										
G.							H.		J.	Totals.
Disturb'g school.	Drunkenness.	Fornication.	House of ill-fame.	Idle and disorderly person.	Sunday law, violation of.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	290	17	8	1	10	13	8	187	145	1,175
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	199	16	-	1	6	3	-	-	44	416
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	79	1	-	-	3	8	1	51	24	388
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	277	16	-	1	7	9	1	40	53	687
-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	3	42
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	270	16	-	1	7	8	2	37	90	691
-	-	1	-	1	-	7	1	1	24	157
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	270	15	-	-	7	-	1	36	25	462
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	54	35	224
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	5	81
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	80
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	8	105
4	25	9	-	-	1	-	1	71	85	75
45	-	-	15	55	95	40	40	23	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	824	42	-	-	25	36	-	327	360	2,124
-	20	25	-	-	65	05	-	93	70	76
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

ROXBURY—Continued.

B.		C.							D.	
Assault, and As- sault & Battery.		Ent'g in night or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not put- ting in fear.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Larceny from per- son.	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Bank bill, alter- ing, counter- feiting, &c.	Counterfeited Bank Bills, having, uttering, &c.
167	-	5	0	58	25	2	4	1	1	1
40	-	-	3	16	4	2	1	-	-	-
107	-	-	6	28	15	-	8	1	-	-
133	-	-	5	34	15	2	8	-	-	-
24	-	3	4	9	-	-	1	1	-	-
128	-	-	5	29	15	1	2	-	1	-
11	-	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	-	-
117	-	-	5	24	7	-	2	-	-	-
3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$877 10	\$19 70	-	\$24 95	\$245 64	\$136 60	\$19 75	\$18 75	\$5 45	\$16 95	\$7 05
522 90	-	-	\$24 95	\$79 85	\$13 00	-	\$6 95	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

NORFOLK COUNTY—Con.		ROXBURY—Continued.					
		E.	F.	G.			
POLICE COURTS.		Perjury.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Common scold.	Disorderly house.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		8	22	4	88	8	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	9	-	14	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	1	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	12	-	23	2	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	19	-	86	8	1
	{ Not guilty, .	-	2	-	1	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	2	-	2	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	17	-	82	2	1
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	22	1	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	17	-	10	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		1	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	2	1	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$52 85	\$107 40	\$6 75	\$216 95	\$22 50	\$8 35
Costs of year paid, .		-	\$78 90	-	\$50 70	\$7 20	\$8 35
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

ROXBURY—Concluded.

G.						H.		J.	Totals.
Disturb'g school.	Drunkenness.	Indecent lan- guage.	Lewdness.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	163	4	1	83	27	3	79	115	801
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	114	2	1	6	8	1	16	81	278
3	47	2	1	27	19	2	56	62	481
3	161	4	1	82	27	2	60	73	627
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	19	73
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	81
1	154	4	1	29	27	1	88	48	542
1	6	1	1	1	27	1	9	1	92
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	148	4	1	29	1	1	24	47	449
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	82	1	89
12 25	885 89	13 20	6 25	211 15	150 80	16 55	553 05	412 50	82
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	42
6 25	512 84	7 65	1	189 00	1	4 75	215 00	256 80	2,020 14

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

B O S T O N—Concluded.					
E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
33	66	7,832	1,730	172	12,745
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	11	1	-	17
-	45	6,621	187	114	7,967
-	-	-	-	-	5
1	15	1,000	1,348	44	3,578
2	59	7,689	1,587	145	11,242
2	1	72	24	12	458
24	-	85	118	-	1,080
4	59	7,608	1,550	145	11,150
-	2	153	617	-	1,182
-	-	1,121	-	-	1,199
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	57	6,885	1,380	145	9,228
-	4	56	58	6	228
1	-	-	7	7	20
1	-	288	1,277	8	1,598
1	1	36	4	8	62
4	1	54	82	39	424
\$184 70	\$274 50	\$34,924 42	\$104 86	\$655 05	\$54,174 02
3 50	83 80	10,384 03	811 97	293 83	14,402 78
-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

SUFFOLK COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>		CHELSEA— <i>Concluded.</i>				
POLICE COURTS.		H.			J.	Totals.
		Billiards	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		4	13	18	37	282
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, . . .	3	-	-	18	116
	{ Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	1	-	1
	{ Not guilty, . . .	1	13	17	14	158
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, . . .	4	9	14	31	210
	{ Not guilty, . . .	-	-	1	-	33
	{ Bound over, . . .	-	4	-	4	30
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, . .	4	9	13	30	199
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	-	-	-	-	18
	{ To Almshouses, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	-	-	-	15	16
	{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	-	2	-	1	3
	{ To fine, . . .	4	7	14	14	165
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	2	1	39
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		-	-	-	1	1
formality,) . . .		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	9	13	1	31
Defaulted, . . .		-	-	-	1	1
Not arrested, . . .		-	-	2	-	2
Costs accrued, year ending		\$14 60	\$85 90	\$91 59	\$238 46	\$1,370 18
Sept. 30, . . .						
Costs of year paid, . . .		\$11 70	-	\$6 00	\$153 39	\$491 67
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER CO.

MILFORD.

B.		C.						E.	G.
Assault on off- cer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Breaking glass.	Burning dwell- ing-house.	Burning insured property to de- fraud.	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Rescue.	Adultery.
2	76	4	1	2	84	4	4	1	1
1	33	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1
2	31	2	1	1	19	2	4	1	1
1	55	2	1	1	13	2	8	1	1
1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	54	2	1	1	1	2	8	1	1
1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	49	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
\$7 85	\$448 85	\$89 45	\$6 45	\$52 95	\$285 50	\$22 95	\$30 45	\$8 50	\$8 40
\$7 85	\$357 85	\$34 50	\$6 45	\$52 95	\$208 95	\$22 95	\$30 45	\$8 50	\$8 40
-	12 60	-	-	-	55 87	-	-	-	-

Cases before Police Courts,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		MILFORD— <i>Continued.</i>						
		G.						
POLICE COURTS.		Common drunk- ard.	Cruelty.	Disorderly house.	Disturb'g school.	Drunkenness.	Fornication.	Lewdness.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		2	2	2	1	118	3	2
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	-	1	-	102	2	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	12	-	2
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	-	-	1	112	2	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	-	2	-	2
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	-	-	1	112	2	-
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	-	-	-	9	2	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	1	103	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$15 35	\$3 75	\$22 95	\$4 85	\$826 77	\$15 95	\$16 55
Costs of year paid, .		\$15 35	-	-	\$4 85	761 77	\$15 95	9 20
Costs of former years paid, .		4 45	-	-	-	63 90	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER—Continued.

A.		B.			C.					
Robbery.	Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not be- ing armed.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Larceny in dwell- ing-house.	Larceny from person.	Malicious mis- chief.	
14 80	29 75	148 20	1,097 40	27 85	9 00	1,598 70	34 70	111 50	35 70	
1	5	22	197	8	3	168	4	10	5	
1	1	8	47	1	1	85	2	2	1	
1	3	12	90	1	1	72	4	7	5	
1	3	10	71	1	1	58	4	4	4	
1	3	1	17	2	1	18	4	1	1	
1	1	8	8	1	1	88	3	6	1	
1	1	17	120	1	1	107	1	3	4	
1	1	8	19	1	1	58	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	9	101	1	1	49	1	2	4	
1	1	1	19	3	1	13	1	1	1	
1	1	2	83	1	1	7	1	1	1	
1	1	3	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	27	27	3	1	11	1	1	1	
29 45	65 20	10 55	4 85	270 95	10 10	6 15				

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WORCESTER—Continued.

E.		F.	G.						
Contempt.	Perjury.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Common night-walker.	Common scold.	Cruelty.	Disturbing meeting.	Drunkenness.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	88	8	15	2	3	2	1	775
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	57	2	2	2	—	1	—	669
—	1	24	6	12	—	3	—	1	91
4	1	22	4	9	—	2	—	1	90
1	—	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	78	—	11	2	2	1	1	760
—	—	6	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	72	—	2	—	2	1	1	760
1	—	2	3	4	—	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	75	85	85	55	40	45	75	65	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2 30	—	\$463 70	—	\$2 35	—	\$9 25	\$8 75	\$8 65	3,862 53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

W O R C E S T E R—Concluded.

G.		H.					J.	Totals.
Sunday law, vio- lation of.	Vagabond.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor, carrying.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	41	2	6	2	1	142	141	1,793
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	12	-	-	-	-	4	71	1,007
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
22	29	2	4	1	1	130	40	616
18	29	2	2	1	1	121	27	530
4	-	-	2	-	-	9	11	81
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	89
37	41	1	3	1	1	125	99	1,466
-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	1	1	7	7	18
37	2	1	1	-	-	118	86	1,230
4	-	-	2	-	-	9	10	94
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
1	1	-	2	-	1	106	11	153
6	-	-	1	1	-	8	3	85
\$360 20	\$224 40	\$15 50	\$23 55	\$7 80	\$10 75	\$1,416 45	\$1,208 35	\$12,931 99
\$262 80	\$19 20	\$6 45	-	-	-	\$106 85	\$130 85	\$5,321 29

RECAPITULATION, BY CLASSES.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTAL.
—	3	25	8	6	49
—	3	22	1	6	40
75	556	13,864	3,047	1,223	25,462
—	5	13	3	4	156
—	8	164	1	9	212
—	3	81	1	8	54
—	3	41	6	27	100
16	275	10,616	813	515	14,041
—	4	16	22	13	96
16	255	2,393	2,280	422	8,964
26	402	12,111	2,237	722	19,863
6	54	168	147	86	1,302
29	12	90	408	79	1,987
29	438	12,518	2,102	734	20,059
3	27	778	646	109	2,468
—	—	1,218	—	49	1,375
—	—	3	—	36	94
1	67	276	92	13	616
22	347	10,237	1,813	494	15,949
6	40	299	237	108	1,412
3	—	1	18	8	83
5	3	295	1,722	41	2,279
1	1	51	24	10	122
5	6	107	158	81	900
\$441 68	\$2,833 80	\$66,953 71	\$9,388 52	\$6,416 51	\$130,278 97
61 23	1,835 71	28,588 54	2,539 79	2,458 84	49,882 60
1 60	66 55	1,263 61	105 95	177 29	3,138 27

CRIM

P I T U L

Cases

POLICE COURTS.

Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .
 Number on file, . . .
 Commenced during year, .
 Pending cases disposed of, .
 Placed on file, . . .
 On file, September 30, .
 Number pending, . . .

PLEAS. { Guilty, . . .
 { Nolo contendere, . . .
 { Not guilty, . . .

JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, . . .
 { Not guilty, . . .
 { Bound over, . . .

SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .
 { To Jail or H. of Cor., .
 { To Almshouses, . . .
 { To State Reform Sch'l, .
 { To fine and impris'm't, .
 { To fine, . . .

Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .
 Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-
 formality,) . . .
 Appealed to Superior Ct., .
 Defaulted, . . .
 Not arrested, . . .
 Costs accrued, year ending
 Sept. 30, . . .
 Costs of year paid, . . .
 Costs of former years paid, .

\$4,407 20	\$12,772 84	\$18,802 20
1,989 28	5,034 96	10,364 48
10 42	969 00	1,967 09

RECAPITULATION, BY COUNTIES.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

Hampden.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	TOTALS.
—	—	—	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	40
1,260	2,502	801	13,027	2,134	25,462
—	—	—	—	—	156
—	—	—	—	—	212
—	—	—	—	—	54
5	—	—	17	—	100
625	1,050	278	8,083	1,162	14,041
2	5	4	6	3	96
547	970	431	3,736	654	8,964
1,002	1,689	627	11,452	763	19,863
74	147	73	486	118	1,302
132	109	31	1,110	105	1,987
905	1,588	542	11,849	1,681	20,059
78	237	92	1,150	221	2,468
12	33	—	1,199	16	1,375
—	44	—	16	—	94
—	4	—	3	31	616
815	1,230	449	9,393	1,408	15,949
56	294	15	262	107	1,412
8	5	5	21	33	83
18	172	39	1,629	178	2,279
—	30	—	63	1	122
35	172	32	426	116	900
\$3,178 40	\$11,195 40	\$4,300 42	\$55,544 20	\$15,278 31	\$130,278 97
3,652 91	4,452 32	2,020 14	14,894 45	7,474 06	49,882 60
30 84	—	—	—	160 92	3,138 27

RETURNS OF CASES
BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICES.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

<i>E.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>J.</i>	TOTALS.
—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	16	9	21	174
—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	3
—	—	—	—	1	1
—	1	2	2	3	19
—	—	—	—	—	1
1	3	13	7	16	181.
—	3	7	9	17	102
—	—	1	—	1	22
1	—	5	3	2	37
—	3	9	6	16	95
—	—	8	—	2	7
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	6	6	12	85
—	1	2	—	1	28
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	9
\$6 80	\$35 45	\$207 20	\$77 85	\$122 44	\$1,558 31
6 80	35 45	167 95	53 50	97 13	1,401 60*
—	—	—	—	—	44 55

* \$103.80 in "Total" column only.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

GREAT BARRINGTON.												
BILLINGS PALMER.												
B.	C.		G.						H.		J.	Totals.
Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Disturb's school.	Drunkenness.	Profanity.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
16	6	1	1	8	1	13	1	1	30	3	1	77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	20
7	3	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	33	3	1	61
13	5	1	-	1	1	13	1	1	-	-	1	37
3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10
13	5	1	-	1	1	13	1	1	1	-	1	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	5	1	-	1	1	12	1	1	1	-	1	37
3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	3	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5
149 85	51 91	5 88	8 50	28 50	4 80	78 69	10 10	8 82	303 93	25 89	17 67	686 49
64 73	12 08	5 33	-	-	4 80	72 89	-	-	212 74	25 89	-	398 56

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LENOX—Concluded.					SANDISFIELD.			SAVOY.	
WM. S. TUCKER—Con.					SAMUEL C. PARSONS.			HARMON SNOW.	
G.			H.	Totals.	B.	D.	Totals.	D.	Totals.
Adultery.	Common scold.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	False pretences.		Cheating.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	11	41	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	9	30	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	4	20	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	8	18	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	12	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	7	15	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
\$61 40	\$10 86	\$5 50	\$90 00	\$398 06	\$17 10	\$19 57	\$36 67	\$11 78	\$11 78
1	1	1	\$47 80	115 13	1	1	1	1	1

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE.									
WILLIAM C. SPAULDING.									
B.		C.			E.	F.	G.	J.	Totals.
Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Malicious trespass.	Contempt.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.	Other offences.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	13	10	2	2	1	2	1	4	38
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
2	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
3	8	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	22
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
3	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
3	8	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	22
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 52	113 45	88 42	9 15	13 20	4 35	13 90	7 25	13 46	279 70
\$16 52	\$72 67	\$31 72	\$5 20	\$13 20	\$4 35	\$7 00	-	\$8 63	\$159 29

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2	31	63	23	280
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	10	5	1	57
1	—	—	—	—	4
2	1	21	62	8	199
2	1	24	16	6	140
—	1	5	4	2	45
2	—	4	15	—	38
1	1	22	14	7	125
—	—	2	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	1	—	2
1	1	20	13	7	108
—	1	4	85	2	67
—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	3	1	1	16
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5
\$20 75	\$13 90	\$316 09	\$654 44	\$192 86	\$2,749 05
4 35	7 00	91 19	312 58	8 63	759 48
—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MANSFIELD—Concluded.				SWANZEY.		WESTPORT.	
M. REED—Con.				MASON BARNEY, JR.		GEORGE H. GIFFORD.	
H.		J.	Totals.	A.	Totals.	B.	Totals.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, felonious.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	13	2	58	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
14	12	1	48	1	1	-	-
12	-	1	24	1	1	1	1
-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
-	9	-	11	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	11	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1
4	3	-	12	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$202 60	\$210 05	\$21 35	\$723 04	\$21 96	\$21 96	\$7 40	\$7 40
-	-	-	\$86 88	\$21 96	\$21 96	1 80	1 80

BRISTOL COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

D.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
—	—	1	2	1	10
—	—	—	—	—	—
4	8	17	42	11	156
—	—	—	2	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	5	16
—	1	5	—	—	54
—	—	—	—	—	1
2	2	10	32	5	93
1	1	11	15	8	68
—	2	2	1	2	18
1	—	4	12	1	28
—	1	9	—	1	52
—	—	8	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	6	—	1	39
—	2	2	10	—	30
—	—	1	7	—	10
2	—	—	12	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	8	1	13
\$15 40	\$28 85	\$212 87	\$535 50	\$93 62	\$1,550 07
—	13 75	15 90	—	—	823 79
—	—	—	—	—	1 80

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

EDGARTOWN—Concluded.

JEREMIAH PEASE—Con.

G.		H.	J.	
Drunkennes.	Sunday law, vio- lation of	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	Totals.
-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	14
-	-	-	-	-
1	2	-	1	8
-	-	1	-	6
1	2	1	1	14
-	-	-	-	2
1	2	1	1	14
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1
1	2	1	-	9
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
\$6 05	\$11 20	\$5 05	\$5 50	\$104 65
\$6 05	\$11 20	\$5 05	\$5 50	\$104 65

for the year ending September 30, 1896.

GEORGETOWN—Concluded.

ORLANDO B. TENNEY—Con.

C.	D.	F.	G.	H.	J.
Larceny from person. Malicious mischief.	Embezzlement. False pretences.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery. Common drunkard. Drunkenness. Indecent exposure.	Liquor, selling. Liquor nuisance.	Other offences. Totals.
\$9 45					
\$4 80					
\$9 20					
\$10 85					
\$10 95					
\$8 35					
\$16 50					
\$45 30					
\$17 80					
\$59 00					
\$40 30					
\$30 80					
\$550 55					

Cases before Trial Justices,

ESSEX COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>		IPSWICH.							
		JOSEPH FARLEY.							
TRIAL JUSTICES.		B.	C.	F.	G.		H.	J.	Totals.
		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		8	9	1	2	4	4	21	44
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	-	2	2	-	3	8
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	3	8	1	-	2	4	18	36
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	2	2	1	2	4	-	10	21
	{ Not guilty, .	-	5	-	-	-	-	7	12
	{ Bound over, .	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	7
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	2	2	1	2	4	-	10	21
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	6
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	2	1	-	2	-	-	10	15
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	5	-	-	-	-	5	10
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		2	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$22 25	\$99 73	\$7 75	\$20 35	\$23 19	\$26 70	\$221 01	\$420 98
Costs of year paid, .		-	\$8 50	-	\$20 35	-	-	\$22 86	\$51 71
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MARBLEHEAD.

WILLIAM FABENS.

[illegible]

Qty	On	Total	Ass	Ben	End
-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	108	23	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	7	-	-
-	-	20	-	-	-
13	8	83	16	-	-
10	8	11	18	-	-
3	-	28	5	1	2
9	-	12	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	72	10	-	-
1	2	4	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	67	18	-	-
-	-	-	5	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
\$95 75	\$16 30	\$609 05	\$166 42	\$53 35	\$21 15
\$95 75	\$16 30	\$609 05	\$166 39	\$53 35	-

ESSEX COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

D.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3	47	131	52	48	590
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	49	1	9	115
-	10	15	-	-	25
3	86	67	51	88	440
1	83	119	27	27	898
-	12	9	9	11	116
2	1	4	24	5	63
1	28	109	15	25	850
-	2	26	2	4	48
-	-	5	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	4	-	4
1	26	78	9	18	285
-	5	10	4	7	108
-	-	2	-	2	5
-	-	1	8	10	18
-	-	2	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	1	8
\$26 15	\$230 59	\$928 97	\$463 15	\$405 51	\$4,426 92
6 10	140 64	537 48	184 80	107 81	2,227 48
-	6 40	26 90	-	-	77 41

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

GREENFIELD—Concluded.

ALMON BRAINARD—Con.				WENDELL T. DAVIS.					
H.		J.	Totals.	B.		C.			F.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, aggravated.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Malicious trespass.	Disturbing the peace.
10	10	3	63	1	12	7	1	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	12	-	2	1	-	-	1
7	7	2	47	1	10	6	1	3	1
8	8	1	48	-	7	2	1	1	1
7	7	2	21	1	4	5	-	2	-
1	1	-	28	-	11	2	1	1	2
-	-	-	4	-	4	2	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1
2	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$188 05	\$75 00	\$32 85	\$915 57	\$17 22	\$186 50	\$121 50	\$10 15	\$18 41	\$18 05
\$13 70	\$13 70	-	\$237 00	-	100 25	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

FRANKLIN CO.— <i>Con.</i>		GREENFIELD— <i>Concluded.</i>					
TRIAL JUSTICES.		WENDELL T. DAVIS— <i>Con.</i>					
		G.		H.			Totals.
		Cruelty.	Drunkenness.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisances.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	1	2	4	3	37
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	4
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	1
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	2	4	3	82
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	1	2	-	-	15
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	2	1	6
	{ Bound over, .	1	-	-	2	2	17
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	1	2	-	-	20
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	9
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	5
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	3
	{ To fine, .	-	1	2	-	-	8
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	2
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$18 95	\$8 12	\$22 75	\$77 32	\$6 40	\$585 87
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	\$100 25
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

[illegible]

Cases before Tr

FRANKLIN CO.— <i>Con.</i>	MONTAGU	
	S. GODDARD	
	H.	
	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.
TRIAL JUSTICES.		
Proa. pend'g Oct 1, 1865, .	-	-
Number on file, . . .	-	-
Commenced during year, .	5	4
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-
Placed on file, . . .	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-
Number pending, . . .	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, . . .	-	-
{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-
{ Not guilty, . . .	5	1
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, . . .	4	4
{ Not guilty, . .	1	-
{ Bound over, .	4	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-
{ To Almshouses, . .	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-
{ To fine,	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-
Defaulted,	-	-
Not arrested,	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	150 84	939 00
Costs of year paid, . . .	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SHELburnE.

[illegible]

FRANKLIN

Cases before

AL JUSTICES.	A.
end'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-
r on file, .	-
enced during year, .	1
g cases disposed of, .	-
on file, .	-
, September 30, .	-
r pending, .	-
{ Guilty, .	-
{ Nolo contendere, .	-
{ Not guilty, .	1
MENTS. { Guilty, .	1
{ Not guilty, .	-
{ Bound over, .	1
hole No. sentenced, .	-
, Jail or H. of Cor., .	-
, Almshouses, .	-
, State Reform Sch'l, .	-
, fine and impris'm't, .	-
, fine, .	-
ros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-
os'd, or quashed, (in- ality,) .	-
led to Superior Ct., .	-
ted, .	-
rested, .	-
ccrued, year ending e 30, .	\$80
f year paid, .	-
f former years paid, .	-

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
2	13	40	4	149
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1
1	3	2	1	18
—	—	—	—	1
1	10	84	8	125
1	11	27	2	103
1	1	5	2	21
—	4	27	2	57
2	7	4	1	68
1	1	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	5
—	1	—	—	4
—	5	4	1	88
—	2	6	—	18
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1
\$18 05	\$182 00	\$601 91	\$51 04	\$2,257 07
—	67 40	27 40	—	571 69
—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

H O L Y O K E—Continued.

PORTER UNDERWOOD--Con.

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	HAMPDEN CO.—Con.		HOLYOKE—Concluded.				
			PORTER UNDERWOOD—Con.				
			G.			H.	J.
			Drunkenness.	Excess of 21 days.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor nuisance.	Total.
Proa. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	68	1	4	0	15	261	
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	54	-	3	2	-	107	
{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	
{ Not guilty, .	9	1	1	1	-	88	
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	68	1	4	6	-	219	
{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	16	
{ Bound over, .	-	1	-	11	-	19	
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	68	-	1	-	-	198	
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	11	
{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ To fine, .	68	-	4	-	-	187	
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$328 08	\$31 87	\$24 11	\$33 19	\$53 96	\$1,435 85	
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	\$24 60	-	-	\$565 70	
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

PALMER.

JAMES G. ALLEN.						GAMALIEL COLLINS.					
B.	C.		G.	J.	Totals.	B.	C.	G.		H.	Totals.
Assault, and Assault & Battery	Larceny.	Malignant mischief.	Drunkenness.	Other offences.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Adultery.	Drunkenness.	Liquor nuisance.	
10	3	1	2	6	22	20	2	2	4	1	29
4			2	3	9	11					11
1		1			2						
6	3			3	12	8	2	2			12
8	1			6	15	12			4		16
1	2				3	5		2			7
2					2						
7	1		2	5	15	15					15
	1			3	4				1		1
7		1	2	3	13	11			4		4
2	2				4		2	2			4
1				1	2	1				1	2
\$163 87	\$41 70	\$6 25	\$15 85	\$91 46	\$318 13	\$148 59	\$8 29	\$24 38	\$32 71	\$16 87	\$230 34
126 50		\$6 25	\$15 85		148 60						

Cases before Trial Justices,

HAMPDEN CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WESTFIELD.							
TRIAL JUSTICES.	MILTON B. WHITNEY.							
	A.	B.	C.				D.	F.
	Assault, with intent to kill.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Embezzlement.	Disturbing the peace.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	2	45	1	1	21	2	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2	39	1	1	14	-	1	1
JUDGMENTS. {	-	22	-	-	3	1	-	-
	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	1
	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	-	22	-	-	3	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	22	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	2	15	-	1	9	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$18 04	\$423 92	\$12 65	\$6 42	\$194 23	\$14 83	\$13 92	\$8 25
Costs of year paid, .	-	196 25	-	\$6 42	27 72	5 95	13 92	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WESTFIELD—Concluded.								WILBRAHAM.		
M. B. WHITNEY—Con.								SOLOMON C. SPELLMAN.		
G.				H.		J.	Totals.	B.	J.	Totals.
Adultery.	Common drunk-ard.	Drunkenness.	Fornication.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, and As-sault & Battery.	Other offences.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	11	11	2	22	9	23	155	4	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	5	2	—	—	1	21	8	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
2	10	6	—	20	9	8	109	2	1	3
—	4	9	1	1	—	2	43	4	1	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
2	—	—	1	18	9	2	39	—	1	1
—	4	7	1	1	—	2	40	4	1	5
—	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	4	1	—	—	2	32	4	1	5
1	3	2	—	1	—	—	37	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$86 19	\$81 03	\$65 76	\$11 10	\$140 63	\$42 15	\$73 49	\$1,142 61	\$36 02	—	\$36 02
—	15 16	18 14	11 10	85 87	—	15 25	815 78	\$26 72	—	\$26 72

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .	-	-	-
Number on file,	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	160	85
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-
Placed on file,	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	-	-
Number pending,	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty,	-	70	40
{ Nolo contendere, . .	1	1	3
{ Not guilty,	3	90	41
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	-	120	50
{ Not guilty,	-	17	18
{ Bound over,	1	2	17
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	-	122	37
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	-	2	7
{ To Almshouses,	-	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	-	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	-	-	-
{ To fine,	-	116	81
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	8	20	19
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	2	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., . .	-	8	-
Defaulted,	-	-	-
Not arrested,	-	-	2
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$38 01	\$1,251 86	\$653 49
Costs of year paid,	-	744 05	186 76
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
4	80	107	88	48	476
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	15	69	2	4	201
—	—	—	—	2	7
8	15	83	83	7	225
1	21	90	7	9	298
1	7	2	—	—	40
—	—	6	83	3	62
1	21	83	1	8	273
—	1	10	—	3	23
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4	1	—	5
1	20	74	—	8	250
2	3	8	1	—	56
—	—	1	1	—	4
—	—	4	1	1	9
—	—	2	—	—	2
—	—	1	2	—	5
\$33 22	\$41 50	\$696 92	\$237 84	\$225 57	\$3,177 91
20 02	—	84 85	5 87	15 25	1,056 80
—	—	—	—	—	—

Cases before Trial Justices

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.		AMHERST					
		OLIVER P.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.		B.		C.		D.	G.
		Assault, aggravated.	Assault, reform.	Larceny.	Malicious injury.	Falsely pretenses.	Common drunkard.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	10	1	4	1	9
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	2	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .		-	2	-	1	-	1
{ Nolo contendere, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Not guilty, .		1	6	1	3	1	5
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .		1	7	-	4	-	1
{ Not guilty, .		-	1	1	-	1	-
{ Bound-over, .		1	1	-	1	-	-
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .		-	6	-	-	-	9
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .		-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To Almshouses, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To fine, .		-	6	-	-	-	6
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	1	-	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$10 50	\$71 44	\$4 10	\$27 05	\$16 45	\$14 25
Costs of year paid, .		-	\$49 14	\$4 10	\$6 41	\$16 45	53 80
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

AMHERST—Concluded.				BELCHERTOWN.					
OLIVER PEASE—Con.				FRANKLIN DICKINSON.					
H.		J.	Totals.	A.	B.	C.		J.	Totals.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Rape.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Other offences.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	3	33	1	7	6	1	3	18
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	5
2	1	3	26	1	5	4	1	1	10
1	1	1	24	1	2	2	1	1	6
1	1	1	5	1	3	4	1	1	7
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	16	1	4	3	1	1	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	16	1	4	2	1	1	7
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$17 84	\$13 64	\$13 09	\$252 01	\$17 60	\$55 90	\$93 40	\$10 60	\$11 25	\$188 75
1	1	\$13 09	\$142 99	1	\$28 25	\$15 15	\$10 60	1	\$49 00
1	1	1	1	1	57 15	21 35	1	1	78 50

Cases before :

HAMPSHIRE CO.—Con.		SETH WARNER.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	B.	G.		H.	Totals.	
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Disturbing peace.	Drunkenness.	Liquor offences.		
Proa. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Commenced during year, .	8	1	1	1	8	
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Placed on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1	
PLEAS. {	1	1	1	1	8	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	2	1	1	1	8	
JUDGMENTS. {	8	1	1	1	8	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
SENTENCES. {	2	1	1	1	4	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	8	
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	2	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	1	1	1	1	1	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	1	1	1	1	1	
Defaulted, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	1	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 80, .	\$12 45	\$8 20	\$2 45	\$15 40	\$38 50	
Costs of year paid, .	\$12 45	\$8 20	\$2 45	1	\$23 10	
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	

Cases before Trial Justices,

HAMPSHIRE CO.— <i>Con.</i>	NORTHAMPTON— <i>Continued</i>					
TRIAL JUSTICES.	A. PERRY PECK— <i>Con.</i>					
	C.				D.	
	Ent'g in night, or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, putting in fear.	Burning dwell- ing-house.	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	False pretences.	Forgery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	5	1	80	3	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	7	1	1	1
	Nolo contendere, .	1	9	1	1	1
	Not guilty, .	4	12	2	1	1
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	3	16	3	1	1
	Not guilty, .	1	3	1	1	1
	Bound over, .	1	4	1	1	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	3	12	3	1	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	2	8	2	1	1
	To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1
	To fine and impris'm't, .	2	8	1	1	1
	To fine, .	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	2	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$52 23	\$35 70	\$186 37	\$26 20	\$9 80	\$7 65
Costs of year paid, .	1	1	\$103 22	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1	1

TRIAL JUSTICES.	WILLIAM P. STRICKLAND.						
	A.		B.		C.		
	Assault with intent to kill.	Manslaughter.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny from person.	Malicious mischief.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1883, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	2	17	11	1	4
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	4	6	1	1
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, .	1	2	14	8	-	2
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	18	6	-	-
	Not guilty, .	1	-	8	5	-	-
	Bound over, .	1	2	1	-	1	2
SENTENCES. {	Whole No sentenced, .	-	-	18	6	-	-
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	1	1	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	1	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	-	-	11	4	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$10 85	\$14 20	\$36 80	\$162 85	\$95 50	\$7 40	\$26 45
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	\$56 30	\$12 55	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	1	3	18	1	10	1	4	9	.82
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	-	4	11	-	1	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	1	2	1	8	1	4	5	53
-	-	1	4	10	1	2	-	-	8	40
-	1	-	1	1	-	8	-	1	1	16
-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	19
-	-	1	4	10	1	11	-	-	3	40
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	4	10	-	1	-	-	1	82
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
4 70	21 90	25 00	39 50	77 50	6 35	118 30	18 25	27 85	65 75	789 15
-	-	5 00	17 84	10 30	-	-	-	-	20 25	122 24

TRIAL JUSTICES.

							H.	
							Liquor, selling.	Totals.
Proa. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .								
Number on file, .								
Commenced during year, .								
Pending cases disposed of, .								
Placed on file, .								
On file, September 30, .								
Number pending, .								
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	2	2	4	2	-	1	12
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	2	-	2	1	-	2	3
	{ Not guilty, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	2	-	2	-	1	2	7
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
To fine, .		2	-	2	-	-	2	6
Not pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .								
Not pros'd, or quashed, (in-								
formality,) .								
Appealed to Superior Ct., .								
Defaulted, .								
Not arrested, .								
Costs accrued, year ending		\$17 62	\$16 55	\$27 22	\$42 90	\$10 65	\$8 70	\$12 22
Sept. 30, .								\$185 86
Costs of year paid, .		\$17 62	-	18 02	-	-	\$8 70	12 22
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31 56

*Cases before Trial Justices,*HAMPSHIRE CO.—*Con.*W A R E—*Concluded.*

TRIAL JUSTICES.

Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .
 Number on file, . . .
 Commenced during year, .
 Pending cases disposed of, .
 Placed on file, . . .
 On file, September 30, .
 Number pending, . . .

PLEAS. { Guilty, . . .
 { Nolo contendere, . . .
 { Not guilty, . . .

JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, . . .
 { Not guilty, . . .
 { Bound over, . . .

SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . . .
 { To Jail or H. of Cor., . . .
 { To Almshouses, . . .
 { To State Reform Sch'l, . . .
 { To fine and impris'm't, . . .
 { To fine, . . .

Not. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .
 Not. pros'd, or quashed, (in-
 formality,) . . .
 Appealed to Superior Ct., .
 Defaulted, . . .
 Not arrested, . . .

Costs accrued, year ending
 Sept. 30, . . .

Costs of year paid, . . .
 Costs of former years paid, . . .

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices.

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	11	120	92	6
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	2	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	1	15	23	-
{ Nolo contendere, .	-	25	9	-
{ Not guilty, .	10	81	52	4
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	6	51	45	-
{ Not guilty, .	8	19	21	1
{ Bound over, .	1	10	11	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	5	57	38	-
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	12	20	-
{ To Almshouses, .	-	1	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	11	-
{ To fine, .	2	35	14	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	2	39	12	3
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	8	1	2
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	2	2	8	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	4	7	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$137 77	\$790 62	\$786 51	\$60 50
Costs of year paid, .	-	410 36	181 09	16 45
Costs of former years paid, .	-	57 15	21 35	-

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	18	66	81	96	492
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	8
-	10	81	8	5	88
-	-	-	-	4	88
1	10	81	68	54	308
2	16	52	87	81	240
-	4	4	27	19	98
-	8	2	87	8	78
2	16	52	27	57	224
1	8	28	-	9	71
-	-	-	-	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8	21	8	8	56
1	7	27	2	6	94
-	8	8	5	18	90
-	-	1	1	-	8
-	-	-	4	7	18
-	-	1	1	-	2
-	-	1	-	5	17
\$9 00	\$187 85	\$144 96	\$950 98	\$786 50	\$4,154 14
5 00	88 59	147 70	59 87	82 29	288 55
-	-	-	-	-	78 50

Cases before Trial Justices,

[illegible]

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

CONCORD.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

A.	B.	C.	F.	G..
Assault with intent to kill.	Assault on officer.	Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.
Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Malice mischief.	Receiving stolen goods.	Common drunkard.	Drunkenness.
Fornication.				
\$17 85				
\$9 45				
\$148 82				
\$117 40				
\$21 90				
\$28 70				
\$7 50				
\$24 10				
\$33 15				
\$6 35				
\$8 15				

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>		G O N C O R D— <i>Concluded.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.		JOSEPH REYNOLDS— <i>Con.</i>				
		H.			J.	Totals.
		Gaming.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pro. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	2	9	1	56
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	8
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	9
	{ Nolo contendere, .	1	-	-	-	2
	{ Not guilty, .	1	-	9	1	42
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	30
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	1	7
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	4	-	8
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	-	-	-	29
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	2
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	1	-	-	-	26
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	5	-	9
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	2
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	3
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$11 00	\$21 30	\$137 95	\$6 75	\$599 87
Costs of year paid .		-	-	-	-	\$189 37
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-

ing September 30, 1866.

MINGHAM.

HAN S. ADAMS.

Assault, on sault & Dr	Br'g and in night, intent, &c	Ent'g in nig br'g & in day, nei ting in des	Breaking of	Larceny.	Larceny in dwell- ing-house.	Malicious mis- chief.	D. Forgery.	F. Disturbing the peace.	G. Common drunk- ard.
10	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1
12	1	8	2	7	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$100 90	\$26 75	\$57 00	\$27 40	\$162 40	\$10 35	\$26 65	\$6 20	\$22 10	\$14 90
\$58 90	-	\$9 00	\$27 40	\$28 45	\$9 70	\$15 10	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>		FRAMINGHAM— <i>Concluded.</i>						
TRIAL JUSTICES.		COLMAN S. ADAMS— <i>Con.</i>						
		G.				H.		J.
		Cruelty.	Disorderly house.	Drunkenness.	Vagabond.	Gaming.	Liquor nu sanc.	Other offences.
								Totals.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .		2	1	2	1	1	4	61
Pending cases disposed of, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
On file, September 30, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number pending, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
	{ Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Not guilty, .	2	1	2	1	—	3	—
								17
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	{ Not guilty, .	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	{ Bound over, .	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
								81
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To fine, .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
								24
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,		1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
formality,) .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defaulted, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								1
Costs accrued, year ending		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. 30, .		\$12 65	\$18 45	\$25 80	\$12 65	\$5 95	\$47 95	\$31 05
								\$684 95
Costs of year paid, .		\$6 00	—	—	—	\$5 95	—	\$26 70
Costs of former years paid, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	187 20

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.—Con.	HOPKINTON.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.	CLEMENT RESERVE.					
	B.	C.		D.	G.	
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Breaking glass.	Larceny in dwell- ing-house.	False pretences.	Drunkenness.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.
Pros. pend'g Oct 1, 1885, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	18	1	1	1	0	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending,	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty,	12	1	-	7	1
	Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty,	5	1	-	1	-
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty,	16	1	1	8	1
	Not guilty,	1	1	-	-	-
	Bound over,	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	16	1	1	8	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses,	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine,	16	1	1	8	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$99 60	\$5 15	\$6 15	\$4 35	\$39 90	\$4 35
Costs of year paid,	\$92 50	\$5 15	-	\$4 35	\$39 90	\$4 35
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

HOPKINTON—Continued.

CLEMENT MESERVE—Con.				HENRY L. PARKER.			
H.		J.	Totals.	A.	B.		C.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, with intent to kill.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9	9	6	55	1	1	6	1
—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	2	30	—	1	1	—
2	9	1	19	1	—	5	—
2	—	2	31	1	—	3	—
7	3	—	12	—	—	2	—
—	6	1	7	1	1	—	—
2	6	2	37	—	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	81	—	—	3	—
7	3	—	12	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	6	1	8	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	55	25	102	75	80	30	75
\$88	\$106	\$28	\$383	\$14	\$21	\$44	\$8
50	—	00	75	75	80	30	75
\$10	—	\$7	\$163	—	—	—	—

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	HOPKINTON— <i>Concluded.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	HENRY L. PARKER— <i>Con.</i>				
	F.	H.		J.	Totals.
	Disturbing the peace.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g, Oct. 1, 1865, .	—	—	—	—	1
Number on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .	2	3	3	1	18
Pending cases disposed of, .	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	—	—	3
	Nolo contendere, .	1	—	—	1
	Not guilty, .	—	3	2	11
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	—	2	1	8
	Not guilty, .	—	1	—	4
	Bound over, .	—	1	1	4
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	2	—	8
	To Jail or H of Cor., .	—	—	—	—
	To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—
	To fine and impris'm't, .	—	2	—	2
	To fine, .	2	—	—	5
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	—	—	—	—	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	—	2	—	—	3
Defaulted, .	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$10 55	\$41 70	\$17 35	\$5 65	\$159 85
Costs of year paid, .	\$10 55	\$22 50	\$17 35	—	\$135 00
Costs of former years paid, .	—	—	—	—	—

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.—Con.	MEDFORD.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	BENJAMIN F. HAYES.				
	B.	C.			D.
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Burning build'g, (under \$1,000.)	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Embezzlement.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .	16	1	4	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	7	1	—	—
	Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—
	Not guilty, .	9	3	1	1
JUDGMENTS {	Guilty, .	15	4	1	—
	Not guilty, .	1	—	—	—
	Bound over, .	—	2	—	—
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	15	2	1	—
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	—	—	—	—
	To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—
	To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—
	To fine, .	15	2	1	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	—	—	—	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	—	—	—	—	—
Defaulted, .	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$95 90	\$7 15	\$33 25	\$5 55	\$6 05
Costs of year paid, .	\$89 65	—	\$26 70	\$5 55	\$6 05
Costs of former years paid, .	—	—	—	—	—

iber 80, 1866.

MEDFORD—Concluded

MELROSE.

BENJAMIN F. HAYES—COB.

ANDREW H. BRIGGS

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	N A T I C K.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.	GEORGE L. SLEEPER.					
	A.			B.		C.
	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Assault, felon- ous.	Assault on offi- cer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Ent'g in night or hr's & Ent'g in day, not put- ting in fear.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	6	5	6	8	82	3
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	-	-	1	15	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	5	6	7	67	2
JUDGMENTS. {	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	4	5	8	68	3
	4	1	1	-	9	-
SENTENCES. {	1	1	4	3	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	4	1	8	68	-
	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
To State Reform Sch'l,	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	67	-
	1	8	1	5	-	-
To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	5	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	5	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$53 50	\$73 16	\$54 17	\$42 50	\$454 85	\$22 55
Costs of year paid, .	\$8 85	\$9 35	\$7 77	\$31 25	\$405 95	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending *September 30, 1866.*

NATICK—Continued.

GEORGE L. SLEEPER—Con.

C.			H.	F.	G.					
Larceny.	Larceny from person.	Malevolent mischief.			Adultery.	Common drunkard.	Disorderly house.	Drunkenness.	Lewdness.	Sunday law, violation of.
44			1	4	2	1	1	34	2	23
5		1	1	1			1	22		17
30	3	4		8	2	1		12	2	6
27	8	4	1	2	1	1	1	20	2	23
7	3	1		1	1			4	1	
27		4	1	2		1	1	20	1	23
2										
13		4	1	2						
13		4	1	2		1	1	20	1	23
				1				1		
241 00	27 14	20 10	33 90	33 05	40 45	66 65	65 65	217 34	22 00	66 19
55 00		16 75		34 95		66 65	65 65	158 08	34 75	61 49

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	'N A T I C K— <i>Concluded.</i>						
TRIAL JUSTICES.	GEORGE L. SLEEPER— <i>Con.</i>						
	H.					J.	Totals.
	Billiards.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, carrying.	Liquor nuisance.	Peddling. ●	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	27	3	47	1	38	347
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	4	1	-	-	2	71
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	21	3	47	1	8	246
JUDGMENTS. { Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	15	3	-	-	7	220
	-	9	-	7	-	-	45
JUDGMENTS. { Bound over,	-	2	-	31	-	-	50
	1	15	3	2	-	7	210
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SENTENCES. { To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	6	1	-	-	-	87
	1	7	2	2	-	7	113
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	2	-	4	1	3	17
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
formality,) .	1	7	2	2	-	2	25
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Defaulted, .	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending	\$15 05	\$238 39	\$25 45	\$518 56	\$4 15	\$325 07	\$2,522 87
Sept. 30, .							
Costs of year paid, .	-	\$42 50	\$7 25	\$10 20	\$4 15	\$30 00	\$890 49
Costs of former years paid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.—Con.	READING.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.	BENJAMIN M. HARTSHORN.					
	B.	C.			G.	Totals.
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Malicious tres- pass.	Disturbing meet- ing.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	2	1	1	1	9
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
On file, September 30, . .	1	-	-	1	-	2
Number pending, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, . . .	3	2	1	1	7
	Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, . . .	1	-	-	1	2
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, . . .	1	-	-	-	1
	Not guilty, . . .	-	-	-	1	1
	Bound over, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	4	2	1	1	8
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine, . . .	4	2	1	1	8
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, . . .	\$26 16	\$16 70	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$22 79	\$78 65
Costs of year paid, . . .	\$26 16	\$16 70	\$7 00	\$6 00	-	\$55 86
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.—Con.	SHIRLEY—Concluded.							
TRIAL JUSTICES.	ANDREW J. CLOUGH—Con.							
	G.						J.	Totals.
	Common drunk- ard.	Disorderly house.	Drunkenness.	Idle and disor- derly person.	Polygamy.	Vagabond.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	6	1	5	1	1	8	2	64
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	1	5	-	1	8	2	56
JUDGMENTS. {	4	-	4	-	-	6	2	38
	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	13
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
SENTENCES. {	4	-	3	-	-	6	2	36
	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	24
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	14
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$51 24	\$7 85	\$36 90	\$9 40	\$40 50	\$95 15	\$15 75	\$678 42
Costs of year paid, .	35 74	-	36 90	-	40 50	66 90	15 75	544 19
Costs of former years paid, .	40 10	-	16 10	-	-	-	23 60	177 20

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	SOUTH READING.						
TRIAL JUSTICES.	E. A. UPTON.						
	B.		C.			F.	G.
	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Appropriation, unlawful.	Ent'g in night, or B'k g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	8	22	1	3	9	6	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	6	-	3	-	1
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	6	-
	Not guilty, .	2	16	1	5	-	1
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	3	9	-	6	4	2
	Not guilty, .	-	18	1	-	2	-
	Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	9	-	6	4	2
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	1	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	2	9	-	5	4	2
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	13	1	2	2	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$48 45	\$150 02	\$4 75	\$27 03	\$68 55	\$45 43	\$14 78
Costs of year paid, .	\$36 00	\$63 31	-	-	41 90	\$31 83	\$14 78
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ending September 30, 1886.

H. A. UPTON—Con.										STONEHAM.									
H.			J.	Totals.	MOSES L. MORSE.														
Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.			A.	B.		C.											
					Assault, Abolition.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny in dwelling-house.	Larceny from person.									
11	12	11	11	199 90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
12	16	16	16	507 55	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
13	18	18	18	55	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
14	20	20	20	55	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
15	22	22	22	55	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
16	24	24	24	55	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6					
17	26	26	26	55	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7					
18	28	28	28	55	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8					
19	30	30	30	55	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9					
20	32	32	32	55	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10					
21	34	34	34	55	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11					
22	36	36	36	55	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12					
23	38	38	38	55	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13					
24	40	40	40	55	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14					
25	42	42	42	55	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15					
26	44	44	44	55	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16					
27	46	46	46	55	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17					
28	48	48	48	55	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18					
29	50	50	50	55	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19					
30	52	52	52	55	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20					
31	54	54	54	55	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21					
32	56	56	56	55	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22					
33	58	58	58	55	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23					
34	60	60	60	55	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24					
35	62	62	62	55	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25					
36	64	64	64	55	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26					
37	66	66	66	55	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27					
38	68	68	68	55	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28					
39	70	70	70	55	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29					
40	72	72	72	55	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30					
41	74	74	74	55	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31					
42	76	76	76	55	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32					
43	78	78	78	55	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33					
44	80	80	80	55	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34					
45	82	82	82	55	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35					
46	84	84	84	55	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36					
47	86	86	86	55	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37					
48	88	88	88	55	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38					
49	90	90	90	55	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39					
50	92	92	92	55	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40					
51	94	94	94	55	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41					
52	96	96	96	55	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42					
53	98	98	98	55	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43					
54	100	100	100	55	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44					
55	102	102	102	55	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45					
56	104	104	104	55	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46					
57	106	106	106	55	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47					
58	108	108	108	55	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48					
59	110	110	110	55	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49					
60	112	112	112	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
61	114	114	114	55	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51					
62	116	116	116	55	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52					
63	118	118	118	55	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53					
64	120	120	120	55	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54					
65	122	122	122	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55					
66	124	124	124	55	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56					
67	126	126	126	55	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57					
68	128	128	128	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58					
69	130	130	130	55	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59					
70	132	132	132	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
71	134	134	134	55	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61					
72	136	136	136	55	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62					
73	138	138	138	55	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63					
74	140	140	140	55	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64					
75	142	142	142	55	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65					
76	144	144	144	55	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66					
77	146	146	146	55	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67					
78	148	148	148	55	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68					
79	150	150	150	55	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69					
80	152	152	152	55	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70					
81	154	154	154	55	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71					
82	156	156	156	55	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72					
83	158	158	158	55	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73					
84	160	160	160	55	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74					
85	162	162	162	55	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75					
86	164	164	164	55	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76					
87	166	166	166	55	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77					
88	168	168	168	55	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78					
89	170	170	170	55	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79					
90	172	172	172	55	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
91	174	174	174	55	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81					
92	176	176	176	55	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82					
93	178	178	178	55	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83					
94	180	180	180	55	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84					
95	182	182	182	55	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85					
96	184	184	184	55	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86					
97	186	186	186	55	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87					
98	188	188	188	55	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88					
99	190	190	190	55	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89					
100	192	192	192	55	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90					
101	194	194	194	55	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91					
102	196	196	196	55	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92					
103	198	198	198	55	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93					
104	200	200	200	55	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94					
105	202	202	202	55	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95					
106	204	204	204	55	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96					
107	206	206	206	55	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97					
108	208	208	208	55	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98					
109	210	210	210	55	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99					
110	212	212	212	55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
111	214	214	214	55	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101					
112	216	216	216	55	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102					
113	218	218	218	55	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103					
114	220	220	220	55	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104					
115	222	222	222	55	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105					
116	224	224	224	55	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106					
117	226	226	226	55	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107					
118	228	228	228	55	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108					
119	230	230	230	55	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109					
120	232	232	232</																

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	STONEHAM— <i>Concluded.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	MOSES L. MORSE— <i>Con.</i>				
	G.		H.	J.	Totals.
	Common drunk- ard.	Drunkenness.	Peddling.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	7	2	32
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	-	7	-	13
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	2	19
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	-	1	7	2	26
	1	-	-	-	6
	-	-	-	-	6
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	1	7	2	20
	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	7	2	15
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	-	-	2
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$8 45	\$4 45	\$34 83	\$14 70	\$275 89
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	-	\$93 25
Costs of former years paid,	-	\$9 85	-	\$42 50	128 75

Der 30, 1866.

TOWNSEND.

WALTHAM.

HENRY SCHEA.

JOSIAH BUTTER.

B.	T. etc.	B.	C.		D.	F.
		Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny in build- ing.	Malignant dis- ease.	Embezzlement.	Disturbing the peace.
22 21	22 21	47	13	7	1	4
22 21	22 21	7	2	7	1	4
22 21	22 21	40	11	4	1	4
22 21	22 21	16	2	8	1	4
22 21	22 21	2	8	1	1	4
22 21	22 21	20	8	2	1	4
22 21	22 21	55	50	75	95	20
22 21	22 21	185 75	17 45	14 80	-	28 15

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WALTHAM— <i>Continued.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	JOSIAH BUTTER— <i>Con.</i>				
	G.				
	Common drunk- ard.	Drunkenness.	Lewdness.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.	Vagabond.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file,	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	5	5	3	6	4
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file,	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, . .	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending,	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. { Guilty,	1	1	1	1	1
{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Not guilty,	5	5	3	6	4
JUDGMENTS { Guilty,	5	3	2	6	3
{ Not guilty, . .	1	2	1	1	1
{ Bound over, . .	1	1	1	1	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No sentenced, . .	5	3	2	6	3
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	5	1	1	1	3
{ To Almshouses,	1	1	1	1	1
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ To fine,	1	3	1	5	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., . .	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted,	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested,	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	35 15	34 35	29 75	47 00	23 15
Costs of year paid,	1	\$14 50	\$7 95	\$14 50	1
Costs of former years paid, .	1	1	1	1	1

Cases before Trial Justices,

MIDDLESEX CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WESTFORD.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	LUTHER PRESCOTT.				
	B.		C.		Totals.
	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny in dwelling-house.	Malignant mischief.	
Procs pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	—	—	1	—	1
Number on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .	1	10	2	2	15
Pending cases disposed of, .	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	—	8	1	—	4
	1	—	—	—	1
	—	7	1	2	10
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	—	9	—	—	9
	—	1	—	2	3
	1	—	1	—	2
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	—	—	—	—	—
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	—	—	—	—	—
Defaulted, .	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$16 15	\$73 44	\$19 15	\$16 50	\$180 24
Costs of year paid, .	—	\$59 24	—	—	\$59 24
Costs of former years paid, .	—	333 79	—	—	333 79

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

W O B U R N .

JOSHUA P. CONVERSE.

B.		C.		G.		H.	J.	Totals.
Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious tres- pass.	Common drunk- ard.	Drunkenness.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	
\$7 90								
	\$78 65							
	\$10 25							
	\$15 55							
	\$25 10							
	\$141 43							
	\$16 81							
	\$29 25							
	\$319 94							
\$7 90	\$69 10	\$10 25	\$5 65	\$20 65	\$127 73	\$13 15	\$18 70	\$273 13

TRIAL JUSTICES.		Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny in bulli- ing.	Larceny in dwell- ing-house.	Malignant mis- chief.	Disturbing the peace.
Proa. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	45	11	2	3	1	7
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	20	5	-	-	1	7
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	22	5	2	2	-	-
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	36	4	-	-	1	7
	{ Not guilty, .	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	1	1	3	2	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No sentenced, .	-	36	4	-	-	1	7
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To fine, .		-	86	4	-	-	1	7
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	5	3	-	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	3	1	-	1	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$14 25	\$242 43	\$52 55	\$31 40	\$14 50	\$5 25	\$27
Costs of year paid, .		\$12 45	222 08	\$47 60	26 00	18 30	\$5 25	\$27 60
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

W O B U R N—Concluded.

PARKER L. CONVERSE—Con.

G.					H.			J.	Totals.
Abortion, procuring, &c.	Common drunkard.	Drunkennes.	Sunday law, violation of.	Vagabond.	Billiards	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
1	6	49	13	2	3	13	13	24	194
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8
1	1	36	9	1	1	1	1	3	85
1	5	13	1	1	8	12	11	2	81
1	4	49	10	2	2	8	1	3	126
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	21
1	4	48	10	2	2	8	1	3	125
1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	48	10	1	2	3	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	116
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	17
\$62 70	\$52 81	\$250 21	\$45 00	\$16 75	\$31 05	\$105 35	\$99 00	\$220 25	\$1,281 30
21 1	41	39 35	8 60	31 05	52 20	53 80	22 41	872 61	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	—	1	1	—
Number on file,	—	8	—	—
Commenced during year, .	81	474	254	7
Pending cases disposed of, .	—	8	—	—
Placed on file,	—	2	6	—
On file, September 30, . .	—	7	1	—
Number pending,	—	4	1	—
PLEAS. { Guilty,	—	118	62	—
{ Nolo contendere, . .	—	11	—	—
{ Not guilty,	29	816	175	5
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	17	829	142	2
{ Not guilty, . . .	8	78	89	2
{ Bound over, . . .	15	21	62	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No sentenced, . .	8	835	122	2
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	1	11	12	—
{ To Almshouses,	—	—	1	—
{ To State Reform Sch'l, . .	—	—	—	—
{ To fine and impris'm't, . .	—	68	13	—
{ To fine,	5	246	95	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	1	42	33	3
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	2	1	3	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., . .	1	17	3	1
Defaulted,	—	1	2	—
Not arrested,	—	11	6	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$384 25.	\$3,169 90	\$2,166 83	\$54 05
Costs of year paid,	149 92	2,166 45	809 14	25 30
Costs of former years paid, .	21 45	895 34	78 40	—

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTAL.
—	—	—	1	4	7
—	—	—	—	—	3
2	40	341	209	116	1,474
—	—	—	—	1	4
—	—	8	2	8	16
—	—	8	2	—	18
—	1	2	1	9	18
1	12	184	26	18	421
—	8	4	1	—	24
1	18	145	169	88	896
2	29	293	59	44	917
—	4	24	44	6	200
—	2	8	76	6	191
2	82	289	60	88	888
—	2	29	—	2	57
—	—	7	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	18	—	99
2	30	251	84	36	700
—	8	17	48	12	154
—	1	4	—	—	11
—	2	6	40	5	75
—	—	—	1	—	4
—	—	7	4	1	80
\$5 60	\$278 86	\$2,195 69	\$2,105 89	\$838 42	\$11,198 99
1 70	166 68	1,349 49	444 93	220 68	5,871 02*
—	12 40	66 05	—	66 10	681 64†

* \$36.78 returned in Total column only.

† \$41.90 returned in Total column only.

Cases before Trial Justices,

NANTUCKET COUNTY.	NANTUCKET.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	WILLIAM BARNEY.				
	B.	C.	F.	J.	Totals.
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	8	2	1	7
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 80, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	8	-	1	4
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, .	1	2	-	3
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	1	8	2	6
	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-
	Bound over, .	1	1	-	2
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	1	2	2	5
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	2	1	3
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	1	1
	To fine, .	1	-	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 80, .	\$16 65	\$20 80	\$13 40	\$6 20	\$56 55
Costs of year paid, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

NORFOLK CO.

BROOKLINE.

BRADFORD KINGMAN.

B. Assault, and Assault & Battery.	C. Larceny.	F. Disturbing the peace.	G.					H.			J. Other offences.	Totals.
			Common drunkard.	Common scold.	Drunkenness.	Sunday law, violation of	Vagabond.	Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	18	6	1	3	5	5	3	6	4	14	18	96
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	1	-	-	4	2	2	-	1	1	6	21
11	16	5	1	3	1	3	1	6	3	13	5	68
-	13	5	1	2	5	4	2	6	3	13	11	65
-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	11
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	15
-	13	5	-	2	5	4	2	5	-	-	7	43
1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	10	5	1	2	5	4	-	5	-	-	11	53
2	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	\$187 80	\$11 50	\$8 45	\$22 35	\$35 65	\$30 60	\$20 90	\$29 25	\$29 10	\$126 35	\$118 85	\$600 30
-	20 50	34 05	8 45	13 90	35 65	16 35	-	29 25	22 85	-	60 95	241 45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK COUNTY— <i>Con.</i>	BROOKLINE— <i>Continued.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	WILLIAM B. TOWNE.				
	B.	C.			F.
	Assault and Assault & Battery.	Ent'g in night, or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	Larceny.	Larceny in dwelling house.	Disturbing the peace.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .	2	1	2	2	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	1	1	2	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1
	2	1	1	2	1
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	2	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	2	2	1
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced,	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1
	2	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct, .	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted, .	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	1	\$19 95	\$16 60	\$28 25	1
Costs of year paid, .	1	1	1	1	1
Costs of former years paid,	1	1	1	1	1

Year ending September 30, 1866.

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.—Con.		CANTON—Concluded.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.		CHARLES ENDICOTT—Con.				
		G.	H.		J.	Totals.
		Common drunk- ard.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		—	—	—	—	—
Number on file, .		—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .		1	2	2	2	80
Pending cases disposed of, .		—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .		—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .		—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .		—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS.	Guilty, .	—	1	—	—	7
	Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—
	Not guilty, .	1	1	—	—	16
JUDGMENTS.	Guilty, .	1	—	—	—	14
	Not guilty, .	—	—	—	—	—
	Bound over, .	—	2	—	—	7
SENTENCES.	Whole No. sentenced, .	1	—	—	—	14
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	—	—	—	2
	To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—
	To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	—	—
	To fine, .	—	—	—	—	12
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		—	—	—	—	—
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		—	—	—	—	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		—	—	—	—	1
Defaulted, .		—	—	—	—	1
Not arrested, .		—	—	—	—	3
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$9 75	\$14 60	\$5 00	\$13 00	\$215 12
Costs of year paid, .		—	—	—	—	\$92 38
Costs of former years paid, .		—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

COHASSET.										DEDHAM.									
SOLOMON J. BEAL.										ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.									
A.		C.		Totals.						A.		B.		C.					
Assault, felonious.	Ent'g in night or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.									Abuse of female child.	Rape.	Assault, aggravated.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Appropriation, unlawful.	Ent'g in night, or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	Breaking glass.			
26 16				2	2	2	2	2	2	14 95									
25 00				4	4	4	4	4	4	42 80	2								
51 15				6	6	6	6	6	6	47 85									
				10	10	10	10	10	10	206 45	14	6							
				2	2	2	2	2	2	14 45									
				4	4	4	4	4	4	87 05									
				6	6	6	6	6	6	28 60	2	1							
				10	10	10	10	10	10										
				14	14	14	14	14	14										
				18	18	18	18	18	18										
				22	22	22	22	22	22										
				26	26	26	26	26	26										
				30	30	30	30	30	30										
				34	34	34	34	34	34										
				38	38	38	38	38	38										
				42	42	42	42	42	42										
				46	46	46	46	46	46										
				50	50	50	50	50	50										
				54	54	54	54	54	54										
				58	58	58	58	58	58										
				62	62	62	62	62	62										
				66	66	66	66	66	66										
				70	70	70	70	70	70										
				74	74	74	74	74	74										
				78	78	78	78	78	78										
				82	82	82	82	82	82										
				86	86	86	86	86	86										
				90	90	90	90	90	90										
				94	94	94	94	94	94										
				98	98	98	98	98	98										
				102	102	102	102	102	102										
				106	106	106	106	106	106										
				110															

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.—Con.		DEDHAM—Continued.							
		ERASTUS WORTHINGTON—Con.							
TRIAL JUSTICES.		C.				D.		F.	G.
		Larceny.	Larceny in build- ing.	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Embezzlement.	False pretences.	Disturbing the peace.	Adultery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		12	9	2	3	1	2	6	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	9	7	1	2	1	1	6	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	4	-	2	1	1	1	4	-
	{ Not guilty, .	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
	{ Bound over, .	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	4	-	2	1	1	1	4	-
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	8	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		5	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$108 94	\$70 25	\$28 20	\$10 60	\$9 40	\$27 00	\$11 80	\$18 30
Costs of year paid, .		\$52 49	-	14 15	10 60	\$9 40	27 00	11 80	-
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.—Con.		DORCHESTER.				
		J. W. DRAPER.				
		A.		B.	C.	
TRIAL JUSTICES.		Assault, felonious.	Murder.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious trespass.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		4	1	25	11	8
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	11	4	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	4	1	14	7	8
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	14	8	3
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	9	3	5
	{ Bound over, .	4	1	-	-	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	16	8	3
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	5	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	-	-	16	3	3
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	9	3	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality.) .		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$51 09	\$14 30	\$203 41	\$116 31	\$72 66
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	\$106 84	\$37 44	\$26 71
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

DORCHESTER—Concluded.

J. W. DRAPER—Con.

D.	F.	G.			H.		J.	
Embezzlement.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunkard.	Drunkenness.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Other offences.	Totals.
1	5	2	10	5	11	15	12	110
	5			3		13	6	42
		2	10	2	11	1	2	62
	5	2	10	5	6	18	7	78
					5	1		28
							1	6
	5	2	10	5			7	56
		1		5				11
					6			6
	5	1	10				6	44
1					5			18
\$9 30	\$25 00	\$23 34	\$96 41	\$63 67	\$175 95	\$335 60	\$95 02	\$1,282 06
\$9 30	\$25 00	\$10 16	\$51 10				\$30 45	\$296 50

NORFOLK CO.—CON.	FOXBOROUGH.					
	ALFRED FALES.					
	B.	C.	G.	H.	J.	
TRIAL JUSTICES.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Br'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Drunkenness.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	Totals.
Proc. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	4	-	2	-	1	7
Number on file,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	8	2	-	1	1	12
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending,	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty,	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Nolo contendere, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Not guilty,	12	2	-	1	1	16
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	3	-	2	-	-	5
{ Not guilty,	8	1	-	-	1	10
{ Bound over,	-	1	2	1	-	4
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To Jail or H. of Cor.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To Almshouses,	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l,	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't,	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ To fine,	3	-	-	-	-	3
Not pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$194 90	\$74 00	\$25 80	\$22 80	\$16 80	\$282 80
Costs of year paid,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

MEDWAY.

CHARLES S. DEANS.

B.	C.			F.	G.		H.		
Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Malignous trespass.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunkard.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Peddling.	Totals.
15	1	9	4	1	1	2	5	1	89
5	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
10	1	6	2	1	1	1	5	1	26
11	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	21
4	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	13
2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	9
11	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	20
1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
11	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	18
4	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$140 35	\$9 95	\$108 75	\$36 15	\$6 70	\$9 60	\$18 45	\$31 25	\$7 80	\$369 00
140 35	9 95	108 75	36 15	6 70	9 60	18 45	31 25	7 80	369 00

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Con.</i>		MILTON.						
		CHARLES M. S. CHURCHILL.						
TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.			C.			
	Assault, with in- tent to ravish.	Assault, aggra- vated.	Assault on offi- cer.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not br- ing armed.	Larceny.	Malignous mis- chief.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commenced during year, .	1	1	1	8	2	14	2	
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	-	3	-	4	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	1	1	4	2	10	-
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	1	6	-	10	-
		-	1	-	2	-	2	-
		1	-	-	-	1	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	1	6	-	11	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	1	6	-	11	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 80, .	\$11 50	\$10 85	\$7 05	\$70 20	\$20 56	\$115 91	\$17 00	
Costs of year paid, .	\$11 50	10 85	\$7 05	\$70 20	\$20 56	115 91	17 00	
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Con.</i>	QUINCY.				
	JOHN Q. ADAMS.				
	B.		C.		
	Assault, riotous.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.
TRIAL JUSTICES.					
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	9	1	2	3
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	-	-	2
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, .	8	1	2	1
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	3	-	2	1
	Not guilty, .	4	-	-	1
	Bound over, .	-	1	-	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	4	-	2	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	1
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	4	-	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	5	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	4	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	-	\$58 05	\$8 10	\$13 30	\$22 50
Costs of year paid, .	-	\$55 01	-	\$13 30	\$22 50
Costs of former years paid, .	-	25 00	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

QUINCY—Concluded.

JOHN Q. ADAMS—Con.					WILLIAM S. MORTON.					
G.		H.		Totals.	B.	C.		H.	J.	Totals.
Drunkenness.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny from person.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
1	5	20	10	20	2	1	1	2	1	7
1	1	7	7	42	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	6	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	21	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	4	7	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	4	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	2
1	2	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	3	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	3
1	2	2	1	9	1	1	1	2	1	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$7 25	\$53 55	\$28 85	\$67 12	\$258 72	\$15 74	\$10 69	\$46 70	\$12 41	\$10 15	\$95 69
1	53 55	28 85	67 12	240 83	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	21 16	1	46 16	1	1	1	1	1	1

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.—Con.	RANDOLPH.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	ABEL B. BERRY.				
	B.	C.			
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Breaking glass.	Larceny.	Malevolent mis- chief.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	64	8	5	10	13
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	6	1	-	-
	Nolo contendere, .	2	-	-	9
	Not guilty, .	56	4	10	4
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	40	8	7	11
	Not guilty, .	16	2	8	2
	Bound over, .	8	8	2	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	50	-	-	-
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	8	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	47	5	5	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	3	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$601 20	\$83 85	\$40 55	\$99 45	\$118 00
Costs of year paid, .	\$145 50	-	\$26 95	\$52 65	\$72 05
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Con.</i>	STOUGHTON.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	HALSEY J. BOARDMAN.				
	B.	C.	D.	G.	
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	False pretences.	Common drunk- ard.	Cruelty.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	10	14	1	5	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, . . .	5	2	-	1
	Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, . . .	4	13	4	1
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, . . .	9	2	4	1
	Not guilty, . . .	-	1	-	-
	Bound over, . . .	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, . .	5	2	4	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	-	-	2	-
	To Almshouses, . . .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, . .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, . .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, . . .	5	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	10	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., . .	-	-	-	1	-
Defaulted, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, . . .	1	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, . . .	\$80 03	\$96 15	\$6 83	\$58 59	\$6 48
Costs of year paid, . . .	\$80 03	\$57 70	\$6 83	\$45 45	\$6 43
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

STOUGHTON—Concluded.

HALSEY J. BOARDMAN—Con.

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Con.</i>		WEST ROXBURY.							
		FRANCIS V. BALCH.							
		A.	B.		C.			E.	
TRIAL JUSTICES.		Robbery.	Assault on officer.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Break'g & Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Larceny.	Larceny in building.	Malignous trespass.	Rescue.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	3	22	1	4	2	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	3	11	1	3	1	1	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	13	-	2	1	1	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced; .	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
To fine, .		-	-	10	-	2	-	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$7 80	\$27 40	\$127 45	\$8 05	\$30 85	\$14 00	\$9 75	\$7 18
Costs of year paid, .		-	\$27 40	127 45	\$8 05	30 85	14 00	9 75	7 18
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WEST ROXBURY—Com.				WEYMOUTH.				
FRANCIS V. BALCH—Com.								
G.	H.	J.						
Drunkness.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	Totals.					
1	1	1	3					
2	6	2	53					
1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
2	1	2	10					
1	6	6	84					
2	1	3	22					
1	1	1	6					
1	1	3	12					
1	1	1	13					
1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
2	1	1	2					
2	1	1	17					
1	1	2	8					
1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	2					
1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
\$8 05	\$52 60	\$68 87	\$362 00	\$40 54	\$213 99	\$11 01	\$15 82	\$14 45
1	1	1	1	2 83	38 68	—	—	55 25

Cases before Trial Justices,

NORFOLK CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WEYMOUTH— <i>Continued.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	JAMES HUMPHREY— <i>Con.</i>				
	C.		F.	G.	
	Malicious mis- chief.	Malicious tres- pass.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunk- ard.	Disorderly house.
Pro. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	2	4	3	2	7
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {					
	Guilty, .	1	2	-	-
	Nolo contendere, .	1	-	-	-
JUDGMENTS. {					
	Not guilty, .	2	1	2	7
	Bound over, .	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {					
	Guilty, .	2	4	2	-
	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	7
	Bound over, .	-	-	-	-
	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	4	3	2
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	1
To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	2	4	3	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$29 94	\$36 10	\$31 10	\$23 99	\$67 37
Costs of year paid .	\$29 94	\$31 37	\$31 10	\$8 93	\$67 37
Costs of former years paid, .	-	9 31	11 65	13 46	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WEYMOUTH—Concluded.						WRENTHAM.			
JAMES HUMPHREY—Con.						SAMUEL WARNER.			
G.		H.		J.	Totals.	B.	C.	J.	Totals.
Drunkenness.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny in building.	Other offences.	
—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
8	14	67	27	40	210	6	1	2	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	1	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
5	—	6	—	21	44	3	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
3	14	67	27	15	167	3	—	—	3
8	8	13	—	21	90	6	—	1	7
—	6	53	10	5	87	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	17	2	21	—	—	—	—
8	8	13	—	2	71	6	—	—	6
1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	7	13	—	1	13	6	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	13	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$61 47	\$118 10	\$544 31	\$263 60	\$450 20	\$1,976 56	\$55 60	\$5 00	\$22 74	\$83 34
\$48 07	\$102 00	\$457 15	\$173 56	\$232 79	\$1,477 59	\$39 25	—	—	\$39 25
—	—	107 01	—	119 74	857 95	—	—	—	—

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices.

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	5	1	-
Number on file,	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	13	296	207	5
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,	-	1	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	1	1	-
Number pending,	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	54	39	1
{ Guilty,	-	8	10	-
{ Nolo contendere, . .	13	223	154	3
JUDGMENTS. {	2	175	106	2
{ Not guilty,	2	62	43	1
{ Bound over,	9	20	51	-
SENTENCES. {	2	169	70	2
{ Whole No. sentenced, .	2	8	12	1
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	5	-
{ To Almshouses,	-	-	3	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	4	3	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	163	71	1
{ To fine,	2	44	32	2
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	2	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-	-	13	4	-
formality.)	-	1	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	9	3	-
Defaulted,	2	-	-	-
Not arrested,	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending	-	-	-	-
Sept. 30,	\$180 96	\$2,356 72	\$1,876 50	\$52 53
Costs of year paid,	11 50	1,325 28	986 71	52 53
Costs of former years paid,	-	66 53	64 56	-

NORFOLK COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	-	8	-	1	10
-	-	1	22	-	23
1	26	125	252	126	1,051
-	-	1	13	-	14
-	-	1	5	-	7
-	-	1	27	-	30
-	-	-	1	5	6
-	10	33	26	33	196
-	-	1	-	2	16
1	16	89	219	33	751
-	19	83	79	49	515
-	6	30	105	7	256
1	-	3	58	10	152
-	19	76	32	17	387
-	-	27	3	3	56
-	-	2	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	38	-	45
-	19	51	10	21	356
-	3	8	16	11	118
-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	2	34	1	54
-	-	2	1	-	4
-	-	-	2	-	16
\$7 18	\$150 15	\$1,180 75	\$2,579 05	\$1,086 53	\$9,470 37
7 18	116 90	666 24	1,316 75	425 41	4,908 50
-	11 65	13 46	128 17	119 74	1,237 96*

* \$883.85 in the Total column only.

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.		ABINGTON.							
		ISAAC HERSEY.							
TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.						
	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Breaking & Entering in night, with intent, &c.	Larceny.	Larceny in building.	Malicious mischief.	Malicious trespass.	Receiving stolen goods.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commenced during year, .	2	39	2	16	1	4	1	1	
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Not guilty, .	1	29	2	10	-	4	1	
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	1	80	13	1	-	1	-	
	Not guilty, .	-	9	1	3	4	-	-	
	Bound over, .	2	8	1	5	1	-	1	
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	23	-	8	-	-	1	
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
To fine, .	-	23	-	8	-	-	1	-	
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	12	1	8	-	4	-	-	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$23 28	\$294 73	\$29 44	\$92 54	\$11 81	\$37 29	\$6 56	\$11 65	
Costs of year paid, .	-	178 21	-	\$28 05	-	-	\$6 56	-	
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH CO.— <i>Con.</i>		BRIDGEWATER.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.		LEWIS HOLMES.					
		B.	C.		F.	G.	
		Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Breaking glass.	Larceny in build- ing.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunk- ard.	Idle and disor- derly person.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		17	1	4	2	1	1
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	4	1	-	-	-	-
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	12	-	4	2	1	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	13	-	3	2	1	1
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	10	1	3	2	1	1
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	1	-	-	-	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	2	-	-
	{ To fine, .	10	-	3	-	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		3	-	1	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$128 20	\$20 50	\$54 45	\$33 85	\$8 72	\$22 75
Costs of year paid, .		\$98 20	-	\$35 05	-	\$8 72	-
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

BRIDGEWATER.							EAST BRIDGEWATER.			
LEWIS HOLMES—Con.				ELISHA G. LEACH.			WILLIAM H. OSBORNE.			
H.			Totals.	G.		Totals.	B.	C.	E.	F.
Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor nuisance.		Common drunk-ard.	Common night-walker.		Assault, and As-sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Contempt.	Disturbing the peace.
1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
5	2	6	13	2	1	3	3	1	1	2
5	2	2	9	2	2	4	6	1	3	2
4	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
4	2	2	8	2	2	4	9	1	1	4
1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
4	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	1	1	2	9	1	3	4
14	75	20	109	200	200	400	82 04	31 35	15 00	31 04
14	75	20	109	200	200	400	72 04	31 35	15 00	31 04

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH CO.— <i>Con.</i>		EAST BRIDGEWATER— <i>Concluded.</i>						
TRIAL JUSTICES.		WILLIAM H. OSBORNE— <i>Con.</i>						
		G.			H.			Totals.
		Drunkenness.	Idle and disorderly person.	Sunday law, violation of.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor, keeping.	Liquor nuisance.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commenced during year, .		1	1	6	7	1	7	42
Pending cases disposed of, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on file, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On file, September 30, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number pending, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	—	6	—	—	—	13
	{ Nolo contendere, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Not guilty, .	—	1	—	7	—	7	27
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	—	6	4	—	—	25
	{ Not guilty, .	—	1	—	3	—	—	8
	{ Bound over, .	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	—	6	4	—	—	25
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To Almshouses, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
	{ To fine, .	1	—	6	—	—	—	21
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defaulted, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not arrested, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$8 20	\$10 65	\$58 26	\$114 29	\$6 00	\$148 45	\$505 28
Costs of year paid, .		\$8 20	\$10 65	\$58 26	\$102 29	\$6 00	\$120 30	\$455 13
Costs of former years paid, .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

HINGHAM.						MIDDLEBOROUGH.					
JAMES S. LEWIS.						EBENEZER PICKENS.					
B.	C.		G.	J.	Totals.						
Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malevolent mischief.	Disturb's school.	Other offences.							
-	1	-	-	-	1						
9	4	1	1	8	14						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
1	1	-	1	-	4						
4	2	1	2	-	9						
5	2	-	4	-	11						
-	1	1	-	-	2						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
6	1	-	1	-	11						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
4	2	-	4	-	10						
2	1	-	-	-	8						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
1	1	-	-	3	5						
\$45 61	\$29 46	\$10 00	\$10 47	\$15 85	\$112 84						
45 01 29 46	-	-	10 47	11 60	97 14	27 59	119 81	14 90	52 14	19 71	234 15
54 28	-	-	-	-	54 28	16 00	-	82 10	-	-	48 10

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH CO.— <i>Con.</i>		NORTH BRIDGEWATER.						
		GEORGE W. BRYANT.						
TRIAL JUSTICES.	B.	C.	G.		H.	J.	Totals.	
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Adultery.	Drunkenness.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.		
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commenced during year, .	12	1	1	8	4	1	27	
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Not guilty, .	12	1	1	8	4	1	27
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	7	-	-	4	3	-	14
	Not guilty, .	4	1	-	4	-	-	9
	Bound over, .	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	7	-	-	4	3	-	14
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	6	-	-	3	3	-	12
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$77 81	\$9 60	\$20 25	\$57 50	\$70 60	-	\$285 76	
Costs of year paid, .	\$66 00	-	-	\$40 00	\$14 10	-	\$120 10	
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH CO.— <i>Con.</i>		PLYMOUTH— <i>Concluded.</i>			
TRIAL JUSTICES.		JOHN J. RUSSELL.			
		B.	C.		Totals.
		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Br'k'g and Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Ent'g in night, or Br'k'g & Ent'g in day, not putting in fear.	
Pros. pend'g, Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	1	1
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		4	2	-	6
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	1	1
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	2	1	-	3
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	2	1	1	4
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	3	2	1	6
	{ Not guilty, .	1	-	-	1
	{ Bound over, .	-	2	1	3
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	3	-	-	3
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	3	-	-	3
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$13 33	\$23 97	\$21 28	\$58 58
Costs of year paid, .		\$13 33	\$23 97	\$21 28	\$58 58
Costs of former years paid, .		12 41	10 73	-	23 14

Cases before Trial Justices,

PLYMOUTH CO.—*Con.*

WAREHAM.

	(Bound over,	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	7	-	5	1	1	1
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	To fine,	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
formality,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not arrested,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costs accrued, year ending	{ \$42 99	\$26 94	\$186 10	\$8 52	\$119 92	\$12 60	\$29 80	\$7 60	
Sept. 80,									
Costs of year paid,	-	-	103 45	-	\$18 22	\$12 60	29 80	-	
Costs of former years paid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

W A R E H A M—Concluded.						WEST BRIDGEWATER.			
WILLIAM BATES—Con.						AUSTIN PACKARD.			
G.		H.		J.	Totals.	C.		J.	Totals.
Indecent language.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.		Larceny.	Malicious trespass.	Other offences.	
1	1	1	1	5	40	1	1	2	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	8	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
1	8	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1
1	8	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
8 45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
8 45	60 48	12 90	6 12	24 60	52 1	25 81	8 91	1	34 72
1	1	1	6 12	1	178 14	1	1	1	1

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	1	2	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	147	67	6
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	1	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	2	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	-	27	14	-
{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	1	4
{ Not guilty, .	2	124	46	2
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	1	106	42	5
{ Not guilty, .	-	26	18	1
{ Bound over, .	4	15	16	5
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	97	32	-
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	3	8	-
{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	4	-
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	2	-
{ To fine, .	-	94	20	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	24	15	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	3	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	5	3	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$93 86	\$1,312 69	\$797 06	\$56 41
Costs of year paid, .	27 59	864 62	281 51	-
Costs of former years paid, .	16 00	66 69	10 73	-

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-
7	12	68	76	28	415
-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2
-	4	20	15	8	83
-	-	-	3	6	14
7	8	51	82	15	337
8	9	57	64	12	299
8	2	11	81	1	93
1	1	4	33	2	81
8	9	55	49	9	254
-	-	9	10	-	30
-	-	7	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	4
-	2	1	25	-	30
8	7	40	15	6	183
8	2	7	17	3	72
-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	2	17	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	5	14
\$43 77	\$105 98	\$703 02	\$1,436 17	\$314 53	\$4,863 49
21 82	59 79	863 43	540 22	76 98	2,235 96
-	82 10	-	-	-	125 52

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER COUNTY.	B A R R E.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	EDWIN WOODS.				
	A.	B.	C.	G.	H.
	Assault, with intent to rob.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Drunkenness.	Liquor, keeping.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	2	4	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	1	2	3	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-
JUDGMENTS. {	-	1	1	4	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-
SENTENCES. {	-	-	-	4	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	3	-
	-	1	1	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$7 56	\$26 12	-	\$41 39	\$16 05
Costs of year paid, .	\$7 56	\$26 12	-	\$41 39	-
Costs of former years paid, .	-	18 80	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		BLACKSTONE— <i>Continued.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.		ARTHUR COOK— <i>Con.</i>				
		C.			D.	F.
		Burglary, not being armed.	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	Embezzlement.	Disturbing the peace.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	1	-	-	5
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	11	4	1	11
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	3	3	-	8
	{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	-	6	-	1	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	5	4	1	9
	{ Not guilty, .	-	4	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	1	6	2	1	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	-	-	9
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	2	-	9
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$9 00	\$112 85	\$36 70	\$14 45	\$59 00
Costs of year paid, .		-	\$57 00	\$36 70	-	\$39 80
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	DOUGLAS.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	SAMUEL W. HEATH.				
	B.	C.	F.	G.	Totals.
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny in dwelling-house.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	6	1	1	3	11
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	6	1	-	3
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	1	-
	Not guilty, .	-	1	2	3
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	-	1	2	3
	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	-
	Bound over, .	1	-	-	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	6	-	3	10
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	3	1	3	7
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$40 00	\$13 50	\$6 25	\$20 10	\$79 85
Costs of year paid, .	\$40 00	\$13 50	\$6 25	\$20 10	\$79 85
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.—Con.		FITCHBURG—Concluded.						
TRIAL JUSTICES.		THORNTON K. WARE—Con.						
		G.			H.		J.	Totals.
		Lewdness.	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		1	2	4	7	17	16	244
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	8	-	-	6	108
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	{ Not guilty, .	-	2	1	6	16	4	110
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	-	-	8	4	-	6	142
	{ Not guilty, .	-	-	1	2	6	1	84
	{ Bound over, .	-	2	1	-	11	8	48
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	8	4	-	6	142
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	8	-	-	1	18
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	{ To fine, .	-	-	-	-	-	5	120
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	1	1	-	15
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		1	-	-	-	-	6	11
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$1 95	\$116 55	\$22 55	\$53 70	\$266 87	\$82 08	\$2,141 12
Costs of year paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	636 95
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

GRAFTON.										
JAMES W. WHITE.										
B.		C.					D.	G.	J.	Totals.
Assault, riotous.	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Burglary, not being armed.	Break'g & Ent'g in night, with intent, &c.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Malicious trespass.	Embezzlement.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	
11 20	95 65	14 85	25 95	9 30	9 25	1	1	1	28 15	194 35
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	7
1	8	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	8	28
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	11
2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	15
2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	7
11 20	44 05	1	25 95	9 30	3 95	1	1	1	57 05	151 50
1	25 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 65	72 55	135 45

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	HOLDEN.					
	DAVID F. PARMENTER.					
	B.	C.	F.	H.	J.	
TRIAL JUSTICES.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Malicious tres- pass.	Disturbing the peace.	Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	Totals.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	4	1	1	1	8	10
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	-	1	-	2
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	1	1
	Not guilty, .	2	1	-	1	4
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	2	-	1	-	4
	Not guilty, .	-	-	-	1	1
	Bound over, .	-	-	-	1	1
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	2	-	1	1	5
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine, .	2	-	1	-	4
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs of year paid, .	\$19 47	\$6 95	\$7 55	\$10 43	-	\$44 40
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

LEOMINSTER.

CHARLES H. MERRIAM.

	B.	C.	F.	G.	H.	J.	Totals.
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Burglary, not being armed. Breaking glass. Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunkard. Drunkenness.	Liquor, selling. Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
\$11 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$62 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$18 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$8 58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$33 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$8 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$33 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$33 97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$17 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$233 24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$115 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		NORTHBOROUGH.					
		SAMUEL CLARK.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.	B.	C.		G.	H.		Totals.
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Vagabond.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	10	2	1	1	1	1	16
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty, .	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty, .	7	1	1	1	1	12
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty, .	6	1	1	1	1	10
	Not guilty, .	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Bound over, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, .	8	-	-	-	-	8
	To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To Almshouses, .	-	-	1	-	-	1
	To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	1	1	2
	To fine, .	8	1	1	-	-	10
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$51 82	\$22 00	\$9 40	\$9 95	\$18 20	\$15 80	\$127 17
Costs of year paid, .	\$35 84	\$4 05	\$9 40	-	-	-	\$49 29
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	SPENCER.				
	LUTHER HILL.				
	B.	C.			D.
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burning in night, pub. building.	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	False pretences.
TRIAL JUSTICES.					
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file,	9	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	13	1	14	1	2
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,	2	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	11	-	-	-	-
Number pending,	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	Guilty,	4	8	-	-
	Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	-	-
	Not guilty,	9	11	1	2
JUDGMENTS. {	Guilty,	12	5	1	2
	Not guilty,	1	7	-	-
	Bound over,	1	2	-	-
SENTENCES. {	Whole No. sentenced, . .	10	5	1	2
	To Jail or H. of Cor., . .	1	2	-	-
	To Almshouses,	-	-	-	-
	To State Reform Sch'l, . .	-	-	-	-
	To fine and impris'm't, . .	-	-	-	-
	To fine,	9	8	1	2
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	1	1	7	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$144 10	\$26 15	\$168 40	\$5 70	\$23 40
Costs of year paid,	\$105 30	-	\$17 95	\$5 70	\$23 40
Costs of former years paid, .	-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		SPENCER— <i>Concluded.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.		LUTHER HILL— <i>Con.</i>				
		H.			J.	Totals.
		Gaming.	Liquor, selling.	Liquor nuisance.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file,		-	5	-	20	36
Commenced during year, .		4	2	2	7	70
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,		-	-	-	4	8
On file, September 30, . .		-	5	-	22	41
Number pending,		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty,	4	1	-	6	24
	{ Nolo contendere, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty,	-	1	2	1	46
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty,	4	2	-	6	52
	{ Not guilty,	-	-	1	-	12
	{ Bound over,	-	-	1	-	5
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	4	2	-	2	44
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	3
	{ To Almshouses,	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	2	-	-	2
	{ To fine,	4	-	-	2	39
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,		-	-	-	1	11
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		-	-	-	-	-
formality,)		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	1	-	-	2
Defaulted,		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,		-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending		\$14 00	\$15 15	\$33 80	\$48 45	\$691 85
Sept. 30,						
Costs of year paid,		\$14 00	-	-	\$42 10	\$392 50
Costs of former years paid,		-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

STLYESTER DRESSER.

B.	C.			F.							
	Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Appropriation, unlawful.	Larceny.	Malicious trespass.	Disturbing the peace.						
2	-	2	-	-	-						
18	1	6	-	17	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
7	-	1	-	6	-						
-	1	5	4	11	-						
15	1	5	1	12	-						
1	-	1	8	6	-						
-	1	-	-	-	-						
15	-	4	1	12	-						
1	-	-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
14	-	8	1	12	-						
1	-	1	8	6	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
2	1	1	-	-	-						
2	-	2	-	-	-						
\$100 55	\$13 00	\$43 85	\$20 40	\$107 88							
\$7 75	-	\$2 80	\$2 10	19 45	\$0 60	\$1 10	-	\$4 80	\$4 90	-	\$48 50
15 30	-	9 98	17 50	27 35	-	-	\$5 25	3 60	-	7 55	86 53

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		SUTTON.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.		E. J. MILLS.					
		B.	C.		F.	G.	
		Assault, and As- sault & Battery	Larceny.	Malicious mis- chief.	Disturbing the peace.	Common drunk- ard.	Drunkenness.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		4	4	1	1	2	4
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	8	1	-	1	2	4
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Not guilty, .	1	3	1	-	-	-
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	4	3	1	1	2	4
	{ Not guilty, .	-	1	-	-	-	-
	{ Bound over, .	-	1	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	4	4	1	1	2	4
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	1	-
	{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine, .	4	3	1	1	1	4
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	1	-	-	-	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .		-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$33 65	\$30 35	\$12 50	\$13 70	\$18 40	\$38 10
Costs of year paid, .		\$33 65	-	\$12 50	\$13 70	\$9 30	\$38 10
Costs of former years paid, .		-	-	-	-	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

SUTTON—Concluded.

[illegible]

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	U P T O N .				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	VELOBOUS TAFT.			ZADOC A. TAFT.	
	B.	H.	Totals.	B.	
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Liquor, selling.		Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	2	3	4	15
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. {	-	-	-	-	11
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	3	4	3
JUDGMENTS. {	-	2	2	2	14
	1	-	1	2	-
	-	-	-	2	-
SENTENCES. {	-	1	1	-	14
	-	1	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	14
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	-	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	1	1	-	-
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$6 15	\$22 80	\$28 95	\$25 20	\$116 48
Costs of year paid, .	\$6 15	\$22 80	\$28 95	\$25 20	\$116 48
Costs of former years paid,	-	-	-	-	22 40

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WARREN.			
TRIAL JUSTICES.	JOSEPH F. HITCHCOCK.			
	B.	C.	G.	
	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Drunkenness.	Sunday law, vio- lation of.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	-	-	-
Number on file,	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	11	4	3	1
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-
Placed on file,	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	-	-	-
Number pending,	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty,	8	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-
	6	1	2	1
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	6	-	3	-
	8	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	7	-	2	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	7	-	2	-
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	8	-	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	-	-
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,	3	3	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$98 40	\$15 70	\$14 60	\$6 70
Costs of year paid,	\$79 80	\$1 35	\$8 10	\$7 75
Costs of former years paid, .	90	14 10	-	-

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

WARREN—Concluded.			WEBSTER.			
JOSEPH F. HITCHCOCK—Con.			JOHN H. STOCKWELL.			
H.	J.		A.	B.	C.	F.
Liquor, selling.	Other offences.	Totals.	Assault, with in- tent to kill.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Larceny.	Disturbing the peace.
3	1	6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	39	12	11
-	-	19	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	4	-	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	-	-
-	-	10	1	17	6	8
-	-	-	-	22	3	7
-	-	9	-	6	1	1
-	-	5	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	22	2	7
-	-	9	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	-	19	2	7
-	-	4	-	5	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	10	-	-	4	2
-	-	40	16 70	81	85	40 3
-	-	185	-	239	91	67
-	-	40	-	81	85	40
\$2 05	\$1 10	\$97 00 18 15	-	\$226 81	\$73 40	\$65 40

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		WEBSTER— <i>Concluded.</i>				
TRIAL JUSTICES.		JOHN H. STOCKWELL— <i>Con.</i>				
		G.			J.	Totals.
		Adultery.	Disturb'g school.	Drunkennes.	Other offences.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .		2	8	17	4	89
Pending cases disposed of, .		-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .		-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, . . .		-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, . . .	-	-	10	-	29
	{ Nolo contendere, .	-	-	-	-	5
	{ Not guilty, . . .	2	8	8	4	44
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, . . .	-	8	12	-	47
	{ Not guilty, . .	-	-	-	4	12
	{ Bound over, . .	2	-	-	-	5
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	-	8	12	-	46
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	-	-	-	-	8
	{ To Almshouses, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	-	-	-	-
	{ To fine,	-	8	12	-	43
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		-	-	-	-	8
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in-		-	-	-	-	-
formality,)		-	-	-	-	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		-	8	-	-	5
Defaulted,		-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,		-	-	4	-	11
Costs accrued, year ending		{ \$30 05	\$35 50	\$95 73	\$39 25	\$615 79
Sept. 30,						
Costs of year paid		-	\$35 50	\$95 73	\$39 25	\$535 59
Costs of former years paid,		-	-	-	-	-

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>		WEST BOYLSTON.					
TRIAL JUSTICES.		E. M. HOSMER.					
		B.	C.			F.	Totals.
		Assault, and Assault & Battery.	Larceny.	Larceny in building.	Malicious mischief.	Disturbing the peace.	
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Number on file, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Commenced during year, .		1	1	2	1	2	7
Pending cases disposed of, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Placed on file, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
On file, September 30, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Number pending, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
PLEAS.	{ Guilty, .	1	1	2	1	2	6
	{ Nolo contendere, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
JUDGMENTS.	{ Guilty, .	1	1	2	1	2	7
	{ Not guilty, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Bound over, .	1	1	2	1	1	2
SENTENCES.	{ Whole No. sentenced, .	1	1	1	1	2	5
	{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To Almshouses, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To fine and impris'm't, .	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ To fine, .	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (informality,) .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Appealed to Superior Ct., .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Defaulted, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Not arrested, .		1	1	1	1	1	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .		\$6 45	\$6 67	\$23 36	\$8 50	\$8 70	\$53 68
Costs of year paid, .		\$6 45	1	1	\$8 50	\$8 70	\$23 65
Costs of former years paid, .		1	1	1	1	1	1

Cases before Trial Justices,

WORCESTER CO.— <i>Con.</i>	WORCESTER.				
TRIAL JUSTICES.	HENRY C. RICE.				
	A.	B.		C.	
	Robbery.	Assault with dan- gerous weapon.	Assault, and As- sault & Battery.	Burglary, not be- ing armed.	Larceny.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number on file, . . .	-	-	3	-	-
Commenced during year, .	1	1	17	3	7
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	-	-	-	-
Placed on file, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
PLEAS. { Guilty, . . .	-	-	4	-	1
	-	-	1	-	-
	1	1	12	3	6
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, . . .	1	1	13	2	5
	-	-	4	1	-
	1	1	1	2	3
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	-	-	11	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	11	-	1
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	-	-	4	1	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) . . .	-	-	-	-	2
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	-	-	1	-	-
Defaulted, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Not arrested, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, . . .	\$31 50	\$9 50	\$187 75	\$68 80	\$108 00
Costs of year paid, . . .	-	-	\$111 15	-	\$14 95
Costs of former years paid,	-	-	-	-	-

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	-	16	3	1
Number on file,	-	12	-	-
Commenced during year, .	12	835	287	10
Pending cases disposed of, .	-	3	-	-
Placed on file;	-	2	-	-
On file, September 30, . .	-	12	-	-
Number pending,	-	3	5	-
PLEAS. { Guilty,	-	107	75	1
{ Nolo contendere,	-	28	18	-
{ Not guilty,	11	174	132	9
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	6	243	117	6
{ Not guilty,	2	47	52	1
{ Bound over,	5	17	63	4
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced,	4	191	81	4
{ To Jail or H. of Cor.,	-	8	25	1
{ To Almshouses,	-	-	-	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l,	-	-	-	-
{ To fine and impris'm't,	-	-	-	-
{ To fine,	4	184	60	8
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	2	87	24	-
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	-	2	8	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., . .	-	5	10	-
Defaulted,	-	-	-	-
Not arrested,	1	16	22	2
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$147 64	\$2,468 53	\$2,430 39	\$106 25
Costs of year paid,	48 65	1,812 84	770 66	27 85
Costs of former years paid, .	-	82 65	56 63	-

WORCESTER COUNTY.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	5	8	4	5	42
-	-	2	9	21	44
1	81	276	97	90	1,189
-	-	6	8	8	15
-	-	8	2	4	11
-	-	4	11	28	50
-	-	1	5	2	16
-	27	167	13	26	416
-	-	-	2	8	51
1	53	98	75	44	597
-	66	233	43	40	754
-	8	22	25	17	174
1	5	8	24	13	140
-	60	227	33	19	619
-	-	12	8	2	51
-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	8	25	1	29
-	63	211	11	24	560
-	6	16	14	8	107
-	-	-	1	2	8
-	8	4	26	1	49
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	5	10	11	16	83
\$16 35	\$548 83	\$2,069 76	\$1,073 07	\$654 75	\$9,512 07
-	826 41	1,446 71	262 55	852 46	5,048 13
-	27 85	46 85	5 65	117 30	836 48

RECAPITULATION, BY CLASSES.

Cases before Trial Justices.

TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1865, .	1	24	12	1
Number on file,	—	15	—	—
Commenced during year, .	97	1,976	1,236	54
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	6	6	—
Placed on file,	—	6	7	—
On file, September 30, .	1	20	2	—
Number pending,	—	16	11	—
PLEAS. { Guilty,	1	461	828	8
{ Nolo contendere, .	1	72	43	4
{ Not guilty,	86	1,346	804	37
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	39	1,329	646	19
{ Not guilty, . .	17	821	256	9
{ Bound over, . .	48	110	285	18
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	24	1,265	499	10
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	5	60	110	2
{ To Almshouses,	—	2	9	—
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	—	5	14	—
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	—	75	80	—
{ To fine,	14	1,120	368	7
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	14	303	189	13
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	2	10	10	4
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	8	61	26	1
Defaulted,	8	2	2	—
Not arrested,	4	55	53	7
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$1,325 52	\$15,047 97	\$11,756 26	\$517 88
Costs of year paid,	379 93	9,534 38	4,223 15	209 65
Costs of former years paid,	60 51	735 76	231 67	—

RECAPITULATION, BY CLASSES.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	5	12	7	12	74
-	+	8	81	21	70
17	267	1,197	960	618	6,417
-	-	7	18	4	42
-	-	7	9	7	86
-	-	8	40	25	96
-	1	4	7	24	68
1	83	579	95	104	1,650
1	18	20	6	17	182
14	165	568	828	261	4,109
9	201	986	884	241	3,854
3	47	111	251	68	1,083
6	13	52	342	52	926
8	194	943	242	169	3,354
1	15	147	18	26	384
-	-	23	-	2	86
-	1	-	-	2	22
-	10	30	120	9	274
7	177	772	105	140	2,710
3	29	84	151	62	848
-	1	11	10	4	52
-	5	23	138	26	288
-	-	7	3	1	18
-	5	20	22	30	196
\$109 45	\$1,641 41	\$9,175 78	\$10,722 35	\$4,783 47	\$55,079 59
46 85	900 21	4,955 59	3,163 02	1,392 09	24,944 95*
-	89 90	153 26	133 82	303 14	2,583 81†

* \$140 08 returned in Total column only.

† \$875.75 returned in Total column only.

RECAPITULATION, BY COUNTIES.

Cases before Trial Justices,

TRIAL JUSTICES.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes & Nan- tucket.	Essex.	Franklin.
Proa. pend'g, Oct. 1, 1865, .	2	-	10	-	-	-
Number on file, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commenced during year, .	174	280	156	21	590	149
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	-	7	-	-	-
Placed on file, .	-	1	1	-	-	-
On file, September 30, .	8	-	-	-	-	-
Number pending, .	1	-	16	-	-	1
PLEAS. { Guilty, .	19	57	24	12	115	18
{ Nolo contendere, .	1	4	1	-	25	1
{ Not guilty, .	131	199	93	9	440	125
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty, .	102	140	68	20	398	103
{ Not guilty, .	22	45	18	-	116	21
{ Bound over, .	37	38	28	4	63	57
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, .	95	125	52	19	350	68
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	7	9	11	4	48	14
{ To Almshouses, .	-	-	-	1	8	-
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	6	-	2	2	5
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	2	-	-	4	4
{ To fine, .	85	108	39	10	285	38
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c., .	28	67	30	-	108	18
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,) .	-	1	10	-	5	-
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	2	16	12	-	18	8
Defaulted, .	-	-	-	-	5	-
Not arrested, .	9	5	13	-	3	1
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30, .	\$1,558 31	\$2,749 05	\$1,550 07	\$161 20	\$4,426 92	\$2,257 07
Costs of year paid, .	\$1,401 60	759 48	323 79	104 65	2,227 48	571 69
Costs of former years paid, .	44 55	-	1 80	-	77 41	-

RECAPITULATION, BY COUNTIES.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Totals.
-	-	7	10	8	42	74
-	-	8	23	-	44	70
476	492	1,474	1,051	415	1,139	6,417
-	-	4	14	1	15	42
-	-	16	7	-	11	86
-	-	13	80	-	50	96
-	8	18	6	2	16	63
201	88	421	196	83	416	1,650
7	88	24	16	14	51	182
225	806	896	751	887	597	4,109
298	240	917	515	299	754	3,854
40	98	200	256	93	174	1,083
62	73	191	152	81	140	926
273	224	888	887	254	619	3,854
23	74	57	56	30	51	384
-	3	8	7	7	2	36
-	-	-	3	4	-	22
5	56	99	45	80	29	274
250	94	700	356	185	560	2,710
56	90	154	118	72	107	848
4	8	11	3	2	8	52
9	18	75	54	22	49	283
2	2	4	4	-	1	18
5	17	30	16	14	83	196
91	14	99	37	49	07	59
\$3,177	\$4,154	\$11,198	\$9,470	\$4,863	\$9,512	\$55,079
80	85	02	50	96	13	95
-	78 50	681 64	1,237 96	125 52	886 43	2,588 81

A G G R E G A T E S .

Cases before Police Courts and Trial Justices,*

POLICE COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Pros. pend'g Oct. 1, 1885, .	1	29	17	8
Number on file,	-	20	2	1
Commenced during year, .	297	5,316	4,696	251
Pending cases disposed of, .	1	17	125	1
Placed on file,	-	11	29	8
On file, September 30, .	1	25	7	1
Number pending,	-	23	26	1
PLEAS. { Guilty,	5	1,514	1,537	38
{ Nolo contendere, .	2	100	55	4
{ Not guilty,	139	3,228	2,392	112
JUDGMENTS. { Guilty,	58	3,580	2,682	78
{ Not guilty, . .	59	684	665	36
{ Bound over, . .	266	345	1,116	103
SENTENCES. { Whole No. sentenced, . .	29	3,521	2,427	59
{ To Jail or H. of Cor., .	9	255	799	19
{ To Almshouses, . . .	-	18	99	2
{ To State Reform Sch'l, .	-	8	65	1
{ To fine and impris'm't, .	-	186	86	-
{ To fine,	17	3,052	1,437	39
Nol. pros'd, or disch'd, &c.,	84	707	471	29
Nol. pros'd, or quashed, (in- formality,)	2	50	20	7
Appealed to Superior Ct., .	3	180	113	8
Defaulted,	5	9	27	1
Not arrested,	17	347	271	27
Costs accrued, year ending Sept. 30,	\$3,332 00	\$33,437 03	\$34,177 79	\$1,945 06
Costs of year paid,	498 18	19,565 53	8,290 12	392 32
Costs of former years paid, .	116 81	1,502 21	905 24	26 95

* Combined.

A G G R E G A T E S.

for the year ending September 30, 1866.

E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	TOTALS.
-	8	87	10	18	123
-	8	25	82	27	110
92	823	14,561	4,007	1,836	81,879
-	5	20	21	8	198
-	8	171	10	16	248
-	8	89	41	33	150
-	4	45	13	51	163
17	858	11,195	408	619	15,691
1	22	86	28	30	278
80	420	2,961	3,108	683	18,073
35	603	13,097	2,621	963	23,717
9	101	279	398	154	2,385
35	25	142	750	131	2,913
87	632	13,461	2,344	903	23,413
4	42	925	664	135	2,852
-	-	1,241	-	51	1,411
-	1	8	-	38	116
1	77	806	212	22	890
29	524	11,009	1,918	634	18,659
9	69	383	388	170	2,260
3	1	12	28	12	135
5	8	818	1,860	67	2,562
1	1	58	27	11	140
5	11	127	180	111	1,096
\$551 13	\$4,475 21	\$76,129 49	\$20,110 87	\$11,199 98	\$185,358 56
108 08	2,735 92	33,544 13	5,702 81	3,850 43	74,827 55*
1 60	156 45	1,416 87	239 77	480 43	5,722 08†

* \$140.08 returned in Total column only.

† \$875.75 returned in Total column only.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

THE WARDEN,

AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

OCTOBER 1, 1866.

B O S T O N :

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1867.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

The Inspectors of the State Prison, in accordance with their duty as prescribed in the statutes, herewith present the Report of the Warden for the year ending September 30th, 1866 ; likewise the usual tables specified in the statutes, with statement of expenses and receipts for the past year, in detail, and estimates for the year ending September 30th, 1867.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

The Inspectors have great pleasure in speaking in terms of entire approval of the discipline and general economy of the prison. The visits of the Inspectors are made at all hours and on all days in the week, without notice, except at the regular monthly meetings of the Board. They can therefore speak with confidence of their knowledge of the condition of the prison, and with the assurance that they know it in its usual and normal condition, and not as prepared for show. They have uniformly found the utmost neatness and good order prevailing in all departments. The food has been frequently inspected, and uniformly found thoroughly sound, wholesome and palatable ; the bedding clean, the cells and passages neat and orderly, and the persons of the convicts properly cared for. The natural result of this thorough attention to physical details has been as good a hygienic condition as is believed to be practicable in any prison. The prison has not for many years been visited with any form of fever, and it is believed that with the single exception of a probable tendency to induce tubercular disease of the lungs, confinement in our prison may

safely be stated to be as little likely to induce disease, as living in any part of the State in any well-fed family of regular and temperate habits.

THE CONDUCT OF THE MEN

Has been good. For many years the lash has not been used in the prison, confinement in the solitary and darkened cell being entirely adequate to maintain strict order. We believe that no better evidence can be given of good discipline, than that order is preserved with little punishment. This point has been attained here. The Inspectors are in the habit of visiting the men undergoing punishment, and have rarely, if ever, found more than one in a hundred undergoing it at the same time.

Some might fear that the men are too well treated ; but with all the kind treatment no man has been found who did not find imprisonment irksome and painful. So that we may feel sure that in treating the prisoners humanely instead of brutally, we are not offering any inducement that will make them desire to become inmates of the prison. The Inspectors are satisfied by observation that the statute which remits a portion of the sentence in each case for good behavior has a most wholesome effect in restraining men who are inclined to be troublesome.

It is not the purpose of the Inspectors, nor is it any part of their prescribed duty, to make suggestions or enter into arguments in relation to *systems* of prison discipline. They simply express the opinion that our system is as completely and perfectly executed in our prison as is possible.

THE EXPENSES OF THE PRISON

The past year are shown by the exhibit in the Warden's Report. It will be seen that, excepting the extraordinary expense growing out of the fire in August, the prison, for the first time since 1860, has earned a small surplus. This, however, is hardly the case, since a considerable item of old materials sold, viz., \$1,618.61, has been credited to expense account. Such a source of income is not likely to recur. A portion of this credit—perhaps one-half—should, if an exact estimate is desired, be deducted, the other half being no more than a fair allowance for the value of the convicts' labor in preparing the materials for sale.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO THE OFFICERS.

By a vote of the legislature, an amount equal to \$200 to each of the subordinate officers was appropriated, in addition to their regular salaries last year. This amount is paid directly by the State treasurer, and no account of it appears upon the books of the prison. It is, however, a part of the cost of the prison to the State.

THE FIRE OF AUGUST,

Its cost, &c., will be found fully considered in the report of the Warden.

The extension of the prison wall, enlargement of the foundry, &c., are also fully considered by him.

INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

The increase in numbers during the current year—from 379 to 518—139, or 36 per cent.—would be alarming, were not the causes so obvious and so temporary.

The average number for the year 1860 was 510 ; 1861, 520 ; 1862, 506 ; 1863, 431 ; 1864, 377 ; 1865, 359 ; 1866, 470.

The great increase of the year just passed was in the first six months, and coincided with the discharge of the army ; and the Warden's Report shows how very large a proportion of the new comers had actually been in the service. During the war the army naturally attracted to it a considerable proportion of the restless spirits whose intolerance of the tedium of regular work, and fondness for excitement so easily leads to crime. The temptations of high bounties, themselves irregular gains, having much the moral effect of prizes in a lottery or money won at gambling, the hope or purpose of early deserting, and the lawless life that surrounds a great army, drew a still more vicious class away from the chances of prison. With the return of the brave veterans whose patriotism had been their stimulus to enlist, came also those who had less honorable motives for their service.

The most agreeable view to take of it is this. We have not yet got back in numbers to the point of 1861, when the war broke out ; and while it is certain that for the past five years the number of prisoners was largely diminished, we cannot yet say that we owe any increase of numbers to the army. It is,

however, to be expected, that with increase of population we shall have at least an equal increase in the number of our criminals. In this belief, the Inspectors have estimated for the expense of support of 550 prisoners for the next year. The number October 1st was 518—this day (December 1,) it is 536.

It is no more than a reasonable prudence to place our estimate as high as this. This increase of number, while it will not increase the general expense of salaries, warming, lighting, or care of the prison, will greatly add to the capacity for earning money; and therefore, in a pecuniary point of view, the increase is not to be regretted, however it may be regarded morally.

The present number of single cells in the new prison is 554. There are 14 cells in the hospital and 14 in the part of the old prison under the hospital, which makes 582 the limit of capacity for solitary confinement. In an emergency, the 14 cells of the old prison might have two inmates each; and it might be possible to make selections among the men for such companionship without endangering the discipline of the prison, but it would be a doubtful and most undesirable experiment. The main or central part of the old prison, lying between the west wing of the new prison and the hospital, is now almost unoccupied, and might, without great expense, be altered so as to afford an extension of the west wing, and give room for about 100 new cells. An appropriation of \$500 was made by the last legislature to get estimates and plans from an architect for this change, but as it was to be paid out of any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the support of the prison, the Inspectors, not feeling sure that any balance would remain, have hitherto refrained from incurring a charge that might possibly exceed their means. They will probably submit a plan, however, at an early day, for it is obvious that there is danger of crowding before the close of another year.

THE CONTRACTS.

It will be seen that the last of our old contracts at low prices will expire in July next, and if the present high prices of labor continue, undoubtedly a very considerable increase in price may be naturally expected. The Warden, in his report, has entered into a discussion of the expediency, in a business point of view, of a radical change in the present plan of contracts as enter-

tained by some. With his views in general the Inspectors fully concur; and they desire especially to express very strongly their sense of the great importance of so employing the men in prison that what they learn there may be of use to them in earning a livelihood after they leave. The truth of this is too obvious to require anything more than the mere statement of it to carry conviction to the mind of any man. The greatest triumph the prison can achieve is to be able to point to the well-behaved and respectable men who have been discharged from it. There are many such, and nothing has done so much to enable them to show their redeemed manhood as the possession of a trade that at once made them independent if they were willing to be industrious.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Although the special duty of the Inspectors towards the prisoners ends when they leave its walls, they have, through monthly reports from the agent for discharged convicts, kept themselves informed of the immediate destiny and occupation of the discharged men. That condition has been in general satisfactory. The agent seems to take great interest in his work, and has cheerfully and voluntarily given us an account of his doings, though this is no part of his regular duty.

In conclusion, the Inspectors feel bound to say that the excellent condition of the prison, in all its departments, is mainly due to the remarkable qualification of the Warden for his place. As firm as he is kind, he has impressed upon his charge a conviction of the justice of his rule, (and justice is appreciated and acknowledged by the worst of criminals,) while they know from experience that nothing is permitted in the prison to make their condition more irksome than is necessary. The possession of such traits has naturally attracted men in the subordinate positions who carry out his views and harmonize their action with his ideas. The Inspectors are happy to say that there is no officer of the prison whom they have had occasion to censure, while they can cheerfully commend them all.

ESTES HOWE,
EDWIN WALDEN,
JOSEPH D. PINDER,

Inspectors Mass. State Prison.

Name of Prison Officers, Rank and Salaries.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Estes Howe,	Inspector,	\$200 00
Edwin Walden,	"	200 00
Joseph D. Pinder,	"	200 00
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,500 00
Benjamin L. Mayhew,	Deputy-Warden,	1,500 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	1,200 00
George J. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,100 00
Amos B. Bancroft,	Physician,	700 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	800 00
Charles W. Gale,	"	800 00
Almon Hale,	"	800 00
Joseph B. Jepson,	"	800 00
George A. Lounsberry,	"	800 00
E. O. Nichols,	"	800 00
Joshua B. Rea,	"	800 00
Thomas Richardson,	"	800 00
David Sargent,	"	800 00
John E. Shaw,	"	800 00
J. F. Simonds,	"	800 00
J. W. Averell,	Watchman,	750 00
Laban Beal,	"	750 00
Francis Beverstock,	"	750 00
Henry Lowell,	"	750 00
George W. Norris,	"	750 00
Isaac McCausland,	"	750 00
Samuel I. Pearl,	"	750 00
Jonas W. Prentiss,	"	750 00
Samuel Poor,	"	750 00
Charles L. Ramsell,	"	750 00
William B. Ramsell,	"	750 00
William H. H. Reed,	"	750 00
Moses B. Rogers,	"	750 00
William H. Blanchard,	Assistant-Watchman,	600 00
George L. Hoor,	" "	600 00
T. W. Lord,	" "	600 00
J. M. Wyatt,	" "	600 00
Abner F. Hopkins,	" "	600 00

Names of Contractors, Business, Number of Convicts employed, Price per Day and Yearly Receipts.

CONTRACTORS.	Business.	Time.	No. of Men.	Price per day.	Receipts.
F. H. Holmes & Co.,	Chairs, Sofas, &c., .	1 yr.	158	\$0 50	\$23,276 00
Tucker Manuf. Co.,	Lamps, Bedsteads, &c.,	1 yr.	146	83	28,090 88
American Whip Co.,	Whips, . . .	1 yr.	78	77	17,676 79
H. S. Doane & Co.,	Brushes, . . .	1 yr.	86	1 00	10,584 50
Silas Studley and } Wm. Patterson, . }	Masons, carpenters, } and laborers,* . }	—	—	—	676 00
					<hr/> \$80,253 67

* In repairing shops after fire, August 12.

Estimate of Expenses for Year ending September 30, 1867.

For transportation of prisoners,	\$400 00
discharged prisoners,	600 00
salaries of officers,	30,000 00
provisions,	35,000 00
clothing, including beds and bedding, . .	12,000 00
wood, coal and coal dust,	10,000 00
incidental expenses,	9,000 00
repairs and improvements,	3,000 00
<hr/>	
	\$100,000 00

The estimated receipts, \$100,000 00

Library.

The number of volumes in the library is . . . 1,600

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

It is with heartfelt acknowledgment to the Giver of all good that I am permitted to report the termination of, in many respects, one of the most prosperous and successful years ever known in the institution.

HEALTH.

The general health of the prison has been remarkably good, notwithstanding we have had nine deaths out of an aggregate of 626 inmates. Three of the number ought not properly to be charged to the institution, viz.: Arthur Lavery, who was sentenced in the superior court in Boston, Saturday, December 2d, and received at the prison late on the afternoon of the same day; he said he had not been very well, but was feeling much better. The next day, Sunday, he received his rations with the other men, making no complaint of illness. On the following morning he was found in a sinking condition, conveyed immediately to the hospital, and died at noon in about forty hours from the time he was received.

The second, Patrick Cokeley, who had been in the army, and discharged in consequence of a serious gun-shot wound, by which one knee was completely shattered. It was in an unhealed state when he was received, and gradually grew worse. He refused to have the limb amputated until his whole system had become affected from it, and too weak to sustain the operation.

The third, William Dillon, 51 years old, who had also been in the army, and discharged an invalid. He came here with his constitution entirely broken down; it was with great diffi-

culty that he could walk across the yard; was never able to do a day's labor; and very soon became an inmate of the hospital, where he died June 30th, just one year from the time he was received.

Of the other six, all of whom died of consumption, John Murphy had served eleven years and four months; Dennis Mullen, seven years and one month; John Riley, five years; Marcus H. Richards (an imbecile,) one year and seven months; James H. Creed, one year and two months; and William Connelly about ten months.

PARDONS.

Sixteen only have been discharged by pardon the past year; fourteen by Governor Andrew, and two by the present Executive. My views upon this important subject have been so frequently and fully expressed in previous reports as to render a repetition of them unnecessary at the present time. I will simply remark, that at no period of my administration has there been a more quiet and contented feeling among the men than has prevailed during the last nine months.

My suggestions in last year's report, "that all pardons should be granted upon condition that the parties should not again be convicted of crime in this State, and that the governor, with the consent of the council, should have power, for sufficient cause, to revoke a pardon at any time before the sentence would have expired had they remained in prison," was embodied in an Act and presented to the legislature, but failed to become a law. I would again urge the subject upon the consideration of our law-makers, believing, as I do, that it would prove an important step in prison discipline.

DISCIPLINE.

Notwithstanding we have had a larger accession to our numbers (247) the last year than any previous one in the history of the prison, the discipline and good order which has so long characterized this institution, placing it unquestionably in the front rank, either at home or abroad, in this particular, has been carefully maintained. A high state of order and subordination prevails in every department at the present time.

The practice adopted three years ago of allowing the prisoners an hour or two of unrestricted intercourse and recreation in the yard on holidays, has been continued the past year, and with the same success: not the slightest impropriety has been observed upon either occasion. It can no longer be regarded as an experiment, but has become part, and an important one, too, of the discipline of the prison.

FINANCES.

For the first time since 1860 the institution has been self-supporting. Our receipts for the year were \$81,709.27, and our current expenses \$80,880.07; leaving a balance in favor of the prison of \$829.20: a very gratifying result when we take into consideration the fact that, owing to the great reduction in our numbers, the clothing, bedding, &c., had become greatly reduced, requiring large expenditures in this department in order to meet the requirements of the unusual large number of prisoners received the past year; and that provisions, clothing and other articles used in the prison have been quite as high as in the previous year. This state of affairs has been brought about not by a niggardly management, nor by a reduction in the quantity or quality of provisions or clothing. I have no hesitation in saying that the prisoners in the Massachusetts State prison to-day are as well fed and clothed, have as great facilities for reading, religious and other improvement, are as well behaved, and do as much work, as the inmates of any prison in the world.

I have no doubt, with the advance in price likely to be obtained for the one hundred and fifty men employed by Messrs. F. M. Holmes & Co. in the manufacture of furniture, whose contract expires the coming year, that we may henceforth count upon the institution as not only being self-supporting, but an income to the State, unless some unforeseen and unexpected event, not now anticipated, should arise to prevent it.

FIRE.

On Sunday evening, August 12th, at a few minutes past six, and just before the night-watchman came on duty, smoke was discovered issuing from the attic over the upholstery shop occupied by Messrs. F. M. Holmes & Co. for the storing of lumber,

tow, excelsior and other combustible materials, and in consequence of the delay in getting the engines at work, owing to the difference in the size of the hose and couplings, recently introduced in the fire department of this city, and our hydrants, the fire had made such headway as to baffle all our exertions to extinguish it until the attic and upholstery shop were entirely burned out.

The fire originated, no doubt, from spontaneous combustion. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild, and in seventeen days from the fire, the structure was finished, and reoccupied by the workmen, at a cost of \$5,208.51, which was drawn from the appropriation made for the support of the prison.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose "of erecting a stockade wall, enlarging the workshops, moving the stable, &c.," all of which has been done in a thorough, workmanlike manner, adding about a quarter of an acre to the yard, and making room for fifty additional workmen in the foundry.

The cost exceeded the appropriation \$2,663.44. This was mainly in consequence of having to employ mechanics from outside, and our estimate was made upon the supposition that they would do nearly if not quite as much work per day as our men; but in this we were greatly disappointed; and hence the deficit. About \$2,000 was received and paid into the treasury for the sale of materials from the old buildings; so that the real cost to the State, after payment of the outstanding bills, will be but \$5,663.44. Our workshops, with the exception of the foundry, will very soon require extensive repairs: they were originally but one story buildings, and erected without proper foundations or walls for enlarging them or for the introduction of machinery. From time to time additions have been made by raising and extending them; they are too long—some of them one hundred and fifty feet—quite narrow, and very inconvenient for oversight. I would recommend that they be rebuilt; the yard wall in the rear to be raised to form the back of the shops, and the space in rear of them inclosed: making them wider, and not so long. By this plan we should obtain more room, and could work more men in eight shops than we can now in

ten ; they would be more compact, heated at less expense, more convenient for the officer in charge, and give us a fire-proof room for our boilers, a very important consideration, and save annually to the State \$4,000 in salaries, and at least half that amount for fuel and water. The entire cost would not exceed \$30,000, which I have no doubt could be paid from the profits of the prison in the next three years.

SOLDIERS.

Of the 247 prisoners received the last year, 171, or 70 per cent., had been in the army or navy, and only 15, or 6 per cent., of the whole number, had ever been in this prison before. They were all, with two or three exceptions, active young men, their average age only 25 years, and as a body far more intelligent than any class we ever received. It is to be regretted that so many noble defenders of the "old flag," some of whom had participated in battles from the "1st Bull Run" to the surrender of Lee, mutilated and covered with scars, (one has upon his body the scars of eight wounds received in one battle,) and whose record in the army, with few exceptions, was good, should terminate so glorious a career in the State prison. It is a subject of congratulation, of wonder, perhaps, that such a large body of men, thrown suddenly upon the country at the close of the war, should have been absorbed so quietly as they were, without disarranging to a much greater extent the affairs of the community ; its parallel cannot be found in the world's history. Most of these men enlisted quite young, before they had become established in any business ; 143, or 84 per cent. of the number, had no trades ; of those that had trades, 7 were painters, 4 shoemakers, 4 machinists, 3 carpenters, 3 barbers, and 1 each a baker, marble-worker, tailor, currier, blacksmith, butcher and moulder. Upon their return from the war they found the situations they had vacated filled, and employment of any kind very difficult to obtain. They also found, what they had supposed would be a recommendation, service in the army, was in truth an impediment—an objection to them. They were distrusted ; people hesitated about giving them work, fearing they had become demoralized in the army. The money they received upon their discharge was soon gone ; and is it to be wondered at, that in consequence of this disappointment they

became reckless, desperate, and that crime followed? The disposition evinced by the people to stimulate the soldiers to enlist, and to encourage them while in the field, was to a great extent discontinued upon their discharge; and although much was done by individuals to aid and assist them in obtaining employment, yet I fear the community at large failed to render them the assistance which they had a right to expect, if not to demand.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The statutes require that at least one day of the sentence of every person sent to this institution from the State courts shall be to solitary confinement. This law was enacted many years ago, when it was customary in our jails to confine eight or ten, and in this prison from four to sixteen, in a room. Solitary confinement was then deemed an important part of the sentence, and frequently extended to one, two and even three months; but of late years, in consequence of the improvement in most of our jails, by which the prisoners are kept separate, and the law which prohibits us from putting more than one in a room, it has become simply a form, and seldom exceeds one day. The two hundred and forty-seven prisoners received last year had but two hundred and ninety-eight days solitary. The young man sentenced one year for larceny gets one day, and the man sent for life gets no more; if his crime is murder, and his sentence commuted from death, he gets none. It is simply a day of idleness, differing in no respect, save the diet, from the one, two or three months he may have already passed in one of our jails. The law is peculiar to Massachusetts, and exists in no other State, and I think its repeal would prove a profit rather than a loss to the Commonwealth.

WATER.

For several years after the introduction of the Cochituate water into this institution, we were charged by the city of Boston, for its use, \$800 per annum. Since we have been supplied by the city of Charlestown, and the application by them of an improved meter, our bills have been gradually increasing, and will now amount to about \$5,000 per annum. This is an unexpected and serious addition to our annual expenses. How to find a remedy is a desideratum. To be sparing of its use is to invite

fever and epidemics, from which we have been free since the introduction of pure water into the prison. It should be as free for our use as the air we breathe; the health and comfort of the prisoners absolutely require it; and yet the great expense attending such consumption renders it necessary to inquire if some means cannot be adopted whereby we may be relieved from this excessive tax.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Prison discipline is a subject of vast magnitude; it is one in which the community at large has taken but little interest for the last twenty-five years. At the present time, however, its importance seems to be better understood and appreciated, and a desire for information relative to the management of our prisons is quite universal throughout the country.

In consequence of the agitation, discussion and investigations of this subject through the labors of "The Philadelphia Prison Discipline Society," "The New York Prison Association," and our "Board of State Charities," a greater variety of facts, reliable statistics and general information will be given to the public this year than ever before. It is to be presumed that a difference of opinion would exist between these various bodies in regard to the best method of reaching the end they all have in view, viz., the reformation of the criminal.

Unfortunately, the standard by which the management of a prison is determined, not only by the people generally, but even by some of the above associations, is the profits made to the State; and the superintendent or warden who can point to the best record in this particular is admitted to be the most "successful," although the system or means by which it was brought about might not meet their approbation in any one particular.

One of the most prominent questions at the present time, is the system of prison labor. In most of the prisons throughout the country, the contract system, as it is called, exists; that is, the hiring of the men to contractors at so much per day, they furnishing tools, benches, power and instructors, and the State shop-room, heating and officers. The system varies in different States. In some the contractors pay to the State a stipulated sum, and all of the expenses of the prison for their labor, as in Illinois and Kentucky; in others, so much per day for the men,

and pay the officers of the shops, who are to act as their instructors. In Massachusetts it differs in some respects from all the others, and, although I may lay myself liable to the charge of using "self-complacent praise," yet I have no hesitation in saying, what I am confident on examination would prove to be the fact, that although our system may not be perfect, it approaches nearer that point than in any other prison in the country. In the Maine State prison, with an average of about 75 prisoners, the labor is on State account, and a small profit has been the result for the last two years. In New Hampshire, with an average of about 90 prisoners, a part work on contract and a part for the State, and the result there has been a small profit. In the Albany penitentiary, with an average of about 500, they have all worked for the county up to within a short time ; but I understand a contract has recently been made for a part of the prisoners. The profits in this prison have been large ; but when it is understood that something over \$25,000 is received annually from the United States government and from the various counties for the board of prisoners, it is easily accounted for. The process there has been to work the men at shoe-making, the county receiving so much per pair. The information they obtain even of that trade is quite limited, and it is not to be presumed that they are particularly benefited by what they learn, or to any great extent better qualified to earn an honest living when discharged than when committed to the prison.

In the Massachusetts State prison most of the men are taught a living trade, and the whole of it, too—trades at which they can and do earn from two to ten dollars per day. Instances might be named, (not isolated ones,) where men discharged from this prison have not only obtained a good living, bringing up and educating their children, but have risen to comparative opulence by following the trades they learned here.

This matter of trades I deem to be one of great importance, as connected with reformation ; and I think the State, indirectly, in a pecuniary point, would be benefited by pursuing the present or similar practice of teaching the men trades, at an annual cost of \$25,000, rather than substitute some other employment, of no use to the men when discharged, at a like annual profit.

The questions are often asked, if the profits of the contractors are not large? if the system does not interfere with the discipline? and if the various branches could not be carried on by the State? To the first I would give an unqualified answer in the affirmative; to the second I would say, to some extent, but not more in our prison than we should expect from any other system which would make it necessary to introduce outside parties. In answer to the third and most important one of the three, I would say, that in a prison where the inmates number less than one hundred, it might be done. In this prison, without an entire change in the labor, it would simply be impossible. In the first place, a man might be a very proper person for warden, and yet not have sufficient knowledge of the various trades of iron-moulding, finishing, the manufacture of furniture in all its various branches, whip and brush-making, &c., &c., to direct and carry them on successfully. But could not competent persons be obtained to direct and superintend these various departments under the general direction of the warden? An examination, I think, would satisfy any one that the man who faithfully discharges the duties of warden of this prison would have time or inclination to do little else. Such was the understanding of those who framed the statutes establishing and regulating this prison, which say, "that the warden shall not be employed in any business which does not pertain to the duties of his office." There are at least six persons connected with the various contracts in this prison who have the direction of their affairs, whose individual services could not be obtained for three times the amount paid the warden. Again, it would require a capital of at least \$800,000, the creating of an army of officers, agents, salesmen, &c., and the establishing of an uncertain system which would not relieve but augment many evils from which we suffer at the present time. It would not, I am certain, commend itself to the people of the State.

THE IRISH SYSTEM.

The system of prison discipline, receiving at the present time, both at home and abroad, the most attention, is what is termed the "Irish system," the working of which in Ireland has been most successful, and is without doubt far in advance of any plan heretofore adopted. Some of its principles were

introduced into this prison even before we knew of their existence abroad. Others, and quite important ones—in fact those upon which the system rests, and upon which depends its success, could not, I fear, be successfully adopted and carried out in this country, viz., the third stage of imprisonment, which consists principally of out-door labor, with little of the restraints or surroundings of a prison, with the ticket of leave and the supervision after their discharge. These principles, for reasons apparent to every one, could not be applied in a country like ours; its extent and want of jurisdiction beyond the individual State would render it impossible.

The only means I have of comparing the results of the Irish system with ours, is what I gather from their Ninth Report. From that I learn that the recommitments from those discharged from the beginning of 1856 to the close of 1862 were 12.44 per cent., while during the same period in our prison they were only 8.21 per cent.

The above statement, although not conclusive, is certainly very gratifying, especially when the following extract from the report of the superintendent of the prisoners at Lusk Common is taken into consideration, showing as it does the way in which a large number of their discharged convicts are disposed of:—

“It is not surprising to find that a large and an increasing number have left and are leaving the country, the limited amount of their means alone being the impediment. Although we cannot too highly prize, as *an important element of reformation*, the voluntary emigration of the well-disposed criminals, when free, to lands where labor is scarce, or advocate too strongly its beneficial effects, &c., &c.”

I am somewhat puzzled to understand in what way a criminal's “leaving his country for his country's good” can be considered “*an important element of reformation*.” I presume, however, that it is something peculiar to the “Irish system.”

I do not claim that the Massachusetts system is perfect—far from it. There is much to be done both by the State and individuals before we can reach that point. Yet I think if some of our well-meaning philanthropists, who spend so much time in visiting foreign prisons, and theorizing upon their merits, would condescend to look into and examine the working of their own,

they would find that many of the ideas with which they are so enamored have for years formed a part of our system. They would also find that the prisons in Massachusetts, like her schools, stand in the front rank either at home or abroad.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments of the unremitting kindness, attention and assistance I have received from the honorable Board of Inspectors, Deputy Warden, Clerk and subordinate officers, without exception ; and for the success, if any, which has attended my labors, I am sensible how much I am indebted for it to their co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

GIDEON HAYNES, *Warden.*

DR. MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON in account with GIDEON HAYNES, Warden, for year ending Sept. 30, 1866. CR.

Paid for transportation of prisoners, to prisoners discharged, . . . to officers for salaries, . . .	.	.	\$240 22 346 00 29,284 71	Received for labor of convicts, for admission fees, . . . for salaries drawback, . . . for rental, . . .	.	\$80,253 67 754 00 762 50 701 60
<i>Provision Department.</i> Stock on hand, October 1, 1865, . . . Paid during year, . . .	.	\$228 50 29,123 38		<i>Provision Department.</i> Stock on hand, September 30, 1866, . . .	.	1,264 75
<i>Clothing Department.</i> Stock on hand, October 1, 1865, . . . Paid during year, . . .	.	\$1,737 17 8,796 22	29,351 88	<i>Clothing Department.</i> Stock on hand, September 30, 1866, . . . Received for sales, &c., . . .	\$964 80. 124 08	1,088 88
<i>Expense Department.</i> Stock on hand, October 1, 1865, . . . Paid during year, . . .	.	\$3,613 75 19,809 25	10,533 39	<i>Expense Department.</i> Stock on hand, September 30, 1866, . . . Received for sales, &c., . . .	\$3,456 60 7,664 47	11,121 07 4,879 31
Paid for repairs and improvements, for special repairs after fire, . . .	.	.	23,423 00 1,938 07 5,208 51	Deficit, . . .	.
			\$100,325 78			\$100,325 78

STATE PRISON.

[Oct.

Paid for transportation of prisoners from jails,	\$240 22	Received for labor of convicts,	\$80,253 67
to prisoners when discharged,	346 00	for admission fees,	754 00
to officers for salaries,	28,522 21	for rent of houses and land,	701 60
for provision department,	28,087 13		
for clothing department,	9,444 51		
for expense department,	12,301 93		
for repairs and improvements,	1,938 07		
	\$80,880 07		
Excess received more than paid,	829 20		
	\$81,709 27		\$81,709 27
Paid for rebuilding shops and other repairs, after fire Aug. 12, 1866, being extra expense, (but payment for which was drawn from annual appropriation by legislature,)	\$5,208 51	Excess or profits brought down,	\$829 20
	\$5,208 51	Deficit, after payment of ordinary and extra expenses,	4,379 31
			\$5,208 51

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, September 30, 1866.
We have fully examined the foregoing statements of the disbursements and receipts of this prison and the vouchers in detail and certify the same to be correct.

ESTES HOWE,
EDWIN WALDON, } Inspectors.
JOSEPH D. PINDER, }

Table showing the average number and cost per man for Officers, Provisions, Clothing and all other expenses, and the average cash earnings per man for the last twelve years.

Y E A R.	Number.	Provisions.	Clothing.*	Officers.	Sundries.†	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	Excess.
1855, . .	483	\$37 64	\$15 48	\$52 13	\$39 18	\$144 43	\$111 39	\$33 04	-
1856, . .	455	37 66	11 41	55 84	33 00	137 91	121 05	15 86	-
1857, . .	441	43 06	10 93	68 32	32 56	154 87	121 54	33 33	-
1858, . .	469	38 63	14 09	64 67	30 87	148 26	109 65	38 61	-
1859, . .	495	37 14	11 80	63 08	18 00	130 02	111 60	18 42	-
1860, . .	510	31 61	9 95	59 30	10 29	113 15	118 27	-	\$5 12
1861, . .	520	35 23	9 57	58 88	22 11	125 79	121 14	4 65	-
1862, . .	506	35 75	9 40	61 18	21 45	127 78	86 86	40 92	-
1863, . .	431	41 48	7 81	70 45	45 69	165 34	142 52	22 82	-
1864, . .	377	62 69	15 53	78 21	65 61	222 04	149 09	72 95	-
1865, . .	359	71 10	27 21	77 25	61 10	236 66	174 93	61 73	-
1866, . .	470	59 75	20 09	60 68	31 54	172 06	173 85	-	1 78

* Including bedding and every description of dry goods used in the prison.

† Including transportation of prisoners, repairs and improvements, money paid to convicts when discharged, &c.

STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1.

The whole number of convicts October 1, 1865, was	379
The number received under warrants from the Courts during the year ending and including September 30, 1866, was	247
	<hr/> 626
Discharged between October 1, 1865, and September 30, 1866 :—	
By expiration of sentence,	76
By remission of sentence,	16
By death,	9
To insane hospital,	5
Escaped,	2
	<hr/> 108
Total number, September 30, 1866,	518

TABLE NO. 2.

Ages of Convicts now in Prison.

From 10 to 15 years, 1	From 40 to 50 years, 43
15 to 20 years, 72	50 to 60 years, 22
20 to 25 years, 154	60 to 70 years, 5
25 to 30 years, 101	Total, <hr/> 518
30 to 40 years, 120	

TABLE NO. 3.

Ages of Convicts received last year.

From 15 to 20 years, 56	From 40 to 50 years, 16
20 to 25 years, 94	50 to 60 years, 4
25 to 30 years, 40	60 to 70 years, 2
30 to 40 years, 35	Total, <hr/> 247

TABLE No. 4.
Crimes of Convicts now in Prison.

Adultery,	2	Incest,	8
Arson,	15	Larceny in shop, depot, dwelling-house or other building, .	77
Assault with intent to murder, .	7	Larceny from person, . . .	57
Assault with intent to rape, .	12	Manslaughter,	21
Attempt to break and enter, &c.,	9	Mutinous conduct in Army, .	1
Attempt to rob,	7	Murder,	10
Attempt to burn buildings, vessels, &c.,	5	Obtaining goods and money by false pretences,	2
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house, or other building, intending to steal and stealing,	120	Polygamy,	3
Breaking jail,	1	Procuring abortion,	2
Burglary,	19	Rape,	17
Burning barns,	4	Robbery,	72
Common and notorious thieves,	8	Receiving stolen goods, . . .	4
Embezzlement,	1	Uttering counterfeit or worthless bank bills or coin, . .	19
Extortion by threatening to accuse of crime,	1	Uttering forged orders, U. S. Treasury notes, &c., . .	9
Forgery,	5	Woman-slaughter,	1
Having in possession counterfeit or worthless bank bills or coin, intending to pass the same, .	4	Total,	518

TABLE No. 5.
Crimes of Convicts received during the year.

Adultery,	1	Assault with intent to rob, .	4
Arson,	2	Common thieves,	1
Assault with intent to murder, .	2	Extortion by threatening to accuse of crime,	1
Assault with int. to commit rape,	1		

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Forgery,	1	Burglary,	3
Having counterfeit bank bills, intending to pass the same, .	3	Obtaining money by false pre- tenses,	1
Larceny in shop, depot, dwel- ling-house or other building, .	40	Polygamy,	2
Larceny from the person, .	29	Rape,	2
Manslaughter,	9	Receiving stolen goods, . .	2
Attempt at larceny,	8	Robbery,	34
Attempt to burn building, .	2	Uttering forged order, counter- feit treasury and other notes, .	9
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house, or other building, intending to steal and stealing, .	90	Total,	247

TABLE No. 6.

Period of Sentences of Convicts now in Prison.

For 1 year,	13	For 8 years and 6 months, .	2
1 year and 3 months, .	1	8 years and 8 months, .	1
1 year and 6 months, .	13	9 years,	6
2 years,	41	10 years,	39
2 years and 6 months, .	24	11 years,	2
2 years and 10 months, .	1	11 years and 3 months, .	1
3 years,	74	11 years and 6 months, .	1
3 years and 6 months, .	6	12 years,	10
4 years,	42	13 years,	3
4 years and 3 months, .	1	14 years,	2
4 years and 6 months, .	9	15 years,	18
5 years,	86	16 years,	1
6 years,	19	20 years,	11
6 years and 3 months, .	1	23 years,	1
6 years and 6 months, .	1	25 years,	4
7 years,	25	Life,	42
7 years and 6 months, .	1	Total,	518
8 years,	16		

TABLE NO. 7.

Period of Sentence of Convicts received last year.

For 1 year, 12	For 8 years and 6 months, 2
1 year and 6 months, 10	9 years, 4
2 years, 25	10 years, 16
2 years and 6 months, 14	12 years, 2
3 years, 44	13 years, 2
3 years and 6 months, 5	15 years, 8
4 years, 21	16 years, 1
4 years and 6 months, 6	20 years, 3
5 years, 40	23 years, 1
6 years, 8	25 years, 4
7 years, 9	Life, 4
7 years and 6 months, 1	Total, 247
8 years, 5	

TABLE NO. 8.

States and Countries of which Convicts, now in Prison, are Natives.

Alabama, 1	Isle of Man, 1
Canada, 8	Ireland, 106
Connecticut, 9	Kentucky, 1
District of Columbia, 1	Louisiana, 2
Delaware, 1	Massachusetts, 183
England, 25	Maryland, 6
Florida, 1	Maine, 18
France, 1	New Brunswick, 9
Georgia, 1	Newfoundland, 1
Germany, 12	New Jersey, 3

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Nova Scotia,	7	St. Helena,	2
North Carolina,	1	Switzerland,	1
New York,	52	Vermont,	7
New Hampshire,	13	Virginia,	3
Ohio,	8	West Indies,	1
Portugal,	1	Wisconsin,	1
Pennsylvania,	12	Foreigners,	185
Rhode Island,	12	Natives,	333
Scotland,	9	Total,	518
South America,	1	Of the above, 42 are negroes, and of this number, 30 were received last year.	
South Carolina,	2		

TABLE No. 9.

States and Countries of which Convicts received last year were Natives.

Canada,	4	New York,	16
Connecticut,	4	North Carolina,	1
District of Columbia,	1	Nova Scotia,	4
Delaware,	1	Ohio,	3
England,	8	Pennsylvania,	9
Georgia,	1	Rhode Island,	7
Germany,	4	South America,	1
Isle of Man,	1	Scotland,	2
Ireland,	46	South Carolina,	2
Louisiana,	1	St. Helena,	1
Maine,	9	Vermont,	4
New Brunswick,	4	Virginia,	3
Newfoundland,	1	Wisconsin,	1
New Jersey,	1	Foreigners,	76
Massachusetts,	96	Natives,	171
Maryland,	5	Total,	247
New Hampshire,	6		

TABLE No. 10.

Convicts now in Prison were convicted as follows :

Barnstable, 6	Nantucket, 1
Boston, 299	Newburyport, 14
Cambridge, 21	Northampton, 2
Concord, 12	New Bedford, 6
Dedham, 23	Plymouth, 5
Fitchburg, 12	Salem, 20
Greenfield, 7	Springfield, 15
Lawrence, 16	Taunton, 4
Lenox, 20	Worcester, 25
Lowell, 10	Total, 518

TABLE No. 11.

Convicts received last year were convicted as follows :

Barnstable, 5	Lowell, 2
Boston, 163	Newburyport, 6
Cambridge, 12	Plymouth, 3
Concord, 4	Salem, 11
Dedham, 8	Springfield, 6
Fitchburg, 5	Taunton, 1
Greenfield, 8	Worcester, 9
Lawrence, 5	Total, 247
Lenox, 4	

TABLE No. 12.

Employment of Convicts, September 30, 1866.

<i>For Contractors.</i>			
Blacksmiths,	54	Cookery and Bakery, . .	9
Brushmakers,	36	Runners for shops, . .	11
Cabinet-makers, . . .	29	Shoemakers,	3
Carvers,	44	Sweepers, Waiters, Hos- pital Nurses,	14
Chair-makers,	20	Tailors,	5
Lamps and Bronzed goods,	40	Team-hands, Yard-hands, Wood-sawyers and other Laborers, . . .	10
Founders,	52	Employed temporarily in grading yard, &c., . .	13— 85
Upholsterers,	41	Confinement, (close,) .	1
Varnishers,	24	Old and Infirm, and in Hospital, sick, and Re- pair Shop,	14— 15
Whipmakers,	78—418	Total,	518
<i>For Prison Account.</i>			
Blacksmiths,	6		
Barbers, Clothes-menders and Washmen,	10		
Carpenter, Cooper and Painter,	4		

TABLE No. 13.

The Sentences of Convicts now in Prison expire as follows:

Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1866, . .	9	In 1879,	7
In 1867,	80	1880,	11
1868,	103	1881,	1
1869,	80	1882,	1
1870,	56	1883,	2
1871,	39	1884,	1
1872,	20	1885,	5
1873,	10	1886,	1
1874,	10	1890,	4
1875,	17	Life,	42
1876,	9	Total,	518
1877,	6		
1878,	4		

TABLE No. 14.
Life Sentences.

Number under sentence for life, October 1, 1865, was	40
Number received during the year ending September 30, 1866, was	4
	<hr/> 44
Discharged during the year ending September 30, 1866 :	
By remission of sentence,	1
Died,	1— 2
	<hr/>
Total now in prison,	42

TABLE No. 15.
Names of Crimes of Convicts in Prison under Sentence of Imprisonment for Life.

Assault, intending to kill,	1	Murder (sentence of death com- muted,)	7
Arson,	6	Rape,	17
Assault, intending to ravish,	1	Robbery, with force and vio- lence,	5
Burglary,	1		<hr/>
Manslaughter,	1	Total,	42
Murder,	3		

TABLE No. 16.
Crimes of Convicts under Sentence for Life, who were received last year.

Arson,	1
Highway robbery,	1
Rape,	2
	<hr/>
Total,	4

TABLE NO. 17.

Re-Commitments.

Of 518 Convicts now in Prison, 91 are re-commitments, viz.:

For the 2d time,	50
3d time,	10
4th time,	1
Total,	61

Of the 247 Convicts received during the last year, 22 are re-commitments, viz.:

For the 2d time,	20.
3d time,	2
Total,	22

TABLE NO. 18.

Of Numbers, &c., of Convicts during the year.

The largest number at any one time during the year was . 518	January, 1866, . . . 443
The smallest number at any one time during the year was . 377	February, 1866, . . . 458 $\frac{1}{2}$
The average number during the year, per day, was . 470 $\frac{1}{4}$	March, 1866, , . . . 481
Monthly average:—	April, 1866, . . . 497 $\frac{1}{2}$
October, 1865, . . . 380 $\frac{1}{2}$	May, 1866, . . . 504 $\frac{7}{8}$
November, 1865, . . . 398 $\frac{1}{2}$	June, 1866, . . . 518 $\frac{3}{8}$
December, 1865, . . . 424	July, 1866, . . . 514 $\frac{1}{2}$
	August, 1866, . . . 512 $\frac{1}{2}$
	September, 1866, . . . 514 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing the Number of Negroes committed to this Prison each Year for the last Eleven Years.

1856, 7	1862, 7
1857, 10	1863, 5
1858, 9	1864, 5
1859, 9	1865, 2
1860, 10	1866, 30
1861, 21	

TABLE No. 20.

Exhibiting the Number of Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, from October 3d, 1828, to October 1st, 1866, the Number Pardoned, Died, Served their Time out, now in Prison, &c., &c.

Whole number of commitments,	5,207
Different persons committed,	4,607
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	8,754
Pardoned,	659
Died,	178
Committed suicide,	5
Discharged by order of the courts,	36
Sent to Insane Hospital,	34
Escaped,	23
Convicted for the second time,	475
“ “ third time,	97
“ “ fourth time,	*28
“ “ fifth time,	4
“ “ sixth time,	1
Now in Prison,	518
Sentenced less than two years,	1,182
Served their time out,	1,116
Pardoned,	20
Died,	15
Sentenced from two to three years,	1,253
Served their time out,	1,078
Pardoned,	86
Died,	26
Sentenced from three to five years,	1,394
Served their time out,	1,034
Pardoned,	160
Died,	36
Sentenced from five to ten years,	919
Served their time out,	481
Pardoned,	216
Died,	40

* Two of this number had been in the prison four times each, previous to 1828.

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Sentenced to ten years and upwards,	*274
Served their time out,	45
Pardoned,	88
Died,	81
Sentenced for life,	185
Pardoned,	96
Died,	20
Escaped,	2
Discharged by order of the courts,	12
Sent to Insane Hospital,	5
Now in prison for life,	41
Whole number received last year,	247
Average sentence received last year,	5 years, 8 months, 5 days.*
Aggregate amount of sentences,	18,911 years, 4 months.
Average sentence of all received,	8 years, 9 months, 5 days.
The longest time served by any one now in prison, on one sentence,	18 years, 8 months.
The next longest,	14 years.

* Not including life sentences.

TABLE No. 21.

Daily Rations for Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Boiled rice and molasses, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Baked beans and pork, white bread and coffee.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Fish hash, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Corn beef and vegetables and brown bread.*Supper*—White bread and coffee.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Meat hash, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Rice soup and brown bread.*Supper*—Indian pudding and coffee.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Fish hash, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Fish chowder and brown bread.*Supper*—White bread and coffee.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Fish hash, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Baked beans and brown bread.*Supper*—White bread and coffee.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Boiled rice and molasses, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Boiled codfish and vegetables and brown bread.*Supper*—White bread and coffee.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Fish hash, brown bread and coffee.*Dinner*—Beef soup and brown bread.*Supper*—White bread and coffee.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.*

According to the usual custom, the Chaplain of the State Prison would beg leave to submit the following as his Annual Report.

It is with feelings of devout and grateful appreciation, as he humbly trusts, that he is able to say, that during the year there has been more attention to religious concerns than usual, and many of the prisoners have to a greater or less extent been interested in the question of their personal salvation. Some, there is reason to hope, have been truly converted, and by the grace of God have become new creatures in Christ Jesus, old things having with them passed away, and all things having become new. Some give the most satisfactory and decisive evidence that this gracious change has passed upon them, by a quiet, resigned, yet genial and cheerful spirit; willing to suffer as malefactors because they are sensible that they have done wrong, and not urging any plea for pardon on the ground that they have become reformed men. They acknowledge that they have broken the laws of the land, and have been justly convicted and sentenced, and they are willing to serve out the time of their punishment, because they believe it is just and proper that they should. Such, the Chaplain must say, he has confidence in, and prays that they may go on their way rejoicing, which he believes will be the fact, and that they will not only do good here by their example and faith, but when they have gone out from this place, do good in their day and generation, wherever their lot may be cast.

There are others who profess to be religious, and whose conduct is quite exemplary, who seem to think, or rather do think,

that they ought to be pardoned on that ground. They say that they have become changed men, good men, pious men, Christians, and therefore that there is no use in keeping them in prison any longer ; that punishment has produced all the good effect upon them it ever will, and that now they should be allowed to go out and let the world see what they have become, and thus benefit the world and themselves. There may be more reason to question the sincerity of these than the former, and yet even of this class it is far from being impossible that more or less should be born again. The Chaplain does not pretend to judge the heart of any of these men, but simply to say, that the evidence of some is much more satisfactory to his own mind than that of others. He would, however, remember that it is not always those who appear the best at first that run the best after a season. He fully believes in the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints ; but the proof of it is, that men *do* persevere.

For some time there were interesting prayer meetings among the convicts, which were carried on with much earnestness and zeal. Some outsiders who occasionally were present, expressed not only much pleasure but astonishment at the manner in which the men would pray, exhort and sing. Indeed, the prayer meetings here have been as ably sustained as the Chaplain or any one else would find outside these walls. Perhaps it may be deemed that this is stating the matter strongly, and too strongly. However, facts will prove the statement correct. Ministers who have been here will say that they have heard as appropriate exhortations, intelligent remarks, fluent prayers, animated singing, &c., as in any other place. These meetings were held on the Lord's Day morning at nine o'clock, and were highly prized by those who attended them ; but they had to be given up, though with much regret, because the officers could not, with any convenience, be present to let them out from their cells to go to the chapel. These officers are so confined through the week, that it is hard to ask any extra duty of them on the Lord's Day. It would not be fair to urge it, and I could not in conscience do so ; and the thanks of the Chaplain and the men who attended the prayer meeting are here expressed to them for the twenty-five mornings they did give their services.

But why not have prayer meetings on a week day ? I should be very glad to have them, and perhaps the day will come when such will be the case ; though the contractors, of course, feel that the time of the men through the week is theirs, and whatever time is taken for a prayer meeting is so much time taken from them, and might be considered as lost. It is doubted, however, whether time taken for such a purpose would be altogether lost, even as far as the contractors are concerned. Might not the good the men would receive more than compensate them ? Might it not be made manifest in greater diligence and thoroughness in their work, and the more cheerful promptitude with which the work would be performed ?

Indeed, it would seem as if the Chaplain should be privileged to have the men whenever he might want them for a prayer meeting or any other religious meeting, and that nothing should be allowed to stand in his way to prevent him from preaching and praying and laboring just as much as he pleases to do the prisoners good.

Especially, as the prison is a reformatory as well as penal establishment ; for the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, chapter 179, section 1, says, "The state prison in Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the Commonwealth for the reformation as well as for the punishment of male offenders ;" and as religion alone will insure such reformation as can be depended upon, certainly the religious element should be allowed fair play—should be the primary not secondary matter. Surely it should take precedence of the contract system, rather than be subservient to it and be permitted to manifest itself only as that system may grant it a few moments more or less. I have suggested to the Warden and Inspectors that, hereafter, when contracts are made, a proviso should be inserted something to this effect: That the Chaplain should have the privilege of calling the men together for strictly religious purposes whenever he conscientiously believed their good demanded it. I think the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would say that a chaplain of this *reformatory* institution ought to have as much chance as that, at least, to try to do the convicts good.

Our Sabbath school is larger at the present time than it has been for some years, being composed of eighty-four scholars,

divided into fourteen classes of six each. These are taught by gentlemen from different churches in Charlestown who feel much interest for the prisoners. Some of them have been here for years, and are not wearied yet in their labor of love. Four of them were at their post when the present incumbent of the chaplaincy commenced his work, the first day of January, 1861, and have continued ever since with a regularity and promptness deserving of much commendation. The Sabbath school teacher's mission here in prison may be comparatively humble and obscure, and may fail to gain great *eclat* from the world; nevertheless, it may be fruitful of good results, or rather, more properly speaking, it has been and will be fruitful of good results; and it is not very hazardous to predict that there is not one of our respected teachers who come here from Sabbath to Sabbath, that a thousand years from now will regret the time and labor he spent here.

In visiting, conversing and praying with the sick in the hospital, the Chaplain has been much encouraged. He has enjoyed some very delightful seasons with those who were drawing nigh unto the grave, and who went down into the valley of the shadow of death fearing no evil, dying in the faith of the gospel, and going home to glory. One man, who had been confined for a long season with pulmonary disease, exhibited the most meek and uncomplaining spirit. Indeed, he was so patient, resigned and pleasant withal, that no one could be with him for any length of time without a feeling of affection and sympathy for him. He did not desire to stay in this world. He was not only willing to die, but desirous of departing to be with Christ. But a few hours before he breathed his last, he said to me, with much animation and emphasis, "I don't want to stay here any longer. I'd much rather go. I want to see Jesus. Chaplain, if I could live many years, and have the riches and the honors and the pleasures of this world, I'd rather go now and be with Jesus!" And so he fell asleep without a struggle or a groan, trusting in Jesus, and I believe has gone to be with Jesus in one of those mansions of which He said there were many in His Father's house.

When this man was dying, death did not look to him as the grim king of terrors, (which some people speak of,) to frighten

—to alarm ; but rather as a friend, to lead him from a world of sorrow and sin to one of joy and holiness.

I cannot but hope that the tracts and religious papers, thousands upon thousands of which I have distributed during the year, have done good, and that still greater beneficial results will follow from their influence.

Something like one hundred and fifty books have been added to our library during the past year, so that it now numbers nearly sixteen hundred volumes, and is a source of great satisfaction to the men, many of whom most diligently improve their time in reading. They are allowed to take out books three times a week, *i. e.*, one volume at a time, so that it is evident they can have all the reading they need ; and some avail themselves of the opportunity to have their three volumes a week. If, as an eminent author says, “reading makes a full man,” there certainly must be some full men in this institution.

It is the Chaplain’s opinion that a large proportion of the men—say two-thirds or three-quarters—read the Bible more or less—all the way from the careless reading of a few verses occasionally, to the frequent and diligent study of its sacred pages.

Some may be inclined to ask, “Don’t you think, Mr. Chaplain, you are rather too credulous, and too much inclined to look favorably on the convicts, their professions, their promises, &c. ?” Perhaps I am ; but for the comfort of such cautious ones, whether they are officers of this prison or outsiders, I would distinctly state, that I don’t believe that it is all gold that glitters inside a prison, any more than it is all gold that glitters outside a prison. I firmly believe there are hypocrites in prison ; also I as firmly believe there are hypocrites out of prison.

Another thing I would state. I do believe with all my heart that the gracious words of the sweet poet Cowper are true :—

“ There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel’s veins ;
And sinners, plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains.”

And therefore not even the sinners in Massachusetts State prison need despair.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, that I feel more encouraged, in view of the past year, than at any time previous; and were I not limited by the restrictions already indicated, but could hold prayer meetings and such others as I should judge expedient for the spiritual good of the men, and could preach, pray and labor for them in every way as much as I chose, I should look for still more cheering results.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. CARLETON,
Chaplain of Prison.

CHARLESTOWN, October 1, 1866.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN:—The whole number of inmates in the prison since our last report, terminating September 30th, 1865, is 627. The addition to our number has brought more than a corresponding increase of sickness; as many of those who entered the prison from the army, did so with constitutions impaired by privations, wounds or disease, and required, for a long time, the most careful medical treatment and the comforts of the hospital. Of 247 who entered the prison since the commencement of the civil year, 171 had been in the army or navy. During the year, the number of patients admitted to the hospital was 35

The number invalided to same for a day,	985
of days' residence in hospital,	2,331
excused for a day or so from work,	300
of daily applicants,	6,049
who applied for, but received no prescription,	194

During the year, nine individuals have died, seven of them victims to pulmonary consumption or its complications. Arthur Laverty was brought to the prison from the jail in Boston, Saturday P. M., December 2d. He came to the hospital, by the aid of two men, in the morning of Monday, the 4th. While prescribing for those first in order, my attention was called to him by the officer on duty. He was conveyed immediately to bed, warmth and restoratives administered; for he was faint, cold, and almost pulseless. He never rallied, but died at noon the same day. I had no opportunity to obtain

any history of the case, or to examine the body, as it was removed by the friends, without my knowledge, early in the afternoon of his decease.

Patrick Cokely, when a boy twelve years old, had some trouble, probably necrosis of left knee, which confined him to his bed for two years. In March, 1865, he was wounded in the same knee before Petersburg, Va., was sent to the hospital in consequence, and did no more service, for he was permanently lame. When he entered the hospital of the prison, February 12th, 1866, he had pain just below the left knee, which was increased by pressure, and redness and swelling of the surrounding integuments. In four days, pus formed and was discharged by a free opening. The bone was found to be denuded of its periosteum, and rough on its surface. The disease, in a few days, extended to the neighboring joint, rendering amputation necessary. Two or three days were lost after the necessity of the operation was communicated to him before his consent could be obtained. This delay, and the previous poor health and intemperate habits of the patient, made him an unfavorable subject for the operation. He died April 9th, twelve days after it was performed, of pyemia,* not an unfrequent source of mortality after amputation, both in civil and military hospitals. His age was 32.

John Murphy (1st) had been in prison ten years and four months. He died a victim to disease produced by the unhealthy influence of protracted confinement. He had been a patient, with slight intermissions, since March 29th, when he asked to leave the hospital. He had cough, emaciation, diarrhoea, infiltration in his lower extremities, and effusion in the cavity of his abdomen, the last of which disappeared about ten days before his death, and was followed by obstinate singultus. May 14th he was seized with a severe inflammation of the left pleura, under which he rapidly sank, and died on the 16th. There was an abscess in apex of left lung, whose walls with the adjacent tissues, were semi-gangrenous. There were two quarts of slightly turbid serum in the cavity of the left chest, and patches of lymph on the pleura costalis. The left lung was heavy, dense like liver, and was compressed towards the spine. His age was 50.

* A diseased state of the blood, caused by the introduction of decomposing animal matter.

William Dillon entered the prison the 27th day of June, with a universal muscular tremulousness. While with the army in North Carolina in 1862, he was attacked with severe pains of a neuralgo-rheumatic character, for which he obtained his discharge, after having been in the hospitals at Newport News and Governor's Island. On account of his physical infirmities he was released from marching in his division, and from laborious employment. He got a cough last November, but omitted to apply to me until a month later. At this time I diagnosed tubercular disease in upper part of left lung. He was put upon the usual course of treatment, but his malady, in his feeble and shattered constitution, made progress, exhibiting the usual reduction in flesh, diarrhoea, purulent expectoration, and destroyed him June 30th, at the age of 51. The upper part of left lung was attached to the pleura, and contained an abscess. The remainder of the lung was so solidified by dense tubercular matter, that no respiratory process could be carried on. The right lung contained tubercles in its apex; the remainder was healthy. The liver was granular: a condition resulting from chronic inflammation, probably induced by the free use of alcohol.

James H. Creed, died July 28th, aged 39. He entered the prison August 22d, 1865, and the hospital June 21st, 1866, with bad constitutional tendencies, having lost a grandfather and sister with consumption, and another sister with cancer. He had followed the sea, a mode of life very much in contrast, on account of its healthfulness, with that of the prison. And it is a question with me, whether a man who enters one of our penitentiaries with a good stock of health, acquired mainly by living in the open air as a sailor or backwoodsman, is as likely to sustain himself under the debilitating effects of prison life as if he had previously followed an occupation less airy and invigorating. His vital powers, having been exalted by the rigid discipline of pure air and hardy exercise, must act with constantly decreasing energy whenever they are transferred to a sphere calculated to cramp and destroy them. They are deprived, as it were, of their natural element, and their deterioration may, in the rapidity of its process, be expected to bear some relation to the difference between their former and latter surroundings.

Although the immediate cause of Creed's death was tubercular peritonitis, he was far advanced in consumption. The intestines were glued together and studded with tubercles, many of which, in softening, ulcerated, perforating the coats of the intestines. The left lung was compressed to a small mass by previous but remote effusion. About eight ounces remained in the left side of the chest. The right lung contained tubercles.

Dennis Mullen applied to me December 9th, 1865, and again the 21st and 26th of the same month, on account of a cough. January 17th he was attacked with very profuse pulmonary hemorrhage, for which he was invalided, and finally admitted to the hospital February 3d. He was discharged March 16th, assigned to light work, but was still under treatment. He soon entered the hospital as a nurse, in which capacity he remained until the 14th of July, when he was again taken with profuse hemorrhage and treated as a patient. His tubercular disease continued to develop itself through the customary stages until August 9th, when he died. The apex of both lungs adhered to the pleura, and that of the right lung contained an abscess. This entire lung was charged with vast numbers of miliary tubercles, which were clearly the cause of the hæmoptysis. Parts of the same lung were hepatized. Mullen's age was 36 years. He had been in prison nearly seven years.

William Conelly entered the prison November 3d, 1865, having been discharged from that of Wethersfield the previous June, where he had spent twenty-one months. His occupation had been that of a teamster. After having been an inmate of this prison seven months, for obstinately refusing to work he was kept upon bread and water, and endured this discipline for seven weeks without flinching. I saw him occasionally, and endeavored to convince him that loss of health would certainly follow a persistence in his course. Finally, symptoms of scurvy appearing, he was transferred to the hospital and placed upon appropriate treatment, which was rendered in part nugatory by an obstinate diarrhoea. As the scurvy subsided, tubercular disease began early in August to manifest itself in the left lung. In this condition he frequently for days refused to take his medicine, or even his nourishment in quantity sufficient to sustain him. He died September 9th. His left lung

was completely disorganized, and was strongly adherent to the pleura. It contained two large cavities, and the remainder of its substance was solidified by gray infiltration. The right lung contained a few tubercles near the apex.

John Riley entered the prison in September, 1861. He had been a laboring man along shore, discharging coal. A brother and sister had died of consumption. In March, 1863, he took cold, got chills and cough, with a sense of tightness of chest; in fact, had bronchitis, which finally involved the lungs, bleeding from which occurred two months after he was taken sick. He was received into the hospital in April, 1866, where he proved a very faithful assistant until his disease had reduced him so much that he was obliged to take his bed. A troublesome and painful fistula in ano added much to his sufferings, and accelerated his death, which took place September 12th. He was 36 years old. The right lung adhered to the pleura, and had a large abscess in its superior part. The remainder of the organ was filled with tubercles.

Marcus H. Richards entered the prison, for the second time, February 23d, 1865, and the hospital September 10th, 1866, with pulmonary consumption. He had a feeble frame and feebler intellect. He had no cough, his health declining gradually without any manifestations of disease apparent to the common spectator. He was, however, regarded and treated as a consumptive patient. He died September 18th. Both lungs adhered, throughout the remainder of the pulmonary tissue, so thickly crowded together that it was difficult to see how respiration could continue so long with such extensive disorganization in organs so essential to life, did we not know the wonderful power of the system to accommodate itself to grave and extensive disease, when that disease makes slow approaches.

Pulmonary consumption—the name we give to that constitutional disease which shows itself principally by important changes in the lungs—is, as we perceive, the prevailing malady in this penitentiary. There are at the present time fifteen individuals, possibly more, who have this disease in a more or less advanced stage, although some of them so lightly as not to interfere with their work. All those agents which reduce the vital powers of men situated as those in our prison, produce tubercular consumption. Among those agents we may enumer-

ate food too limited in variety, deficient in quantity or poor in quality, impure or damp air, insufficient light, exposure to cold, inadequate clothing, overwork, despondency and previous ill health. Although a part only of these agents are in operation here, yet we may inquire if we can do anything to diminish the number of those that do exist.

In the first place, we can lessen the liability of the convicts to take cold from exposure. It was formerly the custom to permit the invalids alone to wear flannels during the year, and to withhold them from all others. For several years I have so far departed from this custom of my predecessors as to grant their use during the summer to all those who asked for them. And if I had advised the Warden to require all to wear them throughout the year, which I now do, I have no doubt that his good judgment and regard for the health of the inmates would have prompted him to approve of the suggestion, and that we should have had at the present time less scrofula and tubercular disease. We therefore advocate the constant wearing of flannels as affording the best protection to the body against the influence of cold and moisture, and the sudden changes of our New England climate.

The sympathy between the cutaneous functions of the feet and other and remote organs is quite active. In private practice we can frequently refer the origin of sickness to neglect in protecting the feet from cold and dampness; and we are confident that want of ordinary protection to these exposed members may be, in part, the cause of the rheumatic and pulmonary diseases among the convicts. We would, therefore, recommend the use of stockings during the summer as well as winter months.

Every man should have a bath once a week. But no one should be allowed or compelled to take a cold one when the body is hot or in a state of perspiration, as internal mischief of a serious character is pretty certain to follow.

The tendency to tubercular disease among the inmates of this institution is met by a medication, not addressed to the lungs exclusively, but to the whole system. Our object is to invigorate the vital powers; and this must be done within these walls, mainly through the organs of nutrition, by the introduction of as large a quantity of nutritive aliment as the digestive organs can receive and assimilate.

In a penitentiary we are able to remove our consumptive patients from the action of a portion only of the agents that undermine their health. What can we do towards placing them in a large and airy apartment? We cannot break in upon the dull monotony of prison life by sending them on a hunting or fishing excursion, to any party of pleasure, to a pleasant walk or ride, or to a new or warmer climate.

How powerless are we to relieve that feeling of despondency which weighs so heavily upon the invalid convict, and which renders so impotent almost all our endeavors to raise him. How poor are all the resources of the medical art to reach and reanimate with health-giving influences that sick one who is absorbed by one ever-constant desire to be restored to liberty and his family.

Executive clemency alone, by its interposition at an early stage of the disease, can place the consumptive where, surrounded by friends disposed to gratify his wants and tastes—tastes often capricious but none the less imperative—he can alone expect or desire recovery.

The bestowal of the great boon, liberty, upon the consumptive criminal, has produced results almost too wonderful to believe, had they not passed under my own cognizance. “In all parts of Europe,” says Dr. Baly, late physician to the Millbank Penitentiary, “the proportion of deaths has been much greater among criminals in prisons, than among persons of a corresponding class out of prison; and the increased mortality is due to various forms of scrofula, and especially to tubercular phthisis. The causes which contribute to this result are cold, poorness of diet, deficient ventilation, want of sufficient bodily exercise, and dejection of mind. In a great number of cases of phthisis in this prison, apparently hopeless, the disease was immediately checked on the release of the prisoners, many of whom entirely recovered.”

In granting a man with consumption or consumptive tendencies an hour or half hour's exemption from labor each day to exercise in the open air, the physician is embarrassed by the notification that the individual is under contract, and is expected to work the stipulated number of hours each day, if he works at all. The physician has authority to excuse an invalid one day or any number of days from labor, but not for a fraction

of a day, if he is engaged to a contractor, on the ground, I suppose, that fractions of a day do not enter into the account between the State and contractor. Some disposition should be made of such cases, which arise not unfrequently.

The only case of typhoid fever which has occurred in the prison for the last thirteen years, appeared in September, in the person of Thomas Dolan, 19 years of age, and who had been an inmate of the institution several months. As a medical friend, who saw the patient with me, dissented from my diagnosis, I will enumerate his symptoms. Chills; pain in head, back, limbs; loss of strength; heat, which continued constant but moderate; skin dry; loss of appetite; nausea; tongue slightly coated, but moist; dull expression of eye; slight epistaxis; about eleventh day of sickness the appearance of a few red pimples on the abdomen, disappearing upon pressure, but returning upon its removal. At a later stage of the disease sudamina were discovered over the epigastrium and chest; no diarrhoea.

All who have become inmates of the prison during the past year have been vaccinated.

In my last report I inadvertently omitted to mention a meeting of the board of commissioners on lunacy which took place at the Warden's office. At this meeting, held February 10th, 1865, Peter Mee was examined, adjudged to be insane, and ordered to be sent to one of the State lunatic hospitals for remedial treatment.

The board was convened October 11th, 1865, November 9th, 1865, February 27th, 1866, and June 5th, 1866.

At the first meeting they examined James O'Neil, at the second Daniel Delaney, at the third John Mihoney and Timothy Lynes, and at the last George Mulliken, all of whom were pronounced to be insane, and ordered to be transferred to one of the State lunatic hospitals for appropriate treatment.

Although no belief in the insanity of some of these men was entertained by some of the officers of the prison, yet in every case has the declaration of the commissioners been substantiated.

The physician is required by law to visit the prison once a day, although it not unfrequently is necessary for him, as

during the last year, to make two or more visits during the day, besides an occasional one in the night.

A portion of his time is likewise occupied by interviews with and writing to friends of the prisoners who desire information concerning their condition.

Mr. George A. Lounsberry, who has been an acceptable officer of the hospital for many years, was compelled to abandon his post last October, on account of the precariousness of his health, and seek relief in another climate and country. During his absence, which continued to the 1st of June, his place was occupied by a Mr. Starkweather, a medical student, and subsequently by Mr. Laban Beal, who is still honorably connected with the institution in another department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. BANCROFT,
Physician Mass. State Prison.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1866.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 14.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

STATE AGENCY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS, }
22 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1866. }

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Agent of the State for Aiding Discharged Convicts herewith respectfully presents his Report for the year ending September 30th, 1866.

I have to say, first, that I entered on the duties of my office the twenty-second day of January the present year, since which my time has been entirely devoted to the interest of the discharged convicts. I have reason to think that a good degree of success has attended my efforts in their behalf.

A brief statement of sums expended from time to time for this purpose is herewith presented.

Items in detail, with proper vouchers, are shown in my account current for the eight months of my office, deposited with the treasurer of the Commonwealth. I have made it a practice to call often at the prison for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the prisoners whose terms of service were about to expire. It has been my custom to consult freely with the men themselves as to their intentions and wishes when liberated. This has enabled me to learn something of the history of the men, the influences that they had around their

homes when they were young, what chances they had for early education, whether or not they have homes and where, and what were their real wishes and wants when discharged from prison—thus aiding my efforts to find the right employment, or to adopt the right means for their best good when called upon to aid them.

But it is proper to say that with a few of these discharged convicts my efforts have entirely failed. Some of them seem to be so organized that they cannot resist the temptation to do wrong. Threats, entreaties, advice, appeals, rewards, are all lost upon these. The only way they can be kept in the right path is to be always under the care of judicious friends. But I am happy to be able to say the number of such cases is very small. Out of the number discharged during the year we must expect that some will go back to their old habits. Nevertheless, I hold the firm belief that the discharged convict, in most cases, with the proper treatment, can be made a man among men, and be an honor both to himself and to the community in which he lives.

While it is true that all the good to be desired for the discharged convict has not been attained, it is yet true that he receives much benefit through this Agency. Much suffering has been relieved, counsel given, and personal service rendered to those seeking to regain positions through which they could gain an honest livelihood. I do not hesitate to say that in this last respect alone the Agency is worthy of all that has been done or can be done in its behalf.

The number of men assisted with tools to commence		
work with during the eight months of my Agency,	.	11
Assisted with meals,	.	16
With board a few days, until I could get employment		
for them,	.	18
To places of employment,	.	18
To articles of clothing,	.	9
Passages to their homes,	.	24
Family stores,	.	9
Total,	.	<hr/> 105

The expenditures during my Agency, from January 22 to September 30, 1866, have been as follows:—

Amount paid for board, lodging and clothing while the men were looking for employment, or earning only a partial support,	\$166 86
Amount paid for tools,	191 02
Amount paid for transportation of the men to their homes in other parts of the State, and to other States,	98 51
Amount paid in securing places of employment, conveyances of the men, and their incidental expenses,	32 20
Rent of office, stationery, postage, papers, and incidental expenses of office,	236 88
Salary,	551 11
Total,	<u>\$1,276 08</u>

The average age of the men who have come under my care during my Agency is 29 years 5 months. Sixty-four of them are of Irish parentage, thirty-four of American parentage. Two were born in Nova Scotia, three were French Canadians, one Prussian, one Englishman. Thirty-one have been temperate men, seventy-four intemperate. Forty of them profess to be Protestants, sixty-five Catholics.

The men, when they get employment, generally give good satisfaction to their employers, and do full as well as any other class of men. As a proof of that, I would say that there is one firm in the city that has employed about twenty-three since last January, and has fifteen of them at work for them now; another firm has employed fifteen, and has eleven at work for them now; another has employed twenty-five, and has about seventeen at work for them now; and in almost every instance they do well for their employers—so well that one of them has been put in as foreman over a large gang of men in one establishment.

I would return thanks to the gentlemen at the head of most of the different public conveyances in and out of Boston, for their liberality in granting free passes to many of the men to their homes in other parts of the State, and in other States;

especially to the president and superintendent of the Boston and Worcester road, the superintendent of the Boston and Maine road, the president and superintendent of the Boston and Providence road, the president and directors of Metropolitan Horse Railroad, the president of Boston line of omnibuses ; and more especially to the president and superintendent of the Boston and Worcester road, upon whom the most frequent calls have been made. This liberality affords gratifying indication of the estimate in which the work is held by that class of sagacious business men.

I have always met a courteous and cordial welcome from the warden, the clerk and the officers having charge of the different departments at the prison, and have received all proper aid in securing desired information in furtherance of my official duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL RUSSELL.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.... No. 15.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

RETURNS OF THE SHERIFFS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1866.

PREPARED BY

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF THE SHERIFFS

Of the several Counties in the Commonwealth, for the year ending September 30, 1866, in compliance with the General Statutes, Chapter 17, § 72.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money received from County Treasurer.	Amount of money received for fees in civil processes.	Amount of money received for fees in criminal processes.	Amount of money received from all other sources.	Total amount of money received.	No. of days' attendance upon Supreme Judicial Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Superior Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Probate Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Court of Insolvency.	No. of days' attendance upon County Commissioners.	No. of days' attendance upon more than one court in the same day.	Total number of days' attendance.
Barnstable, . . .	\$490 00	-	-	-	\$490 00	2	16	-	-	21	-	39
Berkshire, . . .	1,420 00	-	-	-	1,420 00	8	49	-	-	-	-	57
Bristol, . . .	1,150 00	-	-	-	1,150 00	12	57	-	-	-	-	69
Dukes, . . .	800 00	\$5 36	\$1 00	-	806 36	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Essex, . . .	1,350 00	-	-	\$2,531 17	3,881 17	9	75	-	-	-	-	84
Franklin, . . .	770 00	1 00	-	58 00	829 00	2	33	-	-	5	-	40
Hampden, . . .	800 00	9 00	-	1,000 00*	1,809 00	10	84	-	-	12	-	106
Hampshire, . . .	805 00	-	55 20	-	860 20	9	43	-	-	-	8	60
Middlesex, . . .	2,300 00	-	-	98 00	2,398 00	28	183	-	-	-	11	211

SHERIFFS' RETURNS.

[Oct.

Nantucket, . . .	\$262 50	\$17 70	-	\$28 20	\$303 40	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
Norfolk, . . .	2,000 00	-	-	46 00	2,046 00	27	69	-	-	7	-	108
Plymouth, . . .	700 00	-	-	-	700 00	4	22	10	12	17	-	65
Suffolk, . . .	2,875 00	-	-	-	2,875 00	167	535	-	-	-	223	264
Worcester, . . .	2,180 00	-	-	102 20	2,282 20	26	156	-	-	-	14	182
Totals, . . .	\$17,402 50	\$33 06	\$56 20	\$3,858 57	\$21,350 33	306	1,330	10	12	62	256	1,290

* "Salary as Jailer."

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF THE SHERIFFS

Of the several Counties in the Commonwealth, for the year ending September 30, 1866, in compliance with the General Statutes, .
Chapter 17, § 72.

SHERIFFS' RETURNS.

[Oct.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money re- ceived from County Treasurer.	Amount of money re- ceived for fees in civil processes.	Amount of money re- ceived for fees in criminal processes.	Amount of money re- ceived from all other sources.	Total amount of money received.	No. of days' attendance upon Supreme Jud- cial Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Superior Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Probate Court.	No. of days' attendance upon Court of Insol- vency.	No. of days' attendance upon County Com- missioners.	No. of days' attendance upon more than one court in the same day.	Total number of days' attendance.
Barnstable, . . .	\$490 00	-	-	-	\$490 00	2	16	-	-	21	-	39
Berkshire, . . .	1,420 00	-	-	-	1,420 00	8	49	-	-	-	-	57
Bristol, . . .	1,150 00	-	-	-	1,150 00	12	57	-	-	-	-	69
Dukes, . . .	800 00	\$5 36	\$1 00	-	806 36	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Essex, . . .	1,850 00	-	-	\$2,531 17	3,881 17	9	75	-	-	-	-	84
Franklin, . . .	770 00	1 00	-	58 00	829 00	2	33	-	-	5	-	40
Hampden, . . .	800 00	9 00	-	1,000 00*	1,809 00	10	84	-	-	12	-	106
Hampshire, . . .	805 00	-	55 20	-	860 20	9	43	-	-	-	8	60
Middlesex, . . .	2,300 00	-	-	98 00	2,398 00	28	183	-	-	-	11	211

		\$262 50	\$17 70	—	\$23 20	\$303 40	2	5	—	—	—	—	7
Nantucket, . . . . .	.											
Norfolk, . . . . .	.	2,000 00	—	—	46 00	2,046 00	27	69	—	—	7	—	103
Plymouth, . . . . .	.	700 00	—	—	—	700 00	4	22	10	12	17	—	65
Suffolk, . . . . .	.	2,875 00	—	—	—	2,875 00	167	535	—	—	—	223	264
Worcester, . . . . .	.	2,180 00	—	—	102 20	2,282 20	26	156	—	—	—	14	182
Totals, . . . . .	.	\$17,402 50	\$33 06	\$56 20	\$3,858 57	\$21,350 33	306	1,330	10	12	62	256	1,290

* "Salary as Jailer."

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.... No. 16.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS

OF THE

REGISTERS OF DEEDS,

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1866.

PREPARED BY

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF REGISTERS OF DEEDS

*In the several Counties of the Commonwealth, for the year ending September 30, 1866, in compliance with the General Statutes,
Chapter 17, § 102.*

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

[Oct.]

COUNTIES.	Names of Registrars.	No. of Deeds recorded.	No. of other Instruments.	Amount of Fees received for Deeds.	Amount received for other Instruments.	Number of legal pages covered.	Expenses of Office above what is paid by County.
Barnstable,	Frederick Scudder, .	1,560	88	\$867 50	\$24 50	4,048	—
Berkshire, Middle District, .	George J. Tucker, .	1,341	217	735 76	56 25	3,486	\$150 00
Berkshire, Northern “ .	Richard Whitney, .	992	68	704 14	40 08	3,100	8 00
Berkshire, Southern “ .	Isaac Seeley, . .	822	130	437 30	69 70	2,340	25 00
Bristol, Northern “ .	Joseph Wilbar, . .	2,255	166	1,381 13	102 57	6,515	650 00
Bristol, Southern “ .	Charles C. Sayer, .	1,316	89	760 75	48 05	3,679	250 00
Dukes,	John S. Smith, . .	212	26	116 35	15 55	497	—
Essex,	Ephraim Brown, .	10,050	149	5,183 09	83 17	30,597	3,415 00
Franklin,	Humphrey Stevens, .	2,062	801	1,200 90	109 38	5,961	468 00
Hampden,	James E. Russell, .	3,518	335	1,981 10	83 75	9,026	1,035 17
Hampshire,	Harvey Kirkland, .	2,406	454	1,082 70	204 30	5,720	450 00

Middlesex, Northern District,	A. B. Wright, .	1,584	858	\$1,143 90	\$525 15	7,418	\$500 00
Middlesex, Southern "	Charles B. Stevens, .	10,668	2,666	7,612 25	890 65	34,990	4,480 20
Nantucket,	Asa G. Bunker, .	320	26	163 03	13 75	803	3 00
Norfolk,	James Foord, .	6,940	270	4,830 00	180 00	17,740	2,560 00
Plymouth,	William S. Danforth, .	3,116	59	1,780 98	31 75	7,232	820 00
Suffolk,	James Rice, .	7,774	632	7,774 80	597 12	26,437	4,967 70
Worcester,	Alex. H. Wilder, .	7,433	4,110	4,088 15	1,561 80	31,003	3,623 31
Totals,	64,369	10,644	\$41,843 83	\$4,637 52	200,592	\$23,355 38

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY, AND THE GENERAL
AGENT OF THE BOARD.

JANUARY, 1867.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1867.

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ERRATA.

In the Report of the Board,—

On page xxxv, the details of Expenditures in the General Agent's Department are incorrectly given in several particulars. The salary of George J. Dunbar should be \$200, instead of \$150, and that of S. D. Howard should be \$247.22, instead of \$246.55. The Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire should be \$11,099.22, instead of \$10,722.68. The Sum paid for Rent and Taxes should be \$433.50, for Fuel, \$73.00; the "Other Expenses" should be \$394.19, and the "Total Office Expenses," \$1,207.56. These errors arose from a mixture of accounts in the quarterly schedules, and, being discovered, the footnote on page xxxv becomes superfluous.

On page xl, an error occurs in stating the amount of the deficiency in the appropriation for the Lunatic Hospitals. This deficiency is correctly given on page lvi as \$2,567.54, instead of "more than \$10,000," and the whole sum charged is \$92,567.54, instead of "\$100,000 and upwards."

On page lix, fifth line from the bottom, for "blight," read "weight."

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 14, lines 11, 12, for "the lack of that," read "that lack of the."

Page 28, third line from the bottom, insert "foreign," between "single" and "birth."

Page 29, line 15 from the top, insert "American," before "Deaths."

Page 63, line 12, for "\$22,000," read "\$224,000."

Pages 73, 74. The number in the Lenox Jail, on Oct. 1, 1865, should be 16, in Salem Jail, 23; the number in the Boston Jail should be 220, in South Boston H. C., 276; the number in the New Bedford House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1866, should be but 93; the whole number in the county prisons, 1,515 at that time, and 1,416 on Oct. 1, 1865.

On page 74, the number in the House of Industry, Oct. 1, 1866, should be but 428, the increase 180; and the totals of these columns 946 and 819.

Page 88, line 14, read "arrangement," and in line 18, "at all" for "it all."

Page 93, line 3 from bottom, read "conclusion."

Page 99, line 14 from bottom, *dele* "that."

Page 153, line 3, for "three," read "one-third."

Page 161, line 7 from bottom, for "rather," read "in many places."

On page 175, fourth line, for "seven years," read "six years."

Page 190. The cost of the agency for Discharged Convicts for the year was \$1,807.25 more exactly.

Page 191, lines 8, 9, read "a million and three-quarters, (\$1,726,000.)" Line 9 from the bottom, read "3,000" for "2,800."

Page 201, line 15 from the bottom, read "13,400" for "13,387."

In the Appendix,—

On page 341, the population of New Bedford should be 20,853, and of Bristol County, 89,425. The latter correction should also be made on page 360.

On page 370, in Hampshire County, the expense out of Almshouse should be \$18,020.67, and the total expense, \$19,964.56. In Middlesex County, the expense at Almshouse should be \$55,005.31; out of Almshouse, \$40,606.88, total, \$91,022.59. The footings of these three columns, respectively, should be \$307,354.31, \$440,606.88 and \$747,961.19. Similar changes should be made on page 373.

On page 375, the average number of State Paupers at Worcester in 1866 should be 113, and the total, 2,369.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ERRATA.

In order to exhibit the difficulty of printing correctly all the Statistics contained in this volume, it is proper to say that the Secretary is required to make his Report to the Board, *in print*, as soon as may be after the first of October. As the Returns from the State Institutions, Towns, etc., do not begin to come in until that time, and are often delayed (in part,) until after the middle of January, the Secretary is compelled to approximate towards the results of some of his Tables, before they can be exactly made up. Hence an occasional discrepancy between the Appendix and the body of the Report—the former being the latest written and the more exact.

The General Agent is also required to report, *in print*, and both these Reports must be mainly completed before that of the Board can be begun. Hence a delay generally occurs in printing the Report of the Board, which also is brought down to a period three months later than those of the Secretary and Agent. Another obstacle to perfect accuracy in the Report of the Board is the fact that the financial concerns of the various institutions are not all definitely settled for the year so early as to be recorded without danger of error in some instances. In this way arose the mistake about the deficiency at the Lunatic Hospitals. The error in the details of the Expenditure of the Board was occasioned by the sickness of the officer having the accounts in charge.

It is the hope of the editor of this volume that all the errors of the press have now been corrected, but there may be others which have escaped notice. If so, he will esteem it a favor to have them pointed out for future correction.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In the Secretary's Report for 1865, (page 97,) it was incorrectly stated that the *Boston Female Asylum* had "virtually ceased its operations." On the contrary, this Establishment (as was shown in the Appendix,) was then, and is still, in active and useful operation.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of past members in small capitals; of present members in italics.]

Date of Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen,</i>	Lowell, . . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Sept. 30, 1864.	- -
"	OTIS NORCROSS,	Boston, . . .	"	-	Sept. 30, '64.
"	ROBERT T. DAVIS,	Fall River, . . .	"	-	June 12, '64.
"	<i>Edward Earle,</i>	Worcester, . . .	"	-	-
"	<i>H. B. Wheelwright,</i>	Taunton, . . .	"	Oct. 1, 1866.	-
"	<i>F. B. Sanborn,</i>	Concord, . . .	Oct. 2, 1863,	"	-
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF,	Boston, . . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	March 1, '66.
June 14, "	<i>Josiah C. Blaisdell,</i>	Fall River, . . .	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866.	-
Nov. 2, "	<i>Samuel G. Howe,</i>	Boston, . . .	Dec. 16, "	" 1865.	-
Apr. 17, 1866,	<i>Charles H. Warren,</i>	" . . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1866.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }
January 25th, 1867. }

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in
General Court convened.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities have the honor to present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Third Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law.

The Report of the Board will be found to include statements respecting the following subjects, in the order assigned :—

- I.—Powers and Duties of the Board.
- II.—Policy of the Board.
- III.—Proceedings and Expenses of the Board in 1866.
- IV.—Present Condition of the State Institutions.
- V.—General Observations on this Condition.
- VI.—Definite Recommendations.

The Reports of the Secretary and General Agent will exhibit the proceedings and statistics of those departments, and are commended to the notice of your honorable body.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
EDWARD EARLE,
J. C. BLAISDELL,
CHARLES H. WARREN,
H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
F. B. SANBORN,
Members of the Board of Charities.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

More than three years having now passed since the organization of this Board, and a majority of its members having served through their first term of office and accepted a reappointment, it seems proper to review the course pursued thus far, before proceeding to a statement of the actual condition of the State Institutions, which the law requires at our hands.

I.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

As stated in our First Annual Report, the original members of this Board were commissioned on the 1st of October, 1863, under an Act approved April 29th of the same year, by which they were invested with powers of three distinct kinds,—*first*, of investigation and supervision; *second*, of recommendation; and *third*, of execution.

For the convenience of the Legislature, as well as to correct misapprehensions which the Board have reason to believe exist in regard to their powers and duties, we here present a reference to and an abstract of the recent statutes of the Commonwealth which relate to this subject.

Abstract of Recent Legislation.

(Acts of 1863, Chapter 240.) The Board “shall investigate and supervise the whole system of the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration.”

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

The executive officers are, (1.) a General Agent for conducting the out-door business, especially the examination of paupers and lunatics; their removal to their usual homes; the prosecution of cases of settlement and bastardy; and, generally, for performing the duties of the Superintendent of alien passengers for Boston: (2.) a Secretary for the clerical work and in-door business of the Board, with authority to examine the returns from cities and towns, (some of which by a later Act are made to him,) to collect information from the public institutions, and, in general, to gather and publish statistical facts bearing upon Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity.

The duties of the General Agent and of the Secretary are to be performed under the control and direction of the Board, and these two officers are salaried.

The Board may transfer pauper inmates from one charitable institution or lunatic hospital to another, but shall have no power to make purchases, or appoint officers there.

They shall receive no compensation for their services.

(1864, Chapter 288.) Section 9 makes it the duty of the Board to apply to the courts for the removal of any insane person, confined in an almshouse or any other place, who is deprived of proper remedial treatment, to a hospital; and by section 14 they are authorized to remove to the receptacle for insane criminals at Tewksbury, all persons then in the State lunatic hospitals whom they shall deem to be fit subjects therefor.

By section 12 they are to certify to the auditor, at the beginning of each quarter, the probable amount due to each lunatic hospital for the support of the State pauper lunatics during said quarter.

(1864, Chapter 307.) Overseers of the Poor and officers of prisons are required to make returns periodically to the Secretary, and the form of return is prescribed.

(1865, Chapter 162.) Town authorities are required to give notice to the Board of any State pauper infected with smallpox, or other disease dangerous to the public health, or too sick to be removed to a State Almshouse; the Board are authorized to examine the case, and, if they deem expedient, order the removal of the patient.

(1866, Chapter 198,) Establishes a State Workhouse at Bridgewater. The Superintendent of the Almshouse is to appoint his assistants and fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the inspectors. The master is to make all rules and regulations, to be approved by the Governor and Council, and shall have the management and control of the Workhouse and its operations.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The Board are to direct what buildings shall be used, to have a general supervision of the Workhouse, and the same power of discharging convicts that the overseers of houses of correction have in those institutions.

By Section 6, on application of the trustees of the Reform School for boys, of the Nautical School, or of the Industrial School for girls, the Board may remove any inmate of either of said institutions, whom the said trustees deem incorrigible and unfit subjects for said institutions, to the Workhouse.

(1866, Chapter 209,) Authorizes the Board to transfer such children in the State Almshouses as they may deem necessary to the State Primary School at Monson, to admit or discharge pupils, and to direct alterations in the buildings there. They may also recommend to the Governor certain transfers from Westborough to Monson.

It will thus be seen that while the *duties* of the Board are very extended, their *powers* are more limited. They have no power of appointment to or removal from office, and no patronage of any kind to bestow in the public institutions. They are not authorized to establish rules and regulations for any of these institutions. These powers are given to the Superintendents of the respective institutions, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, or of the Trustees or Inspectors appointed for each. One obvious intent of the Legislature in creating this Board was, to bring all the charities of the State under the supervision of one body, in the hope and with the purpose of having them all administered upon some general and uniform system, which should approve itself to the Legislature and the community. In attempting to accomplish this object, it was supposed that a body of men selected by the Governor and Council, whose duty it should be to have all these various establishments under their personal observation, would be able, from time to time, to make such suggestions as would relieve the Governor and Council from a duty heretofore resting upon them, which from its nature could never be satisfactorily performed by a body having so many other and so diverse claims upon their time and attention.

It is the duty of the Board, then, to keep the Executive and the Legislature informed of the state of these institutions; to

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

advise them of any maladministration of their affairs—of any delinquencies or unfitness of their officers ; and, in the absence of power on the part of the Board to correct these or similar evils, to invoke the interference of the proper department of the government.

The Board do not propose here to discuss the question whether the system is a perfect one—whether changes could or could not be wisely made. Their only object in this part of their Report is to show what has been the system since 1863, so far as it defines and limits their powers and duties.

Earlier Legislation.

The powers hitherto spoken of, are such as are derived directly from the Act constituting our Board, and the subsequent legislation extending the provisions of that Act. But the powers and duties handed down to us from the Board of Alien Commissioners, whose successors we were made by the Act of 1863, are also numerous and broad, as well as somewhat different in their nature from those already enumerated.

The Board of Alien Commissioners was established by an Act of the year 1851, (Chapter 842,) which was one of the first of a series of measures designed and destined to check the growth of Pauperism in Massachusetts. The Commissioners of this Board were by that Act directed to “superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into the Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein.”

This comprehensive enactment is still in force, and applies now to the members of the Board of Charities. Under it, as under the Acts already cited, the duties of the Board far exceed its powers. But the latter are also considerable, as will appear from a further examination of Chapter 71 of the General Statutes, in which the passage just quoted makes a part of the first section.

1. Alien Passengers Arriving by Sea.

Sections 11–23 of the Chapter named define the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the City of Boston, whose duties are now performed by our General Agent, under the direction of the Board. From these it will

FORMER POWERS OF THE ALIEN COMMISSION.

be seen that the Board of Charities, through its officer, can order vessels arriving in the port of Boston to come to anchor in some place designated, and there remain until an examination of the passengers can be made ; for which purpose the master of the vessel is required to report, within twenty-four hours, under oath, " the name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, last place of residence, and condition " of all his passengers, none of whom can be landed, till such a report is made. (Sections 12-14.)

This examination is preliminary to other measures. If among the passengers should be found any " insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed, or maimed person," or an " alien who has before been a public charge within this State," he is not allowed to land until a bond has been given to the officers of this Board, with sureties to the amount of one thousand dollars, that such person shall not become a public charge within ten years. And no passengers are allowed to land until they have been bonded or paid commutation money, which is now fixed at two dollars for each. (Section 15.) The sums paid into the Treasury from this source, and from forfeitures, have amounted in 1866 to nearly \$24,000, or more than the whole expenses of the Board. They are collected by the General Agent and his deputies, and are paid in four times in a year, under the following Section of the 71st Chapter of the General Statutes :—

SECTION 23. " Every Superintendent of alien passengers shall on the third Wednesdays of January, April, July and October of each year, render to the treasurer of the Commonwealth a detailed account of all money received and expended by him and his assistants under the provisions of this chapter, up to the first days of said months, and *

* * * pay the balance into the treasury."

2. Alien Passengers and Strangers Arriving by Land.

A like power is given to the Board with regard to aliens and strangers brought into the State by any railroad or other conveyance by land ; and the railroads are bound by law to furnish all needful information for that purpose, by filling up blanks with names, etc. On account of the practical difficulty of

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

making examinations on the railroad trains, this part of the law cannot be carried out so well as that relating to passengers arriving by sea. The principle, however, is the same, and the liability of railroad officers is as great as that of shippers and sea captains. A statement of the manner in which this liability is and ought to be complied with, will be made subsequently.

3. State Paupers Residing in the State.

In relation to this class the Board are authorized to direct to which of the State Almshouses they shall be sent, to prescribe the form of permit necessary for their admission from towns and cities, with certain questions "to which mayors and overseers of the poor shall render true answers, as far as they are able, before the pauper is received into the almshouse." (Section 5, Chapter 71.)

The Board could, before the passage of the Act of 1865, (Chapter 162,) authorize the cities and towns to send their sick poor to Rainsford Island, and had the same power over inmates of that Hospital, and the State patients of the Lunatic Hospitals, that overseers of the poor have over paupers in the towns. This latter power is not affected by the law last referred to, but, by a recent Act, (Chapter 209, 1866,) has been extended to pupils of the State Primary School, who cease to be paupers on being admitted there.

All State patients at the lunatic Hospitals, whom the Trustees are willing to discharge, may be transferred by the Board to other places, and any State pauper, under a proper warrant, may be removed from the State. (Section 52, Chapter 71.) The more general power of transfer has already been stated, as given by the Act of 1863.

All accounts against the Commonwealth relating to State paupers are to be rendered to this Board on or before the third Wednesday of January, annually, for approval, accompanied by such statement of particulars, and such affidavits as the Board may deem proper. (Section 57, Chapter 71.)

Under the last named provision, bills for support and burial of State paupers are audited by the General Agent.

POLICY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

4. Cases of Bastardy.

In cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, or the child, if born, is likely to become one, the General Agent of the Board is authorized to bring an action, and no settlement between the parties is valid, until the consent of the State is obtained, through this Board, or otherwise. This power existed by the General Statutes, but was enlarged by the Act of 1863.

All these, and some other powers and duties, not above enumerated, are held by this Board as successors of the Alien Commissioners. Such has been the effect of recent legislation that the labors of the Board have been much increased. Not a year passes without adding to their duties, and they are often called upon by individuals, or by other public officers, to undertake what is not definitely required by law.

II.—THE POLICY OF THE BOARD.

Having accepted office under responsibilities so diverse, the first action of the Board was to take a general survey of the work before them. This was mainly done in the six months succeeding the 1st of October, 1863, and the results appeared in the First Annual Report, which contained an account of the “origin, object, cost, working, and results” of the State institutions. During this investigation it was ascertained that one establishment (at Rainsford Island,) was practically useless to the Commonwealth, and that most of the others required a better classification and many improvements in the treatment of their inmates. After full and prolonged deliberation in regard to the management of the Rainsford Island Hospital, of the State Almshouses, and other establishments; the removal of lunatics from the hospitals, and of paupers from the State; the proper care of the sick; the defects in our prison system, etc.; it was decided by the Board that the Rainsford Hospital ought to be restored to its original character of a quarantine station; that it was necessary to continue the practice of removals from the lunatic hospitals, and from the State; and that the State Almshouse System ought to be “gradually and moderately

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

changed." The latter conclusion was stated in a Special Report (Senate Doc. No. 28, 1865,) made to the Legislature, under a Resolve of 1864, and was based upon special investigations, carried on in the autumn and winter of that year.

In the First Annual Report the following general conclusions were stated :—

"I. That the State ought not to establish any more institutions to be exclusively supported from the public treasury, but rather when new necessities arise, provide for them by assisting private charity, or the municipal organizations.

"II. That the institutions now existing ought to be made more uniform in their management, more active in their co-operation, and more economical in their system of purchases, and the whole detail of their financial transactions.

"III. That in order to secure this end they should be brought into closer relations with a central Board of Control and Inspection, similar to that established in New York, separate from the city government, for the management of the public institutions of that city.

"IV. That there should be a separate Inspector or Board of Inspectors for all the prisons in the Commonwealth, with power to effect economy in the expenditures, and reform in the discipline therein.

"V. That there should be provision made for annual reports to the Legislature of the private and municipal institutions of charity and reform, and an effort made to methodize the private as well as the public almsgiving."

In the Special Report above referred to (made two weeks later than the First Annual Report), the arguments in favor of a law of Military Settlement were presented, and the following recommendations were made :—

"I. That in our opinion the present State Almshouse system cannot safely be abolished at the present time, and ought not to be ; but that all modifications of it should be in the direction of allowing or requiring the towns to do more for the relief of the class now considered State Paupers.

"II. That the same relations be established between the towns and the State in regard to the relief of the temporary distress, that now exist between different towns ; in order that the overseers of the poor shall have authority to relieve such distress without sending the persons involved to the State almshouses.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1865.

“ III. That the hospitals at the almshouses be improved by separation from the main establishment, by special arrangements for the diet of the sick, and by the appointment of more skilful nurses.

At the same time, provision should be made for the examination of the sick State poor by a competent physician, before they are sent by the town authorities to an almshouse, or to Rainsford Island; and in case their condition is such as to make their removal dangerous, or the occasion of great suffering, they should receive treatment in the towns where they fall sick.

“ IV. A better classification should be made in the almshouses, with a view particularly to separate the insane from the sane inmates, and the children from the adults; and greater care should be bestowed on the schools and on the indenture of children.

“ V. The laws of pauper settlement should be modified, in the manner already indicated or in some equally effective way, and when they are definitely established, pains should be taken to publish their precise nature, and the judicial decisions under them, for the information particularly, of State and town officers.

“ VI. Existing agencies for the regulation and check of pauperism should be continued and strengthened.”

These special recommendations were in part adopted by the Legislature of 1865, which enacted the Military Settlement Law (Chapter 230, 1865,) and the Sick Law (Chapter 162, 1865.) In part they were further sanctioned by the Legislature of 1866, which established the State Workhouse and the State Primary School. But some of them still have weight, and ought to be considered by the present Legislature. So far as we have the power, we have carried them out under the general authority given to this Board.

Such was the policy of the Board in 1863–4–5. In the year 1866 the general principles laid down were developed in certain special directions, and an effort was made to explain some of the causes of social evils, and the interest of the community in their removal.

The Second Annual Report showed that great establishments for the dependent and vicious classes, were open to many objections—that these classes ought to be separated and dispersed as much as possible, consistently with the public safety, and their own care and restraint. Special applications of this principle

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

were made in regard to Deaf Mutes, the Blind, Juvenile Delinquents, and other classes; and the recommendation of the former year in respect to Prisons was renewed and enlarged.

In the year which has just closed, the same policy has been pursued, but, owing to the wise legislation of 1866, with greater practical results. We have been enabled to take the first steps in classifying and diminishing the numbers of the State Paupers, and we have seen the Hospital at Rainsford Island restored to its original character, by the Executive of the State.

In brief, then, this has been the policy of the Board of Charities:

1. *To ascertain and exhibit the condition of our public charities and prisons.*

2. *To bring about a better classification of the dependent and criminal classes, to diminish their number, and to secure better means for their restoration to the ranks of industrious life.*

3. *To procure the adoption of a better system of administration for the Institutions of the State, Counties and Towns, and more exact reports upon their results.*

4. *To set forth the causes of social evils, and the means of their remedy, not simply for the consideration of the Legislature, but for discussion and application among the people.*

5. *To administer the executive powers of the Board, so as to guard the State against an increase of these evils.*

How far we have succeeded in this policy, others must judge. But we have the right to say that it has been honestly and industriously pursued, and that certain results of it do appear in the legislation and the public administration of this Commonwealth. Time will show how permanent and how valuable these results are, and will perhaps complete what is now but begun.

In carrying on our work, which we have never supposed a slight or easy task, or one for which we were fully adequate, controversies have sometimes been unavoidable. But we have sought to conduct them in such a manner that the State should be the gainer, even at the sacrifice by ourselves of much that would have been personally agreeable. We certainly should have been unfit for our position, had we allowed misconception and misapprehension to turn us from the plain road of duty.

PROCEEDINGS IN 1866.

Apart from all questions of policy or administration, the wisdom of establishing such a supervisory Board as this, has been justified in the opinion of other States, several of which are now proposing to create similar Boards. In their messages for 1867 the Governors of New York and Ohio have recommended this measure to the Legislature, and in Connecticut and Rhode Island the same step is advocated by influential persons.

III.—PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1866.

The work undertaken by this Board being very extensive and various in its character, and being in part performed by the General Agent and the Secretary under general powers granted by the Board, the formal votes will be found to cover only a small portion of it. Within the year the number of visits made officially by the Board to State Institutions has been 11; the number made by Committees and members, besides those of the Secretary and General Agent, about 12; the number of business meetings has been 20.

The following are the more important votes passed,—in all cases without dissent by the members present:

(Jan. 5, 1866.) A vote authorizing the Secretary and the General Agent to arrange the work of their departments and employ clerks according to their plans, that day submitted.

(Feb. 7, 1866.) Votes approving certain by-laws of the State Industrial School, after their revision by the Trustees, (the same having been referred to the Board by His Excellency the Governor,) and discountenancing the retention of children in institutions for the sake of learning trades.

(April 4, 1866.) I.—The two following Votes:—

“That the General Agent be authorized and instructed to prepare quarterly a schedule of the Travelling Expenses of the members of the Board of State Charities, and of the entire Board when travelling together, and to submit the same to the Auditor of Accounts for approval, with the receipted bill of each member and the General Agent as vouchers therefor, and to draw the same, if approved, from the Treasury.

“That the Secretary and General Agent be severally authorized and instructed to prepare schedules for all compensation due on account of

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Clerk Hire authorized by the Board of State Charities in their respective departments, and if the same be approved by the Auditor of Accounts, to draw the same from the Treasury, and disburse it to the parties to whom it is due."

(April 4, 1866.) II.—The two following Votes :—

"That in our next visit to the State Almshouses we examine into the condition, aliment, and causes of mortality among the children at each of these institutions, and into the practice of sending out wet nurses thence, leaving children behind to be taken care of in the Almshouse.

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire of the authorities of the Tewksbury Almshouse whether the conditions stipulated for by the Board in regard to the children employed in shoemaking, have been fulfilled,—what has been the number of such children, the amount of their earnings, and the profit or loss to the Almshouse resulting from their labor; and that the Board when next visiting Tewksbury examine personally into these matters."

(May 2, 1866.) The two following Votes in regard to the hospital at Rainsford Island :—

"That the Executive Committee examine and report to this Board concerning the number of persons recently committed to the hospital at Rainsford Island, without the consent of the Board of Charities, as required by law.

"That the Executive Committee examine and report to the Governor concerning the office of Assistant-Superintendent at the Rainsford Island Hospital, which was formerly declared needless, and its discontinuance recommended by the Inspectors and by this Board."

(May 17, 1866.) Votes transferring certain persons from the Almshouse at Bridgewater to that of Monson; notifying the authorities at the Tewksbury Almshouse of the effect of the Primary School Act on the continuance of the shoemaking experiment there; notifying the Trustees of the Taunton Hospital of certain complaints against officers there; and the following Vote in respect to the State Workhouse :—

"Whereas, By an Act establishing a State Workhouse this Board is authorized to direct alterations and additions to the buildings at the State Almshouse at Bridgewater; therefore,

PROCEEDINGS IN 1866.

“Voted, That the whole subject be referred to the Executive Committee with full power to direct such alterations and additions, and that the Committee be instructed to obtain from the Superintendent and Inspectors plans and estimates for the construction of a building to contain twenty cells for solitary confinement, and for a complete separation of the Workhouse department in each wing of the main building from the Almshouse department; and also plans and estimates for the construction of such solitary cells in some of the buildings now existing.”

(June 5, 1866.) Votes giving the Executive Committee full power to make the examinations provided for by Section 6 of Chapter 209 of the Acts of 1866, and authorizing the General Agent to make further transfers from the Bridgewater Almshouse.

(June 19, 1866.) Votes directing certain transfers from the Tewksbury to the Monson Almshouse; assigning the 1st of July as the time for opening the State Primary School; and referring Dr. Brewster's plan of alterations to the Executive Committee with full power.

(July 19, 1866.) The following Votes:—

I. Concerning the Primary School.

“Whereas the vote passed by this Board on the 19th of June last, declaring the State Primary School open for admissions on the first of July, was passed with the expectation that the Rules and Regulations required by law would by that time be prepared by the Superintendent and Inspectors and approved by the Governor and Council; and whereas no such Rules have been established by the proper authorities; therefore, the vote of June 19th is hereby rescinded, and the State Primary School is declared closed, until the necessary preliminary steps have been taken for its regulation.

“Voted, That the State Primary School shall be opened for the admission of pupils as soon as the Executive Committee shall receive satisfactory information that the Rules and Regulations have been submitted by the proper authorities to the Governor and Council, and have received their approval.”

II. Concerning the Tewksbury Almshouse.

“That the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury be requested to prepare rules for the regulation of the Receptacle for Harmless and Incurable Insane, and to furnish this Board with a copy.

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“That the Superintendent and Inspectors be authorized to use such portion of the Receptacle as they may deem best for the temporary accommodation of the insane, or of the sick and feeble inmates of the Almshouse.

“That the General Agent be instructed to transfer not less than fifty insane persons from the Almshouse at Tewksbury to the Receptacle, as soon as he shall be informed of the existence and character of the Regulations for the management of the Receptacle.”

III. *Concerning the State Workhouse.*

“That the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater be requested to cause the Governor and Council to be notified that the said institution may be used forthwith as a Workhouse, the necessity for alterations not being immediate; and that such alterations can be made more advantageously from time to time, as experience shall prove them to be required.

“That the Master of said Workhouse be requested to deposit an attested copy of the by-laws thereof, as approved by the Governor and Council, with the Secretary of this Board.

“That as soon as the above votes have been complied with, and the State Workhouse has been placed, by formal order of the Governor and Council, in the hands of this Board, the General Agent be instructed to proceed forthwith to the prosecution of complaints under the Act establishing the said Workhouse.”

(August 1, 1866.) The following Votes:—

“That the Secretary be directed to call the attention of the Mayors of cities and the Overseers of the Poor of towns in this Commonwealth to the requisitions of the Legislature in regard to the admission of paupers to the State Almshouses; and to notify them that this Board has no authority whatever to dispense with any of the requirements of the Statutes in this regard.

“That the Secretary be directed to publish this vote, together with the section of the Statute relating to the above named subject.

“That the Chairman and Secretary be delegated by this Board to attend, according to their convenience, the sessions of the Commission of the New York Prison Association, in the months of August and September.”

(September 14, 1866.) The following Votes:—

VOTES CONCERNING HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

I. *Concerning the Tewksbury Almshouse.*

“Whereas, In their published reports this Board have always advocated the removal of the sick at the State Almshouses into buildings separate from those occupied by the other inmates, and have definitely recommended the establishment of temporary hospitals, on the plan of those built for our soldiers in the late war :

“Voted, That the two buildings lately occupied as workshops for the children, at the State Almshouse in Tewksbury, are hereby recommended for use as temporary hospitals, after such necessary alterations as the Superintendent has stated can readily be made, and until such time as more suitable structures can be provided, at a greater distance from the main building.”

II. *Concerning the Primary School.*

“1. That *three years* shall be assigned as the limit of age for pupils to enter, and that none be admitted under that age.

“2. That the 345 children, whose names have been transferred by the Superintendent from the Almshouse Register to the Register of the Primary School, are hereby declared admitted to said School, dating from the 3d of September, 1866.

“3. That all the children this day transferred from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury to that at Monson, who are above the age of three years, be admitted to the Primary School.

“4. That the Executive Committee are hereby empowered to make transfers, and grant temporary admissions to the Primary School, and that the Superintendent be instructed to receive all children thus transferred or admitted.

“5. That lists of all such children shall be presented at the next subsequent meeting of this Board, and their permanent admission voted or refused as the Board may think best.

“6. That applications for the discharge of children from the Primary School be acted upon by the Executive Committee, when a form of guarantee has been established by the proper authorities.

“7. That the Executive Committee be authorized to draw up a form of agreement, under which pupils of the Primary School may be placed in families.

“8. That Gordon M. Fisk, Esq., of Palmer, be appointed Visiting Agent for this Board, until the 1st of January, 1867, with a compensation, for that time, of three hundred dollars and his actual travelling expenses; to enter upon his duties at such time as the Executive Committee shall determine, but not later than the 1st of October.

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(October 3, 1866.) A ballot for Chairman, by which Dr. Samuel G. Howe was elected ; also Votes by which certain children were admitted to or discharged from the Primary School.

(October 23, 1866.) A Vote authorizing the transfer of two boys from the Nautical School to the State Workhouse.

(November 7, 1866.) Votes admitting certain children to and discharging others from the Primary School ; giving the Executive Committee power to report names of pupils to the Governor for transfer from the State Reform School to the Primary School ; and the following Vote :—

“ That the three medical members of the Board, Messrs. Howe, Allen and Wheelwright, shall be a committee to investigate and report concerning the diet of the Monson Almshouse and the Primary School, and shall be instructed to report a scale of diet for use there.”

(November 15, 1866.) A Vote declining to transfer a pupil from the Industrial School to the State Workhouse ; and the following Vote :—

“ That the Executive Committee are hereby authorized and instructed to make an examination of the Treasurer's books of the Worcester Hospital, and to employ such assistance as is necessary for that purpose.”

Some of the above Votes have remained inoperative, for good reasons. For example, no alterations have been made at the State Almshouse in Bridgewater, because the Superintendent was not prepared to furnish plans and estimates until he should learn by experience what was needed ; no names have been reported to the Governor for transfer from Westborough to Monson, because the arrangements made at Monson are not yet so complete as to render such a transfer desirable ; and the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester Hospital have not yet been completely examined by the Executive Committee, because no convenient time has been found.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Under the general powers of the Executive Committee, (which consists of the Chairman, General Agent and Secretary,) all

 PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

bills are audited and such action taken as does not require the assembling of the full Board. Special powers are given from time to time, and under these two species of authority the following votes have been passed, which are of sufficient importance to be here recorded :—

(August 24, 1866.) “That the Superintendent of the Hospital at Rainsford Island be instructed to receive all cholera patients whose admission is requested by His Honor the Mayor of Boston, the Chairman of the Committee on External Health, or the Port Physician.

“That Dr. Brewster should have authority to build a play-house for the girls at the Primary School, and that the Secretary should prepare a draft of the proposed amendments to the Tewksbury By-laws, submitted by the Governor, and referred by the Board to the Executive Committee.”

(Sept. 22, 1866.) “That G. M. Fisk, of Palmer, be requested to enter at once upon his duties as Visiting Agent of this Board to the children sent out from the Institution at Monson.

“That, in case of transfer, the General Agent shall grant temporary admissions to the Primary School, and that the Secretary shall grant such admissions to those children who are returned each week as proper to be admitted from the Monson Almshouse.

“That applicants for the discharge of pupils shall make application to the Secretary on or before the last Wednesday of each month, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and that all such applications shall be by the Secretary referred to the next meeting of the Board with a report upon the circumstances of the case.”

(Sept. 26, 1866.) “That the Secretary instruct Mr. G. M. Fisk, Visiting Agent of this Board, to prepare a list of all the children sent out to places from the Institution at Monson, and to report to the Secretary the cases of such as he shall visit on the last Wednesday of every month ; and that a draft of more specific instructions shall be prepared by the Secretary.”

Agents Employed and Expenses Incurred.

For the calendar year 1866, the appropriations to be expended under the direction of this Board or its officers were as follows :—

For the Board as a whole,	\$2,500 00
For the Secretary's Department,	7,100 00
For the General Agent,	12,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$21,600 00

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This was afterwards increased by the sums appropriated for extra compensation to \$8,268 for the Secretary's, and \$14,500 for the General Agent's Department, making a total of \$25,268 for the Board and its Departments. The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board have been as follows:—

I. THE BOARD AS A WHOLE.

Gordon M. Fiske, <i>Visiting Agent</i> ,	\$300 00
Travelling Expenses of the Board, &c.,	1,079 37
Rent of Rooms,	400 00
Furniture,	240 25
Printing and Advertising,	232 63
Stationery, etc.,	142 75
Total,	<u>\$2,395 00</u>
Surplus of the Appropriation,	\$105 00

II. SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$2,400 00
Henry C. Prentiss, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,440 00
Henry A. Purdie, <i>Office Clerk</i> ,	720 00
Sarah E. Sanborn, <i>Clerk</i> ,	720 00
Amelia D. Delano, "	576 00
A. L. Clapp, "	576 00
E. N. Potter, "	384 00
G. L. Jacobs, "	75 00
F. B. Bartlett, <i>Temporary Clerk</i> ,	60 00
M. M. Grossman, " "	40 00
S. M. Tuttle, " "	16 00
E. B. Ripley, " "	35 00
Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire,	<u>\$7,042 00</u>
Office Expenses,	525 70
Printing,	421 47
Total for Secretary's Department,	<u>\$7,989 17</u>
Surplus of the Appropriation,	\$278 83

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD, 1866.

III. GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i>,	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i>,	.	.	.	.	1,440 00
George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i>,	.	.	.	.	720 00
Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i>,	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i>,	.	.	.	.	600 00
P. T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i>,	.	.	.	.	800 00
George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i>,	.	.	.	.	150 00
S. D. Howard; " "	.	.	.	.	246 55
Wm. J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i>,	.	.	.	.	960 00
Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i>,	.	.	.	.	600 00
Fred. Moro, <i>First Boatman</i>,	.	.	.	.	720 00
Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i>,	.	.	.	.	612 00

Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire,* . . . \$10,722 68

Rent and Taxes,	\$533 50
Stationery,	183 62
Fuel,	128 25
Printing,	123 25
Other Expenses,	615 48

Total office expenses, \$1,584 10

Total for General Agent's Department, . . . \$12,306 78

Surplus of the Appropriation, 2,193 22

Total Expenses of the Board and its Departments, . . \$22,690 95

Surplus of the Appropriations, 2,577 05

During the three years and three months, since the establishment of the Board, its total expenses have been \$62,809.20, divided as follows:—

For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, . .	\$20,038 90
For the year 1865,	20,079 35
For the year 1866,	22,690 95

Total, \$62,809 20

During the same time the receipts from head money and other sources have been \$67,799.83; namely:—

* This is the sum drawn from the Treasury. The salaries named amount to \$11,048.55, but there have been deductions.

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For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864,	. \$15,841 32
year 1865, 21,274 21
1866, 80,684 30
Total, . . . . .	. \$67,799 83

During the whole period, therefore, there has been an excess of receipts over expenses amounting to about \$5,000, or, more exactly \$4,990.63. But this excess has been steadily increasing, being nothing in the first year, \$1,194.86 in the second, and about \$8,000 in the third year.

Transportation Appropriation and Expenses.

The above sum of \$22,690.95 represents all the expenses of this Board for its regular operations; but there was an additional sum of \$9,000 appropriated by the Legislature according to custom, for the transfer and removal of State Paupers and other persons to their various homes or places of settlement. This sum, by law, is to be expended by the General Agent, on vouchers which are filed with the Auditor; and by law and custom such sums as are deemed necessary are drawn from the Treasury in advance of their expenditure, and accounted for monthly. The total sum thus expended for the calendar year 1866 has been \$8,200.

This expenditure is classified for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, by the General Agent in his Report.

Receipts of the Board.

The money collected and received by this Board all passes through the hands of the General Agent, and is by him paid into the State Treasury; the receipts from Head-money, Forfeitures, etc., once in three months, and the receipts from Towns, Individuals, etc., once a year.

The total amount of these receipts for the calen-

dar year 1866 is . . . . .	. \$30,684 30
Of which there was received,	
From Head-money, etc., . . . . .	. \$23,962 00
Cities and Towns, . . . . .	. 3,765 44
Individuals, . . . . .	. 2,956 86

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

The total expenses of the Board and all its departments for the calendar year 1866, having been \$22,690.95, there remains a surplus of \$7,993.85, which represents the amount secured by the State, over and above all the expenses of the Board. Since the 1st of October, 1863, the amount thus received has been \$67,799.83, as already stated, and the excess of receipts over expenses, \$4,990.63.

The mode of making the collection of head-money is as follows :

The vessels bringing passengers are boarded as they come up the harbor by a deputy of the General Agent, who receives from the captain a list of his passengers. These are then examined by the fourth deputy, who reports to the chief clerk their names and circumstances. This clerk then fixes the rate of commutation, according to instructions given to him, receives the money and pays it over to the General Agent, who is required by law to pay it into the Treasury every three months. There is thus a check imposed upon each officer, and a system established which it is not easy to evade.

The receipts from towns and individuals are for the support of cases of disputed settlement, the settlement of bastardy cases, etc.

IV.—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Before speaking of the Institutions as they exist at present, it may be well to set forth in a few words their number and condition in 1863, when this Board was organized.

Including the State Prison, there were, at that time, *eleven* establishments owned by the State; namely, *three* Lunatic Hospitals, *four* Pauper Establishments, *three* Reformatories, and the Charlestown Prison. There were also *seven* establishments aided by the State; namely, the *Massachusetts General Hospital*, the *Eye and Ear Infirmary*, the *Blind Asylum*, the *Idiot School*, the *Washingtonian Home*, and the *Discharged Soldiers' Home*, in Boston, and the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* at Hartford.

At present, although there are nominally twelve Institutions owned by the State, the State Workhouse and the State Primary School having been added to the list, and Rainsford Island

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Hospital having been closed, there are in reality but ten separate establishments, while the number of Institutions aided by the State has increased to nine, by the addition of the *Temporary Home*, at Dedham, and the *Home for the Friendless*, at Springfield.

In the three Lunatic Hospitals there were on the 30th of September 1863, 661 State patients; there are now 574. In the four Pauper Establishments there were then 1,883 inmates; there are now little more than 1,300 besides the Primary School children, who are not rated as Paupers. In the three Reformatories there were then 631 children; there are now 747.

In 1863 the Lunatic Hospitals were crowded and one of them was in a faulty state of discipline; the State Almshouses were badly classified, and maintained very imperfect schools for the children; the Hospital at Rainsford Island was a harbor of refuge for many who should have taken care of themselves, or been sent to an almshouse. The insane inmates of the State Almshouses were mingled with the sane, both children and adults; the condition of the hospitals there was unsatisfactory, and the mortality, especially at Bridgewater, was large. The Reformatories were in a better condition, but they were insufficient to receive the children who ought to be sent, and these were, in great numbers, imprisoned in the Jails and Houses of Correction.

In many respects, the condition of these establishments has changed for the better. The Lunatic Hospitals are still crowded, because the number of patients in the State is greater than there is room for in all our Hospitals; but an opening has been made for removing more and more of the chronic cases to establishments where they will be treated with humanity under the eye of a skilful physician. The state of discipline, and the economy of management at the three Hospitals is quite as satisfactory in all, and greatly improved in one or two; while the proposed establishment of a new Hospital for Boston, in connection with the new means of providing for the so-called incurables, bids fair to give the opportunity for better classification.

At the State Almshouses the schools have been elevated in character, the welfare of the children is better considered,

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

and the employment of an Agent to visit them after they go into families is doing much to secure their well-being when they leave the establishments. The insane inmates are better treated, and more strictly secluded, while yet allowed greater freedom than at most Hospitals; the sick are provided for on a better plan, and the law offers a place of restraint and labor for the vicious who have so long infested the Almshouses.

The Reformatories have been enabled to receive more children, the means for instruction and labor have been increased, and the number of children confined in ordinary prisons has been somewhat diminished. Along with this improvement we notice an awakened interest in the subject, and a stronger tendency towards the best methods of training and reforming young delinquents.

In this connection, (though not belonging precisely to the class of Reformatories,) ought to be mentioned also the new State Primary School at Monson. When this is fully established according to the plan of its founders, and has had time to outgrow the old almshouse influences and profit by a change in the management of its pupils, we believe it will be found one of the most useful charities in the Commonwealth. At present it is an experiment, and one that has much to contend with; but it will do more, if well conducted, to check the growth of juvenile vagrancy and crime than any agency yet in operation.

The State Prison may also justly claim to be a Reformatory, since there the effort is made, with zeal and with much effect, to improve the character of the convicts under sentence. In its means of instructing and benefiting them, this Prison has advanced since 1863, and it has also gained greatly in its financial results, being now almost self-supporting.

The Institutions aided by the State have changed but little in their character or modes of action since 1863. They receive and provide for a larger number of beneficiaries, and are yearly increasing in number. We would refer to the Annual Reports of all these establishments, whether owned or aided by the State, and to the annexed Report of our Secretary for details of their financial and general condition during the year ending September 30, 1866. Our own remarks will apply to the calendar year 1866.

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SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. *The Three Lunatic Hospitals.*

It will appear from the statistics of the Secretary that the number of State patients at these establishments has risen from 478 on the 1st of October, 1865, to 548 on the 1st of October, 1866, (the average number being 526 ;) and from 510 on the 1st of January, 1866, to 574 on the 1st of January, 1867. This additional number is due to several causes. In the first place, commitments of insane persons have increased since the war ended, and so we see the whole number in our Hospitals greater than at the same time a year ago.

But a stronger reason for the increase is the inability of our General Agent to make the examinations and removals necessary to keep down the number of State patients. The increase of immigration and the opening of the new establishments at Monson, Tewksbury and Bridgewater, together with the other business of his office, has so employed his force that he has been compelled to omit his usual examinations at the Hospitals. Without such examinations, carefully made, and followed up by outside investigations respecting settlement, kindred, property, etc., no removals are allowed to be made, and hence the increased numbers.

The direct result of this is the addition of more than \$10,000 to the charges of the State for the maintenance of the Hospitals. The sum appropriated for the board of State patients, which would have been enough had the proper removals been made, was \$90,000; but the board actually charged amounts to \$100,000 and upward. This one fact may serve to show the nature of the service rendered to the State by our General Agent, when he can have the means of working according to the requirements of circumstances.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the financial embarrassments of the Worcester Hospital, as set forth by the Trustees and by our Secretary. In the opinion of this Board, (as was last year made known to the proper Committee of the Legislature,) a careful scrutiny into the origin and amount of the debt ought to be made before the State is called upon to

STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

pay it. In case the State should decline to pay it, in course of time it can be paid, as was originally intended, from the resources of the Hospital.

In the same manner the small debt of the Northampton Hospital is now in course of payment.

2. The Hospital at Rainsford Island.

Since the Report of our Secretary was written, and during the month of December, His Excellency the Governor, by advice of the Council, has temporarily closed this Hospital, concerning which we were called upon to offer certain information and recommendations two years ago. By a like action of the Executive the anomalous and expensive Military Barracks on the island were closed in July last. The opinions formerly expressed by this Board have been sustained by this action of the Executive, and we have no occasion to regret the closing of the Hospital. In case of cholera, ship fever, a great prevalence of smallpox, or the crowding of the State Almshouses, it might be necessary again to open it for the purpose which it was anciently designed to serve.

“Raynsford’s Island” was purchased in 1736 by the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts Bay for the sum of £570, lawful money. The deed provides that it shall be held in trust forever as a Hospital for said Province. The use to which it was forthwith devoted proves beyond cavil the true intent of its purchase, and what the living parties to the contract deemed a fulfilment of the trust. Were there any doubt, its reservation for this purpose, and no other, for one hundred and fifteen continuous years, whether there were any patients or not, is a sufficient confirmation.

By prompt enactments, the General Court provided that it should be a quarantine station, and a Hospital for infectious diseases occurring in its immediate vicinity. It was not a public Hospital for the Province; for our ancestors were too humane to drag the sick from their beds, and too sensible to scatter infection throughout their borders, merely to fill their pest-house with patients. It was not strictly a pauper Hospital, for none of its inmates were maintained by the Province,

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except such as were not supported by their own means, by their friends, or their town of settlement. It was not cumbered with resident paupers, either as inmates or laborers, for by law "the Selectmen of the Town of Boston" were to furnish attendants and nurses when occasion might demand. It was simply a "pest-house," and nothing else, where those who were able paid their way, and those who were not were paid for.

When the sickness and pauperism accompanying the sudden immigration induced by the Irish famine, forced the adoption of the present State system, its authors found Rainsford ready to their hand, and without any departure from the usage of more than a century, it naturally became the home of the fever-stricken immigrants. From this emergency grew up a great establishment with costly buildings, a corps of salaried officers, and an average outlay of \$30,000 per annum. In a year or two the emergency subsided, but the establishment did not.

Here was the error which has cost the State hundreds of thousands. It should have been replaced immediately, as it has been finally, on its old basis of management and expense, and retained for any future exigency.

3. *The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.*

Under the operation of recent laws, this is likely to become the only State Almshouse of any considerable importance. For this it is the best adapted by its neighborhood to the large cities of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Roxbury and Salem, and by the extent of its facilities for receiving and treating the sick and insane. An Asylum for Harmless Insane has been completed there during the past year, and was formally opened on the first of October. Two outside hospitals have also been opened for acute cases of sickness, in buildings moderately convenient, and capable of containing about eighty patients. At the present time there are about seventy-five persons sick there; the whole number of cases on the sick list being 200, and the number sick in bed about 125. The Asylum will contain upwards of 100 insane

THE SICK AT TEWKSBURY.

patients, although the number there at present is a little less than 100. The three buildings thus are capable of adding from 200 to 250 to the number of persons lodged in the main structure.

This separation of the inmates of our Almshouses, not only in the main edifice, but in detached buildings, has long been desired by this Board. To a certain degree it exists at Monson, but scarcely at all at Bridgewater, where there will now be less occasion for it. It ought to be carried still farther, at Tewksbury and at Monson, both for the better treatment and government of the inmates, and for greater safety in case of fire, which sooner or later will break out at these establishments.

The whole number of inmates at Tewksbury is now 784, of whom 160 are insane or feeble-minded, 200 are sick and 200 are children. Of the remaining 200 very few are able-bodied, and the proportion will be reduced, rather than enlarged, by the course of events in the next six months. For this reason it seems improbable that the present cost of support can be much reduced until a general decline in prices makes it possible. It will hardly be desired by our people that the sick and helpless poor of the State should fare worse than the convicts in our prisons; but it will be seen by a reference to the Secretary's Tables that such has been the case.

Particularly is it desirable that the sick, the aged and the infants in our Almshouses should not suffer from lack of proper food and care.

It is true that the improved facilities for hospital treatment at Tewksbury will add much to the comfort of the sick there, and that skill and pains are employed in their treatment at all the Almshouses. But there is need of farther improvement in the hospitals at the three Almshouses.

Within the past year investigations have been laboriously made in the English Workhouses to ascertain what was the actual, and what the possible degree of comfort and relief afforded to the sick poor. The disclosures made by some of these inquiries were of the most painful nature. It was shown that death had been hastened, and apparently caused by gross neglect or abuse on the part of the nurses and attendants, who are

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

generally paupers; that the ventilation and other sanitary arrangements of many of the Workhouses were shamefully defective.

Their general condition in April last, may be judged by a statement of the Earl of Carnarvon, fully supported by evidence:—

“That the present management of the sick poor in the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries is highly unsatisfactory; that the buildings are inadequate and unhealthy, the medical attendance insufficient, the nursing merely nominal, and the general administration radically defective.”

Elaborate reports on the subject have lately been made by Mr. Farnall and Dr. Edward Smith, the official inspectors. Dr. Smith, whose requirements are the least exacting, and indeed objected to by some physicians as insufficient, made the following suggestions concerning these infirmaries, or, as we should call them, hospitals:—

“The best plan of construction is that of a single room in depth, with windows on both sides, and a passage through the middle of the rooms. Particular attention should be paid to lavatories, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Hot and cold water should be abundant over the whole building, and proper kitchens provided. Due provision should be made in the larger workhouses for a resident medical officer and chaplain. No room in the basement should be used as a dormitory, and no ward be occupied by day and night which does not provide 500 cubic feet of space to each person; the floor space should be 54 to 60 feet, and six feet across the bed; the height should be from 10 to 12 feet. Care is to be taken for equality of ventilation and proper attention to warmth. Trustworthy and efficient persons must be obtained as nurses, with a suitable salary and apartments.”

We have not the same defects in our State Almshouses, but we have not yet come up to the moderate requirements of sanitary skill.

We have been much gratified in our visits to the Almshouse at Tewksbury, at the evidences of kindness, good sense and good management on the part of the officers, and particularly of the Superintendent and the Physician. The good of the inmates and the interests of the State are both considered, and the results are, for the most part, satisfactory.

CHANGES AT MONSON.

4. The Primary School and Almshouse at Monson.

Since its opening on the 3d of September last, the Primary School has been the more important part of the establishment at Monson. The number of its pupils was then 345, out of a total in the establishment of 520; it is now 436 out of a total of 660. Of this number, however, there is an average attendance of only about 370 in the classes, which are under the instruction of a Principal, and six assistant teachers. The whole number admitted since Sept. 3, 1866, is 505, of whom six have eloped, four have died, 17 have been discharged and 42 placed out on trial. The arrangement of school-rooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, etc., is not yet all that it should be, but improvements are making, from time to time, and we have reason to anticipate a gradual but certain gain to the children from the new organization. The Rules for the Primary School were prepared with great care after long deliberation. They define so clearly the duties of each officer, and the general purpose and character of the School, that they are not likely to be misunderstood. It will be the duty of the Superintendent and Inspectors, therefore, to see that they are strictly enforced, and this we believe will be done. If we are not disappointed in this, and if the material concerns of the School are properly arranged, we shall have high expectations of the good results of the legislation of 1866 in regard to these poor children. The principle adopted is sound, and can only fail to work well through neglect or maladministration.

To guard against this, where it is perhaps most likely to occur, we have established an Agency for visiting the apprenticed children in their homes, tracing out their condition, redressing their grievances, correcting their faults, and keeping them in communication with the Institution which sends them forth. During the last three months, our Agent, Mr. Fisk, has visited 160 children indentured or placed in families from the Almshouse or the Primary School. In these visits he has discovered many abuses, and much that is gratifying in the relation between the children and their masters. He has collected and deposited in the Savings Bank, for the benefit of some ten boys and girls, the sum of \$1,218, which had been unjustly withheld

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from them, or was paid as compensation for hardships inflicted. This sum is said to be greater than the whole amount collected for similar objects by the Inspectors since the Almshouse was opened in 1854. He has also found places for 30 children.

In his monthly reports to our Board, Mr. Fisk makes the following statements, which we deem worthy of the attention of the Legislature:—

“In the town of L., Ct., I found a girl living within a stone’s throw of a school-house without having been to school a day during the four years she had been in the family. The girl, a short time before my visit, had run away. Her master had found her and brought her back, and I was told by the family that she was contented to remain, and in their presence the girl told me the same. Not being satisfied with the appearance of things, I asked to see the girl alone. I then took her by the hand, told her I had come to see her as her friend, and wanted her to tell me how she was situated. The girl burst into tears—said she was glad I had come—that she had been beaten till the blood ran from her arms—that she did not want to live there, and begged me to take her away. The mistress afterwards admitted that she had punished her too severely, but promised to do so no more. I found on inquiry in the neighborhood that the probable reason for her not going to school was, that the district was so small that no money was drawn from the State for the support of schools, and those who sent children had to be taxed to pay the teacher. Yet her master was in good circumstances. This case I shall bring to the attention of the Inspectors.

“In the town of W., Mass., I found one of our girls with a child three years old, the father of whom was the son of the master who took the girl. The selectmen were about to send the child to the State Almshouse. On investigation I found that till after the child was born the family had endeavored to keep her situation a secret. Six weeks after its birth they put her in a family in Connecticut, as a soldier’s widow, and afterwards the son took her and her child on the pretext of going to get married, and carried them to Utica, N. Y., leaving them in the depot alone in the evening. The girl recently worked her way back, suffering from ill health and poorly clad. I took the girl home with me, and next day, armed with a complaint charging the father with bastardy, and another for breach of promise, and a third for the master who had not paid her the \$50 which he was to have paid her when eighteen, I returned to W. The father of the child was arrested, and on seeing

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

the formidable preparations made for him, settled the matter by marrying the girl, and taking her and her child to his father's house.

"On the 11th of December I visited the town of C., to look after a girl 12 years of age, who had been bound to one F., and had been in his family two years. A testament had been missed and the girl was charged with having put it out of the way. She was taken down cellar and punished with a horsewhip till the blood started from her arms. She was then told that if she did not find the book before the next night she should receive a similar whipping. But when the next evening came the girl was missing, and a search by Mr. F. and his neighbors till midnight failed to find her.

"Bare-footed, bare-armed and bare-headed, the girl had fled to the woods to escape the threatened punishment. She sought refuge in a cluster of hemlock bushes, and there remained through the night.* I asked her if she was not frightened while in the woods. She said she was not at first, but when it grew dark and cold she was afraid and began to cry. Then she covered her bare feet and limbs with leaves, and her shoulders and face with hemlock boughs, and lying down among the leaves she repeated to herself the verse she learned to say every night at the Almshouse, commencing, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and cried herself to sleep. She said she was startled several times in the night by the hooting of owls and the bark of foxes, but she slept pretty well till morning.

"The whole neighborhood was aroused early the next morning, and the girl found about nine o'clock, benumbed and almost speechless. She was taken in charge by the selectmen, who sent notice to the Almshouse.

"I found the neighborhood a good deal excited, and that Mr. F. had disposed of his farm and was on the point of leaving. A mob had visited his house in the night for the purpose of giving him a coat of tar and feathers, and his flock of geese had been caught to furnish the feathers. A guard had been stationed at his house every night, and a State Constable was in the vicinity endeavoring to ferret out those engaged in the mob.

"Mr. F. admitted that he had punished the girl too severely, and expressed himself willing to do what was right in the premises.

"As the girl had received no permanent injury from the punishment and exposure, I settled the matter for \$50—the sum Mr. F. had agreed to pay the girl when she became eighteen. This amount I have placed in the savings bank for her benefit. I also found a good place for her

* This was on the 20th of November, 1866.

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in the neighborhood. The testament, which was the cause of all this trouble, was found by a son of Mr. F. where he had left it, and forgotten it.

“In striking contrast with the above, I desire to mention a couple of cases that have come under my observation since making my last report.

“In the family of Mr. S., at S., Ct., I found a boy 20 years of age, who for several years had been the terror of the neighborhood. He had committed burglary several times, and simple larceny times without number. I heard of him miles before reaching his neighborhood, and one would pick him out of a hundred if looking for a burglar or murderer. Yet he told me that his master had never struck him a blow while he had lived with him—that he was always kind to him, and when he had done wrong he took him alone and talked and prayed with him. The boy seemed much attached to his master and said he should not leave so long as he would employ him. Mr. S. informed me that he had governed the boy by kindness—that he had paid money on several occasions to save him from the penalty of the law; that when he was turned out of school he labored with him night and day to teach him, and to him he was one of the best boys he ever had—always obedient, faithful and kind. He had been like the caged lion, submissive and affectionate to his master, but savage and terrible to everybody else. But within the past year he had committed no crimes, and a great improvement seemed to be taking place in his character.

“In the family of Mr. S., of W., I found a boy of twelve years who had recently recovered from a long fit of sickness. The disease had been of a putrid character, so offensive as to drive every member of the family from the house except Mr. and Mrs. S. The physician gave him up to die, and the neighbors sent in clothes to shroud him for the grave. Mrs. S, however, did not give him up, but for six weeks tenderly cared for him as she would have done for her own child, carrying him in her arms like an infant, and watching over him night and day.

“I have distributed among the children visited about \$30 worth of books suitable to their age and capacities, for which I make no charge to the State. In visiting one of our girls living with a Congregational minister, the latter seemed much mortified when the girl, who had been in his family seven years, selected a testament from my package instead of a story book, stating that she had never owned one in her life.

“My observations thus far have led me to the following conclusions :

“1st. That the efforts to fit children for places in families should not be measured by dollars and cents.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

" 2d. That the Superintendent should acquaint himself with the disposition and peculiarities of every child and make a record of the same against his or her name.

" 3d. That a child of passionate temper should not be placed in a family where the master or mistress is of a similar disposition. When such instances do occur there is apt to be trouble pretty soon.

" 4th. That the time of trial should be extended from one to two months, during which time the child should be visited and the condition of parties ascertained. It is an easy matter to find out all about a family, especially in a country town, for I have found it about as one man I visited told me. He said his neighbors knew more about him than he did himself.

" 5th. That the same practice should be adopted with Almshouse children as has been provided for pupils of the Primary School, viz: Both girls and boys should be placed out on an agreement till eighteen years of age, instead of twenty-one as provided for the boys in the Almshouse indentures. Not more than ten per cent. of our boys remain in their places till twenty-one years of age, while about eighty per cent. of the girls stay their time out.

" 6th. That girls suffer more abuse than boys. The latter, when ill-treated, run away, while girls not being so well calculated to take care of themselves, remain and suffer.

" 7th. That no really bad child should be put into a family, till he or she has been properly disciplined and made better at the Almshouse or Primary School.

" 8th. That children should be placed out as young as possible. I have found that children placed in families under twelve years of age, though addicted to untruthfulness and petty thieving, entirely outgrow these habits before they are eighteen, while those of older years seldom if ever become free from such practices.

" *Finally.* That by proper care in placing children in families and occasionally visiting them, eighty per cent. of them will remain where they are placed till they arrive at the age of eighteen."

These extracts may serve to show the nature of the work undertaken by our Visiting Agent, and the conclusions which he reaches. It must not be supposed, however, that the cases of neglect and abuse here mentioned are anything more than exceptional. As a rule, the children sent out from Monson appear to be well cared for, in spite of these and other examples to the contrary.

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It is the purpose of the Board, if the Legislature approve, to continue this visiting agency for the sake of finding good places for poor children, as well as to inspect and to improve the condition of those already sent out.

The Almshouse Department of the Monson establishment is now comparatively small, a portion of the adult paupers having been transferred to Tewksbury before the Primary School was opened. The number of paupers on the first of January, 1867, was 223, of whom about 130 were adults. The separation between the two departments is designed to be strict, but is not yet sufficiently so.

5. The Almshouse and Workhouse at Bridgewater.

The remark just made will likewise apply to the Bridgewater establishment, where the division between Almshouse and Workhouse has not yet been definitely made, because it was proper to proceed cautiously in making alterations of the buildings until it should be seen what would be necessary. It is the purpose of the Board to give directions for the needful alterations and additions forthwith, so that the work may go on as fast as possible. The number of sentenced persons at Bridgewater is now so large (69) as to require additional restraints and means of classification. It will be proper to put the younger inmates of the Workhouse, and particularly those transferred from the Reformatories as provided for in section 6 of the Statute, (Chapter 198 of 1866,) in a part of the buildings by themselves, and not allow them to associate with the older inmates, who are generally of long continuance in vicious habits. Among the latter, also, it will be necessary to establish as distinct a separation as possible, while steady and useful labor should be exacted of all.

At present the number of persons able to labor continuously is so small, that it has not been thought advisable to introduce mechanical employments. In the summer the farm-work will employ the men, and the women will be needed for the house-work, at all seasons.

In the Almshouse department there are upwards of two hundred persons, of whom more than a third part are insane or

THE REFORM SCHOOLS.

feeble-minded. Some of these will be removed to the Asylum at Tewksbury when the commitments of prisoners to the Workhouse make it necessary. Both departments remain under the care of Mr. Goodspeed, whose energetic management is well known.

6. *The State Reformatories.*

The condition of the Reform School at Westborough is very similar to what it has been for the last year or two, except that the pupils earn more money by labor. The average number of pupils has varied but slightly since 1863, and the general modes of instructing, employing and disposing of them are not very different. There is, indeed, a greater number employed during the season, in the labors of the farm and garden, and a greater number also in the chair-shop, while it is more and more the custom to place the boys in the families of farmers, rather than with other classes of employers. Provision has been made in the Primary School Act for transferring boys sent to Westborough for trivial offences to the new establishment at Monson, and, by the Workhouse Act, for transferring incorrigible pupils to Bridgewater, but it has not been deemed necessary to put in force either of these clauses.

The Annual Report of the State Reform School for the past year contains several new statistical tables, which go to show that the boys sent there are mainly of the same class as those at Monson, although older. Hence the importance of so training and placing the latter that they will grow up, not offenders against the law, but industrious and moral youth. The State Primary School must be regarded as the first in that gradation of institutions, of which the State Reformatories, the Houses of Correction and the State Prison are the succeeding ones; only, instead of his graduating from one into the next, our system, if well administered, will keep the pupil out of all, except that into which he happens first to be sent.

The Industrial School at Lancaster has maintained during 1866 a larger number of girls than ever before, and is now capable of receiving as many, as in our judgment ought ever

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to be collected in one such establishment. It still lacks the means, however, of separating from the other families those girls who by reason of ill-regulated passions and temper, or actual vices, ought not to associate with the rest. There is not even a suitable place for temporary imprisonment. The only course at present taken with such girls is to discharge them, or to ask for their transfer to the State Workhouse. We are unwilling to adopt the latter save as a last resort, and we have recommended the Trustees to make some arrangement by which girls difficult to manage, can be kept in the establishment at Lancaster under special restraints, and, as it were, under penitential discipline. This is the course adopted by M. Bost, a French Protestant clergyman, who is at the head of an establishment in Southern France where girls of this class are received, and we believe it will be found useful at Lancaster.

In another particular the views of M. Bost coincide with our own, as they were expressed in the Second Annual Report. Writing from Laforce on the 10th of March last, he said:—

“ We accept Institutions as a necessary evil. Far better would it be for the children to seek out pious families which would consent to take them in and bring them up. In that way they would be trained from their earliest years to perform all the domestic services, and to do all the work of a household.”

The importance of providing places in good families for all girls who can so be placed, seems to be more strongly felt by the Trustees at Lancaster than formerly. As soon as our Visiting Agency is so perfectly established as to place us in communication with families in all parts of the State, it will be easy to carry out more fully the principles last year laid down in regard to this.

We had occasion a year ago to criticize with plainness of speech the plan of the Nautical Reform School. The measures since taken of dividing the boys there into two crews, one stationed on the new ship in Boston Harbor, and the other on the “ *Massachusetts* ” at New Bedford, and of making the school instruction of both more perfect, have improved the condition of this Institution. But the evils spoken of still exist in

THE STATE PRISON.

some degree, and demand the attention of the Legislature, as well as the constant vigilance of the officers. Some means should be devised to prevent the pupils from herding together so much, and from wasting their leisure time, much of which is now worse than lost. A better regulation of their amusements and of their industry would effect this.

The number of pupils at Westborough on the first of January 1867, was 341; at Lancaster 132; in New Bedford Harbor 125; and in Boston Harbor 149; making a total of 274 on both the School Ships, and of 747 in all the State Reformatories.

7. *The State Prison.*

We have alluded to the fact that the Charlestown Prison is now nearly self-sustaining. This is in consequence of the great increase in the number of convicts during the past year. On the first of January 1866, this number was but 430, but it has since been upwards of 500, and is now, on the first of January, 1867, 535. So many men steadily employed, even at the low wages paid by the contractors, can earn the cost of their support and supervision, and we see no reason why they should not earn a surplus in the coming year. This would certainly happen if the State would employ, directly, for its own benefit, the labor of a larger portion of the convicts, which can easily be done, now that the numbers exceed those stipulated for by the contractors.

The discipline of the Prison is good, and the Warden, always seeking the means of improving his prisoners, has not only continued the prison holidays, which he has hitherto found so useful, but is beginning to introduce one of the most striking features of the Irish Convict System; namely, weekly lectures for the instruction of the convicts. We hope that the school instruction of such as need it will be regularly undertaken in the coming year. With this, and with the zealous religious labors of a resident Chaplain, working daily and closely among them, much could be done for the elevation of the convicts.

8. *The Hartford Asylum.*

We have found pleasure in expressing, in former Reports, the high opinion entertained by this Board of the instruc-

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tors of the deaf mutes whom Massachusetts annually sends to Hartford. These gentlemen, with their assistants and their means of educating this unfortunate class, have rendered a great service to their pupils and to the State. But in our opinion, the time has arrived when Massachusetts should assume the education of her own children, within her own borders, and should find means to give them, not only such valuable instruction as is imparted at Hartford, but such other, earlier and more varied instruction as the experience of other countries, and of not a few persons in America has shown to be possible. With this conviction, we shall, subsequently, indicate a plan for accomplishing this, in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency in his Annual Address.

At present the number of State beneficiaries at Hartford does not much exceed a hundred, and the average for the past year has been less than that. But there are from six to ten private pupils from Massachusetts at the Asylum, so that about half of all the pupils are from this Commonwealth. Less than half these Massachusetts pupils were born deaf, and many of them can hear or articulate, or both, however imperfectly. Neither hearing nor articulation is much cultivated at Hartford, although it is believed by this Board that a large and increasing number of the Massachusetts pupils could be so taught articulation as to make it highly valuable to them.

In most respects the Asylum remains as it has been described in former years. The present rate of tuition is \$175 a year, which is about three-fifths of the cost. This sum is paid in advance, and no regular account is kept of the time each beneficiary is actually residing at the Asylum. The utmost time seems to be forty-two weeks.

9. *Other Institutions.*

The Blind Asylum, the Idiot School, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Washingtonian Home, the Discharged Soldiers' Home, and the two Female Refuges, at Dedham and Springfield, have gone on as usual in their work of benevolence, according to their several methods and capacities. With the exception of the Soldiers' Home they

COST OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

remain in much the same condition as heretofore. In regard to the last named establishment, the city of Boston is about selling for occupancy by another charity, the buildings in Springfield Street, now used as a Home. It will therefore be necessary for the Trustees to provide some other location for what seems at present to be an indispensable establishment.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Tables have been presented and explanations made by our Secretary, showing the Receipts, Expenditures and general financial position of the above named Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1866. By these it will appear that the whole sum drawn from the State Treasury for all these establishments, including the State Prison, was about \$560,000; of which about \$60,000 were for current expenses. There were received and expended, in addition, from the resources of towns and individuals about \$150,000 in these Institutions, and by the towns and cities for the support of their poor, about \$670,000 more.

Schedule A. will show, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, the summary cost to the State of these charities for the calendar year 1866. It must be understood, however, that the column of Appropriations does not include the sums last year appropriated for deficiencies in 1865, (upwards of \$30,000;) and that the column of Expenses only gives the sums already charged upon the appropriation for 1866. Besides these, there is some \$10,000 omitted from Schedule A., and perhaps as much from Schedule B., which sum is known to be due, but has not been claimed. Taking account of these sums, the deficiency on Schedule A. would amount to upwards of \$9,000, and the surplus on Schedule B. would be reduced to about \$7,000, while the total Expenditure on both Schedules would not be far from \$630,000. From this should be deducted the sums paid in by the State Prison and other institutions, amounting to upwards of \$100,000, and leaving a net expenditure of about *half a million of dollars* for current expenses.

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SCHEDULE A.

Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year 1866.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriations for 1866.	Sums expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiencies.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$90,000 00	\$21,050 45	-	†\$2,567 54
Taunton Hospital, . . .		27,884 58	-	
Northampton Hospital, . . .		53,632 51	-	
Bainsford Hospital, . . .	25,000 00	25,028 86	-	28 86
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	74,000 00	76,101 78	-	2,101 78
Monson Almshouse, . . .	48,000 00	52,247 61	-	4,247 61
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	47,000 00	39,886 65	\$7,113 35	-
Westborough School, . . .	50,000 00	59,897 64	-	9,897 64
Lancaster School, . . .	20,000 00	21,752 12	-	1,752 12
School Ships, . . .	50,000 00	51,544 27	-	1,544 27
State Prison, . . .	109,600 00	105,560 82	4,039 18	-
Massachusetts General Hospital, .	None.	None.	-	-
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, . . .	18,100 00	18,045 62	54 38	-
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	3,500 00	3,500 00	-	-
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, . . .	20,000 00	20,000 00	-	-
Massachusetts School for Idiots, .	12,000 00	12,000 00	-	-
Washingtonian Home, . . .	6,000 00	*4,500 00	1,500 00	-
Discharged Soldiers' Home, . .	20,000 00	†10,000 00	10,000 00	-
Temporary Home for Discharged Female Prisoners, . . .	2,500 00	2,500 00	-	-
Home for the Friendless, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	\$597,700 00	\$597,132 91	\$22,706 91	\$22,239 82
Balance of Surplus, . . .	-	-	\$467 09	-

* \$1,250 in addition drawn from the appropriation of 1865.
† \$8,000 in addition drawn from the appropriation for 1865. The accounts overlap from year to year.
‡ The deficiency is about \$8,000 less than was estimated on page xl. The figures here given are the correct ones.

COST OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

From the above schedule, as it stands, we see that the total surplus of five Institutions is \$22,706.91; and the total deficiency of nine Institutions is \$22,239.82; leaving a net surplus of \$467.09, which, deducted from the sum of the appropriations, gives a total of \$597,132.91 for the cost of these establishments during the calendar year 1866.

To this should be added the sums paid in aid of Discharged Convicts, of Indian tribes, of State Paupers residing in the towns, of the removal of persons from the State, and for the burial of State Paupers. These latter sums are as follows:—

SCHEDULE B.

	Regular Appropriations for 1866.	Amount expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiencies.
Agent for Discharged Convicts, .	\$1,800 00	\$1,799 82	\$0 18	—
State Paupers, support, . . .	15,000 00	2,470 90	12,529 10	—
State Paupers and others removed,	9,000 00	8,200 00	800 00	—
State Paupers, burial, . . .	8,000 00	10 00	2,990 00	—
Aid of Indian tribes, . . .	5,060 00	4,045 56	954 44	—
Totals,	\$33,860 00	\$16,326 28	\$17,263 72	—

Adding these aggregates to the town pauper expenses, and including also the net cost of the County and City Prisons, amounting to about \$285,000 for the year, and we have a grand total of about a *million and a half of dollars* (\$1,500,000) annually expended for charities and correction by the State and the municipalities.

So large an expenditure, which in one form or another is yearly increasing, demands the greatest care and caution in its disbursement, and the assurance that it does upon the whole, bring about the objects sought to be gained by it. Believing this, we have urged that no new expense should be incurred without a good reason for it; and we last year opposed an appropriation for paying the Worcester Hospital debt until it should be shown how and for what purpose it had become necessary. We would not be understood as opposing such an appropriation after such a showing has been made.

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V.—GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The condition of the Institutions already described, the facts stated and the questions discussed in former Reports of this Board, and the information herewith submitted by the Secretary and the General Agent, in their appended Reports, call for some general remarks from us, and also for some definite suggestions to the Legislature. These we propose to offer briefly, and to defer till another year a fuller discussion of the questions raised and the principles involved.

In the first place we would call attention anew to the magnitude of the interests with which our Board have to deal. Their importance cannot be measured by money, yet even the annual expenditure made necessary by the presence among us of the dependent and criminal classes for whom our Institutions were built is sufficient to require long examination and deliberation in plans for its best distribution. We learn from the Report of the Secretary that from the beginning of 1854 to the present time the State has expended more than \$2,000,000 for the support of State Paupers in the four Pauper establishments; while nearly a million more has been paid for State Patients in the three Lunatic Hospitals. The Report of the General Agent shows that much of this expense might have been avoided, had the proper measures been earlier adopted, and that its annual increase is much retarded by the labors of this Board and its agents. But a large part of it was unavoidable, and similar, but, we trust, smaller outlays must be provided for in future.

So too the expenditure for Prisons and Prisoners since 1854 has not been less than three millions of dollars, and probably much more, while considerable sums have been paid for the Education of the Blind, of Deaf Mutes, and of Juvenile Delinquents. The whole annual cost of the various charitable and penal establishments noticed in the Report of the Secretary, is, as we have already mentioned, no less than a *million and a half of dollars*. This includes the money distributed to the poor in our towns and cities, but does not include the payments known as State Aid, which, for the past year, have been about as large.

CHARITY IN EUROPE AND IN AMERICA.

The origin of this munificent provision for poverty and misfortune is by no means recent, but must be sought in the early records of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. Each succeeding century, since the days of Bradford and Winthrop, has added to the extent of the relief offered, while increasing the misery to be relieved. Now, at the end of well nigh two centuries and a half, those who investigate the condition of our charities are astonished at the vastness of the work undertaken.

European and American Charities. Contrasted.

And yet, if we compare our charities with those of Europe, especially in the continental and the more Southern countries, where for a thousand years the spirit of Christianity has been urging the favored few to works of benevolence for the suffering multitude, we shall find a wide difference not only in the modes of administration, but in the ends sought and attained. The purpose of charity in New England has been to diminish the number of the helpless, to make them sounder, stronger, more hopeful and self-reliant. Justice, no less than mercy, has been in the thoughts of our people; a justice not satisfied with almsgiving, but seeking zealously to establish a social condition in which alms would be less and less needed. But in the countless charities of mediæval and modern Europe,—in France, Italy and Spain, particularly,—the poor have been regarded as a permanent class, towards which mercy was to be shown and dole distributed for the love of God, and in humble imitation of His bounties, but with little hope of removing any of the causes of misery. So manifest is this despair, that the American is oppressed with a double sadness as he visits the spacious halls of the *Caridad*, the city almshouse of Seville, where Murillo's pencil has done homage to Christian charity, or the numberless refuges for poverty and shame which clerical beneficence has maintained in Rome. He feels the blight of the misery that he sees, and he feels, also, that it is regarded as past remedy, and capable only of alleviation.

Painful as the sights of woe in many of our charitable institutions must be, they are made more tolerable by the thought

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that in America,—the home of the poor man,—we are on the way to throw off and neutralize much of the misery handed down to us from older countries and less hopeful times.

To this expectation we sought to give expression in our Report of a year ago. It is easy for inexperienced and thoughtless persons to sneer at such anticipations; but those who have observed for a sufficient number of years the tendencies of life in New England, will agree with us in this view of our institutions.

It is, nevertheless, important that we should study carefully the methods of administration and the precise results of European institutions of Charity and Correction, for in many details a longer experience and the pressure of necessity have given their managers superior advantages in dealing with special classes. In England and Ireland, for example, the discipline of prisons has been more thoroughly discussed than among us; and the results of those discussions have taken a most practical form in what is called the *Irish Convict System*. In Germany, Holland and Belgium the instruction of deaf mutes in articulation has been long carried on, with much success, while in this country little is known of an art so inestimable. In France and in Germany the questions of Labor, and the condition of the industrial classes have been investigated by acute thinkers; while, at the same time, interesting practical experiments are made, of which we in America hear little more than the rumor.

Other illustrations might be given, but these are enough to point out what should be done. The condition and character of the European charities ought to be ascertained by personal examination, and the information thus gained laid before the Legislature and the people of Massachusetts. It is the hope of this Board to accomplish this, at least in part, during the coming year.

Discussion and Co-operation Necessary.

The wide and complicated system of our charities, public and private, can neither be well understood nor well managed without the co-operation of the people themselves, and of their representatives. To this end the most frequent discussion, the

THE PEOPLE MUST CO-OPERATE.

fullest details of information, are necessary. We shall have no reason to apologize for the number of pages devoted to this Report, nor to former Reports, if it be true, as we have been assured, that they have done and are likely to do something to diffuse the desired knowledge and to call out discussion among our people. It is in the nature of kingly governments and oligarchies to bestow charity as well as power through the hands of a few. But in a republic, and especially in ours, which is a collection of republics, one within the other, the dispensers of bounty and those that award penalties must be many, and it will no longer suffice to instruct a few in the best methods. The mass of the people should become familiar, not alone with the act of giving, (which needs little precept in Massachusetts,) but with the art of giving wisely and with the forethought which makes beneficence a true benefit.

Let every means be improved, then, to excite and maintain the interest of our citizens,—of their wives and children—in the diversified labors of charity and social reformation. Here is ample room and verge enough for all activity of mind and affluence of heart; while here may be avoided some of those occasions of strife that naturally spring from religious and political differences, the diverse gifts of fortune, or the rivalries of business and of professional life.

Among these means, few are more powerful than a habit of visiting the establishments of charity, not to gratify an idle curiosity, or to show a friend what the exhibitor never sees, but to observe thoughtfully their plan and management. Let the people visit the almshouses, the prisons, the reform schools, the asylums for the blind, the deaf and the foolish—and they will secure a twofold good. These establishments will be better conducted, when subject to so much inspection, and the community will be more ready to sustain such as ought to be sustained, because they will understand why they ought to be sustained.

Above all things, let it not be supposed that any plan can be devised by which constant efforts and constant vigilance on the part of the Legislature and the people can be superseded. Charitable institutions and prisons are not like banks and rail-

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roads in which we may make permanent investments, with the assurance that self-interest will secure their proper management. Self-interest, self-indulgence, routine, weariness of routine, and a thousand other frailties of our nature are incessantly operating to destroy the efficacy of any system for the administration of charities. To maintain excellence is harder than to devise and establish it; and it is impossible, without unceasing endeavors.

VI.—DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

In closing this Report, and in compliance with the Statute, we shall now proceed to offer some definite recommendations for the consideration of the General Court.

Reviewing, then, what has been done in former years, and noticing a part of what is yet to be done, in order to check the increase of Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity, to strengthen and perpetuate the stock of our people, and to advance their social interests, we would submit the following suggestions:—

I. That the Registration laws should be so amended, and the method of presenting the returns under them be so modified as to secure and show precise information concerning the increase of population among native and foreign residents respectively,—and at the same time that the laws against infanticide, criminal abortion, and the desertion of infants by their parents, and the bastardy laws, should be made more stringent, and, if possible, more effective.

II. That steps should be taken to revise and codify our penal statutes, and those relating to the discipline of prisons, and the duties of the police and constabulary forces; and as a preliminary, that an Inspector of Prisons for the whole State, should be appointed.

III. That additional changes should be made in the laws of settlement, so as to diminish still farther the number of State Paupers, and that needful measures be taken to establish and make known the Military Settlement of all persons to whom the statute creating it applies.

IV. That the State Aid Law should be so modified as to apply only to the case of necessitous persons, who will expend

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

the money received from the State for the honest support of themselves and their families. Till this is done, a wide door is opened to the increase of pauperism and vice.

V. That the office of Overseers of the Poor in the cities and towns should be made more permanent, by providing for their election in the same manner as School Committees are now chosen, and for a term of three years ; and that the law requiring returns from these Overseers to the Board of Charities should be so modified as to allow the Board to dispense with or change the form of certain questions now asked.

VI. That measures should be taken to establish a depot for immigrants, as suggested by the General Agent in his Report, and that all ports of the Commonwealth should be put under the supervision of this Board, to enforce the laws relating to Alien Passengers ; and further, that additional means for enforcing compliance with the pauper laws, on the part of all railroad companies and other corporations, should be provided.

VII. That the State Primary School, the State Workhouse, and the Asylum for Harmless Insane, should be continued and improved, with a view to complete and make more beneficial a systematic separation of the different classes of persons heretofore known under the name of State Paupers.

VIII. That, while enforcing and making more stringent the laws against desertion and destruction of offspring, better means should be supplied by the State for the care and nurture of foundling children, and such as are deserted in early infancy by their parents.

IX. Such amendment of the laws relating to apprenticing poor children, and such facilities for executing these laws as shall induce worthy persons to receive and train the children sent out from public and private institutions.

X. An examination into the number and condition of the blind, deaf-mute, and idiotic children within the Commonwealth, with a view to their more thorough education in early years ; and the supplying of means for the instruction of deaf-mutes without removing them from the State.

XI. The passage of a law requiring charitable societies, and the trustees of funds for benevolent objects, to report

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annually to the State the condition of their funds and the manner of expending the yearly income. The same law might provide for a uniform method of reporting by the public institutions of charity, reform and correction.

Reasons for the Recommendations Made.

I. *Registration.*—In the first part of the Report of the Secretary will be found some facts and arguments in support of our suggestions. We believe it would be feasible to make the Registration Returns much more accurate and useful, than they are now, and to present the facts which they exhibit in a more serviceable form. Were this done the necessity for further legislation to check criminal abortion, infanticide and the desertion of infants, would at once be seen.

II. *Penal and Prison Laws.*—On this subject also, the present and past Reports of the Secretary contain much information. It is evident to us that the *Irish Convict System* contains features which are new to our theory and practice, and which, at least in Ireland, have been very successful in diminishing crime. In some respects we might improve it, and in some our present system would require little change; but it would be necessary to alter the *penal* as well as the *prison* code. The substitution of a single Prison Inspector for the fourscore or hundred persons who now perform the duty of inspection at a large cost to the community is very desirable.

III. *Settlement.*—The arguments presented by the General Agent appear to us conclusive in favor of a further modification of the laws of pauper settlement, and the other measures advocated by him in regard to this subject.

IV. *The State Aid Law.*—It seems to be admitted on all sides that the new law is a failure in one very important point, namely, that under it a great many persons, either not necessitous or not reputable, have drawn money from the Treasury. In other respects it needs modification, but this is its most serious defect.

V. *Overseers of the Poor.*—Much inconvenience is now experienced, both in the towns, and by those persons connected with the State government who have business with the Over-

ALIEN PASSENGERS AND STRANGERS.

seers of the Poor, on account of the frequent changes made in the Boards of Overseers by the annual election of the whole board. In this way responsibilities are thrown upon new officers, which they are quite unable to meet, and it has frequently happened that the new board had no real knowledge of the state of business as left by their predecessors. In the cities of Boston and Worcester, which together pay a sixth part of the town pauper expenses in the State, the mode of election which we recommend has been adopted, and found to work well. In Boston one great reason for the change was the fact that the Overseers had by law the charge of large funds bequeathed for the relief of the poor. This state of things exists in other places, and the amount of these funds is yearly increasing.

The proposed change in the law respecting returns would, we believe, be satisfactory to all parties.

VI. *Alien Passengers and Strangers*.—By a reference to what has been said on pages xx and xxi, it will be seen that our present laws are inconsistent in their operation. In the first place, Superintendents of Alien Passengers, except for Boston, make no returns to this Board, and therefore fail to furnish us with the means of executing the laws in regard to passengers landed at Salem, Gloucester, and other ports.

By this means aliens are frequently introduced into the State, without having passed the necessary examination, and sometimes without having paid their commutation money.

Secondly, the laws respecting railroad companies and other corporations bringing aliens and strangers into the State are not complied with in the same manner by all corporations. The law of 1866, (cited by the Secretary on page 48,) has not been in force long enough for us to judge definitely of its operation; but under the law relating to railroads, there has been much reluctance on the part of certain companies to assist in relieving the Commonwealth of paupers improperly brought here by them.

About the years 1849–51, the fearful increase of persons becoming a public charge, and the alarming expenditures suddenly incurred, compelled the Legislature, in self-protection,

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to enact most stringent laws to guard the State by land and sea from the importation of paupers, lunatics and criminals, or persons likely to swell these classes in the future. These statutes were enacted in the exercise of the sovereign rights vested in every commonwealth, and their fundamental principles have been sustained by the court of highest jurisdiction.

We have already alluded to the provisions of law regulating the landing of passengers from foreign ports in the harbors of Massachusetts. But as the arrivals by land were far more numerous, and ascertained to be more dangerous in their consequences, the legislation in regard to passengers so arriving was most minute in detail and severe in penalty. Landing at New York or Quebec, they were pouring into this State by uncounted thousands, paying no commutation, and filling our hospitals and institutions of charity faster than we could provide them. The railway and steam-boat lines were reaping a harvest,—the cities and towns were groaning under unprecedented expenditures. In this emergency the Legislature seems promptly to have assumed that common carriers, vested with certain corporate rights and chartered privileges for the public good and their own profit, must not be permitted to use them without restriction for the public injury. Accordingly, after careful deliberation, it was decided not to exact bonds for five years, with the privilege of commutation, as in the case of aliens arriving by sea, but to hold the transportation companies responsible for the support of all alien passengers brought into the State by these companies, respectively, for the period of one year, should they fall into distress within that time. And they were further required to make returns of all such passengers, with specified particulars, to the Alien Commissioners, on blanks to be furnished by that Board, under penalty of not less than twenty dollars for every omission. There was, however, this proviso in their favor:—that they should be “notified of their liability as soon as practicable, that they might, if so disposed, provide means of support or removal.” The object of this legislation is obvious. It was to compel common carriers and others to remove forthwith from the Commonwealth the causes of public expenditure and demoralization, for the intro-

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY LINES.

duction of which they were responsible. Equally obvious is the wisdom of an arrangement, which, without cost to the several lines of conveyance, if they promptly obeyed the law, would relieve the tax-payers of an annual burden that would soon have exceeded a million of dollars.

These statutes were passed in 1851, but the opposition of petty railroad officials, and the timidity or inefficiency of the State officers, seems to have impeded their execution till about 1857. Since then their efficiency has been annually increased, through the hearty co-operation with our executive officers of Judges Warren and Abbott, of the Providence and the Lowell Roads; the Hon. Ginery Twichell, of the Worcester Road; Superintendent Merritt, of the Boston and Maine; Mr. Alexander Holmes, of the Old Colony, and George W. Bentley, Esq., late of the Worcester and Nashua Road. From other quarters we have encountered opposition and annoyance that must end in litigation, the result of which can hardly be doubted, as the evidence secured by the Board is too positive and cumulative, and the public policy and purse too seriously imperilled to admit of long hesitation in settling a question so vital. Whatever may be the fate of the present law, which we are assured will be sustained, we trust the Legislature will never permit any corporation to occasion the State a loss of hundreds of thousands, which it could prevent without the additional expenditure of a single dollar.

As it was declared by the officers of many lines that the practical difficulty, if not impossibility, of carrying out the minute details of the statutes, was their main objection to compliance with the law, our General Agent, then Chairman of the Alien Commission, with the concurrence of the Attorney-General, proposed the following compromise, which, with the exceptions alluded to, has been universally adopted:—

1. The passenger laws shall be executed by the officers of this Department, and the employees of the companies shall be relieved from this duty.

2. The companies shall remove from the State without question the persons designated by this Department as chargeable to them respectively.

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3. In cases of difficulty on the boats or trains, mutual assistance shall be rendered by the officers of the lines and of the State.

4. For the above-named purposes, the officers of this Department shall be admitted without charge or question to the several lines.

5. The officers and agents of the companies shall be released from the daily returns of passengers, which this Board has the right to require, and from all fines and forfeitures on account of said passengers.

The operation of this arrangement has been most admirable. It has cost the companies nothing, but has relieved them of a heavy responsibility; it has so decreased their vagrant travel, that a single line to New York, which, nine years ago, was compelled to carry back 409 of this class in one year, has averaged but 120 for each of the last six years. And it has proved of incalculable service to the State, for her laws have been executed by her own officials who are experts, with far greater exactness than the agents of the companies could have attained. The result is seen in two facts:—*first*, that no new pauper institution has been required since the Northampton Hospital, commenced in 1855; *second*, that notwithstanding the growth of the State, especially in the class of population whence State paupers are derived, there are not so many on our rolls by hundreds as in 1856. And the figures demonstrate beyond question that but for these laws, thus executed, two if not three additional Lunatic Hospitals would have been required, as well as State Almshouse accommodations to an extent difficult to specify.

It is clearly, then, not only the public duty, but the individual interest of every tax-paying corporation engaged in the business of bringing passengers into this Commonwealth, or forming a part of any such line, to concur heartily in the simple arrangement set forth above, thus at once fulfilling a legal obligation, and rendering essential service in reducing the public burdens.

The reasons mentioned by the General Agent for opening a depot for immigrants seem to us conclusive.

ORPHANS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

VII. *Classification in State Pauper Establishments.*—The reasons for this have been already given at some length.

VIII. *Deserted Children.*—For several years the want of proper means in the State almshouses for bringing up the infants abandoned by their mothers, has been forced upon our notice. The number of this class, though small, compared with the whole number of infants in the almshouses, is still considerable, and the mortality among them is deplorable. It is estimated that not less than 80 per cent. die before the end of the first year, and that not more than 10 per cent. survive the second year.* We are not prepared to furnish a definite plan for the care of these children, but we agree in urging that special measures be taken to lessen the mortality among them.

IX. *Children placed in Families.*—It is a matter for consideration whether the inducements offered to worthy families to take charge of children from the Primary School, the Reform School, and similar establishments cannot be increased. At present these children are generally taken because the head of the family desires their labor, and thinks he can get it cheap in that way. Hence such abuses as our Visiting Agent reports, most of which might be prevented by making it worth the while of better families to receive the children. A small sum paid for the board of a child for a short time, would cost the State less than his support in the Institution, and would often secure good treatment in a good family.

X. *The Blind, the Deaf Mutes, and the Idiots.*—There is every reason to believe that the number of children of the above named classes, who ought to be educated, is larger than the number actually in the schools for the purpose. Until the tables of the Census of 1865 are completed, we can hardly judge what the true number of these children is, but there are several facts to show that the instruction of all is not now provided for. We know that the existing schools are always full, and often have many applicants on the list. This is the

* During the year 1866 *thirty-eight* foundlings were received at Tewksbury, of whom *thirty-five* are known to be now dead—a mortality of more than 90 per cent.

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case, for example, with our deaf and dumb children. There are always several names on the State list of children who must wait till their turn comes to be received at Hartford, to say nothing of those too young to go, and waiting to reach the age of eight years, when they can begin to be taught there.

- We deem it advisable that measures should be taken to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number, residence, age and condition of such children, as the first step toward improving their education. This information can probably be collected by our Board, if that is judged best.

In our Second Annual Report we sketched the outlines of a plan by which the deaf mute children of Massachusetts, who, if taught at all, are now sent to an adjoining State, can be kept at home, and instructed by methods equally good, and, perhaps, superior. We would not insist on the details, but the general plan we would now reiterate, and would urge that something like it should be adopted. We believe that His Excellency the Governor, in recommending, as he did in his Annual Message, the instruction of these children within the State, only expressed the general sentiment of our people. We do not understand him as desiring the removal of the pupils now at Hartford, unless that is sought by their parents, but as suggesting that provision should be made for teaching future applicants in one or more schools in Massachusetts. And we have good authority for believing that benevolent persons stand ready to endow largely any such school that may be established by the Legislature. It seems, indeed, natural, that if the Commonwealth should countenance any plan for an Asylum within her own borders, it would stimulate the benevolence of her citizens to do for the mutes what McLean did for the insane, and Perkins for the blind.

There are three considerations which should have great weight in deciding this question.

First, these unfortunates are, for the time, wards of the Commonwealth; and, other things being equal, she should commit them to the charge of her own citizens rather than to others; she should keep them at home rather than send them

THE EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

abroad. In the words of the Governor, "As ours is the responsibility, be ours, also, the grateful labor. To no other object of philanthropy will the warm heart of Massachusetts respond more promptly." It is well known to those conversant with the subject, that great and important changes in the mode of instructing mutes have been earnestly advocated by some of the ablest teachers in Europe, and that the Governments of France and of Russia have taken measures to test the value of these by actual practice. Massachusetts may become ever so well convinced that these changes are desirable, but she has no power at present to try them in practice, for she has no right to prescribe the method of instruction at the Asylum in Hartford.

Second, any undue aggregation of persons suffering a common infirmity is unwise, because, while it intensifies the unfavorable peculiarities growing out of their infirmity, it lessens the corrective influence of associating with ordinary persons. Schools, therefore, for the infirm or defective, especially boarding schools, should be no larger than is necessary. This principle can hardly be insisted upon too strongly. Massachusetts now sends a hundred mute children to the Hartford Asylum, and if the school were nearer the centre of our population, the number would probably reach a hundred and fifty, which is even more than is necessary for all purposes of classification. This subject was fully discussed in our last year's Report, and it is hardly necessary for us to say here, that we do not desire to build up a large and costly institution for the deaf mutes of Massachusetts, but to see them distributed in several schools, to which pupils younger than are now received at Hartford could be sent.

Third, the chief end of the special instruction of mutes is to teach language, from learning which, in the natural way, they are precluded by their infirmity. Now, like other children, they are best adapted for this during the tender years of early childhood. Every year after a certain age, which is quickly reached, the facility for learning language lessens. But the reluctance of parents to send mutes from home during child-

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hood is very great, and their reluctance naturally increases in proportion to the distance of the school.

If, as has been suggested, there were several small schools for such children in different parts of the State, and one central finishing school, in which the higher branches of learning and the trades could be taught, it might meet the wants of this interesting class in the best manner, with least interruption of those family and social relations which are even more important for them than for ordinary children.

Having provided, within the last half century, for the wants of those unfortunates whom special infirmity makes dependent, the Insane, the Deaf Mutes, and the Blind, Massachusetts, nearly twenty years since, put the last link to her golden chain of Charities, by a training school for idiotic children.

For three of these classes she has provided Asylums within her own borders, and administers them by the hands of her own citizens.

It is very desirable that she should do so for all, because the blessed effects of these establishments are not confined to the unfortunates whom they receive, but extend to those who administer them, and thence to the whole community. They may be regarded as schools for training up men and women in the practice of works of love and good-will. These works take the special form which the special charity requires, and one reason why the education of deaf mutes is still regarded in Massachusetts as a species of mystery, is because we allow a neighboring State to provide the teachers and attendants of this class.

Such was not the way in which the Abbé de l'Epeè regarded the art in which he was so eminent, nor was it thus that one of his most eminent followers, the Abbé Carton, of Belgium, spoke of it. Both these men, who devoted a good part of their lives to this work, have left on record their opinion that patience and mildness are the only essentials for teaching deaf mutes, and that a common school-master or school-mistress need not hesitate to undertake the task. And some eminent living teachers of deaf mutes in France are now striving to "popularize the art," as they express it; that is, so to simplify it, as to enable

DEAF MUTES.

common teachers to practise it. Whether this be true in whole or in part, in a State where good teachers are so common as in Massachusetts, it will not be difficult to find those qualified to teach in the proposed schools. Teachers were readily found for Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell; and a lady, whose success in educating deaf mutes seems to be equal to that of the accomplished women who carried on the instruction of those two deaf, dumb and blind children, is already in charge of a small school at Chelmsford.

If, then, the obligations assumed by our Commonwealth require that she should educate her own children deprived of hearing; if private munificence even now stands ready to endow schools for their instruction, one of which is in successful progress; and if there is no lack of competent teachers, then the most unquestioned superiority of the Hartford Asylum in its organization and methods, would hardly warrant us in filling it with our pupils, to the exclusion of those from the other New England States. It appears by the Census of 1860, that there were nearly 1,800 deaf mutes in New England, of whom not more than 600 had their home in Massachusetts. With only a third part of the whole deaf mute population, Massachusetts sends just about half of the pupils who go to Hartford.

But we do not believe that the methods of teaching at Hartford are perfect, or all that they should be. Particularly, we believe, that the power of speech, which, however strange it may seem, is often preserved, restored or imparted to the deaf mute, is there regarded as of too little value, and is too much neglected in education. We agree with Professor Day, who has declared that the teaching of articulation is underrated in the American schools; and we desire to support the earnest request of many educated deaf mutes, and the parents of deaf mute children, that greater attention should be paid to it. We have ascertained that nearly three-fifths of the beneficiaries of Massachusetts now at Hartford were not born deaf. Among these there surely must be many who, if zealously, patiently taught by persons having faith in the system, might learn to articulate. But they are not and cannot be so taught in an Institution whose declared policy is unfavorable to articulation.

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XI. *Reports of Private Charities.*—Our recommendation in this regard is little more than a repetition of that last cited (on page xxiv,) from our First Annual Report. Few persons are aware of the extent and variety of the private charitable organizations in this Commonwealth. An imperfect list of them was printed in our Report last year, and, although incomplete, is regarded as of much value. If we were to judge the whole State by one or two examples, we should set the amount of these charitable funds very high. For instance, in Charlestown, with a population of 26,000, there are private charitable funds to the amount of \$114,000, or nearly \$4.50 for each inhabitant. A like ratio throughout the State would give a total of about \$6,000,000.

It is not to be supposed that this large sum can be wholly managed in the most prudent, wise and humane manner. But even if it were, it would be important to know in what direction much or little is done to relieve suffering. A knowledge of this kind would guide those who administer charities, either public or private, and would be of service to the Legislature. In England there exists a permanent Commission of Private Charities, whose business it is to examine into the condition and management of such funds, bequests, etc., and to remedy abuses or inconveniences.

All public Annual Reports of charities, etc., in our opinion, should be made to cover the same period, and sent in to a single office at the State House, where they might be arranged, condensed and published.

We have thus performed all that the laws seem to require of our Board in the way of report. We would, however, direct the attention of the Legislature, not only to the accompanying Reports of the Secretary and General Agent, but to the special communication from the last named officer, appended to this Report. And we would commend the whole system of our charitable and correctional Institutions, with the subjects thereto allied, to the attentive consideration of your honorable body.

APPENDIX

TO

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Charities, held on Friday, the 25th of January, 1867, it was voted—

“That the General Agent’s communication on the subject of Rainsford Island be printed, as an Appendix to the Annual Report of this Board.”

In accordance with the above vote, the following paper is here presented :—

THE HOSPITAL AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

Statement of the General Agent.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Having furnished for the use of the Board a brief account of the earlier history and original use of the Hospital at Rainsford Island, your General Agent has the honor to supply, in continuation thereof, a brief outline of the purposes to which it has been devoted since the lack of material caused its practical disuse, with rare exceptions, as an Immigrant Hospital. In anticipation of this event,—the inevitable result of sanitary measures, applied by stringent legislation to passenger ships,—laws had been passed authorizing certain classes of convicts to be committed to the Island, and permitting the cities and towns to send thither their sick State paupers, with the consent of the Alien Commissioners.

It was clearly the intent of those securing this legislation to build up and continue Rainsford, as a permanent addition to

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

our large public Institutions. It was, to a great extent, effectual; and when your Agent, then one of the Alien Commissioners, first visited it in 1858, he found there some twenty-five convicts, about two hundred and thirty of the vicious poor of Boston, and not one sick immigrant, or person "ill with an infectious disease."

The average degree of sickness did not equal that of the State Almshouses; and of nearly its entire population he was compelled to say in his next Report, that "they could show a clearer title to the justice of the State than to its charity." A greater perversion of charitable appropriations was never witnessed. Thieves, strumpets and drunkards were living by the seaside almost in luxurious ease on the bounty of the State.

Disgusted beyond measure, the Commissioners forthwith commenced a reform. Dr. Barker, the Superintendent, whose efforts for improvement were far greater than he ever received credit for, aided them. The Inspectors stood not in the way, and in a short time the convict law was repealed, the numbers reduced by more than one hundred, and the expenses by over \$10,000 per annum. •

The Board of Charities has pursued substantially the same policy, and, under the lead of its Chairman, the Hon. Otis Norcross, took resolute measures for yet farther reform; but it encountered at every step complaint, opposition, outcry and insult, and finally its power to act was neutralized by an influence which it could not control. Its chairman resigned, and it has taken no farther official action of importance respecting Rainsford Island.

Meanwhile, the legislature passed the Act of 1865, forbidding sick State paupers to be removed when their health would be endangered thereby, unless with the consent of the Board of Charities. This expression of the popular will, so unanimously enacted into law, sufficed to remedy the great wrong of nine years' duration. There was no need to carry patients seven miles seaward, when they could be supported more comfortably and cheaply among their friends at home, or to maintain a

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

great establishment for the few that were homeless, when the city authorities were willing to care for them in their admirable Institution at Deer Island. Hence the Governor and Council saw fit to direct your Agent to remove the pauper patients, relieve the officers from duty, terminate the enormous expense, and replace the Island on its ancient basis, under the care of a competent keeper.

Should any exigency occur which would overcrowd our present buildings, the surplus can, on short notice, be accommodated at Rainsford, which, thus held in reserve, will be a valuable adjunct to our system of public institutions.

The discontinuance of this Hospital has had no perceptible effect on the numbers at the State Almshouses. In fact, these numbers have never been so small since the Houses were opened, as during the present autumn. The Statement of the Inspectors in their Report, that the Almshouse Hospitals have been crowded "inconveniently with the sick," while Rainsford was "depleted," is entirely erroneous. Your Agent has never known a time when any pressure on one institution was not supplemented by pressure on all the rest, arising from the same causes.

Any attempt from any quarter to disparage the medical departments of other institutions, in favor of Rainsford, is simply contemptible. The physicians in charge are gentlemen of experience and skill, and neither in the bills of mortality, nor in the success of treatment, has any superiority been apparent. The physicians at the Island have done well. Let the others enjoy the credit they deserve. Equally erroneous is the impression apparently sought to be conveyed that your Board was actuated by hostile feeling, and a desire to decrease numbers that the average expense might become offensively large. None know better than your executive officers that no such feelings have been entertained. This Board was under a grave responsibility for the maintenance of Rainsford, otherwise than for its original intent, which the Inspectors and Superintendent did not and could not share. In fulfilling that responsibility, the Board has endeavored,

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1st. To act legally,—and in this they have been guided by the Attorney-General.

2d. To act humanely ;—and in this they have had the counsel of the philanthropic and the skilful, and the positive instruction of the legislature.

3d. To act economically ;—and herein they have been aided by the advice of sagacious and practical men, whose counsel is not to be lightly regarded. They have been unable to see why the city of Boston should be taxed from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum for its share of the maintenance of Rainsford, while under the new arrangement its sick State paupers can be and have been supported at home and at Deer Island, for less than half that sum, of which its proportion is under \$2,000 per annum ; and also why the rest of the Commonwealth should be taxed for the same purpose \$18,000 or \$20,000 per annum, while it could avail itself of the hospital, except in rare cases, only with great expense and inconvenience.

In their recommendations and action of the past, affecting this institution, your Board has confined itself strictly within its legal limits of duty, and has never passed those bounds to criticise, to censure, to complain, or to injure. The brief statutes affecting Rainsford, so plainly set forth the respective duties of your Board and of all other parties, that their strict observance by all concerned would render a controversy impossible.

But the great grievance of the Inspectors finds vent in the charge, many times made in the past, that while there are sick paupers enough in the State to fill their Hospital, this Board and its predecessors have prevented Rainsford from receiving them. Your Agent answers,

1st. That the towns are not often so inhuman or so regardless of a proper economy, as to take sick people from their beds and subject them to a journey to Boston, and then a seven miles' trip seaward, at heavy expense to themselves of money and trouble ; merely to fill a particular hospital. Nor will they send thither those really able to be moved while the almshouse hospitals are so near and so well managed. And in this, in his judgment, they are right.

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

2d. That with two large public hospitals absorbing so many cases of genuine sickness or injury, there is little left for Rainsford, in Boston or vicinity, except the diseases arising from vice. And the simple question is, "shall so costly an institution be maintained for those whose true place is in a Work-house Hospital?" There can be but little doubt of the decision of our tax-paying citizens. Your Board, at any rate, has refused to assume such a responsibility.

3d. The statutes provide that cities and towns shall send State paupers to Almshouses and Hospitals at their own expense. The Board of Charities can "consent" that the cities and towns may send such as are sick to Rainsford; but neither they, nor the Inspectors, can legally send them themselves, or pay for sending them. Consequently the authorities of Boston, inasmuch as they could convey to Tewksbury such as were able to travel, would not incur the expense of dispatching their steamer to the Island, oftener than was absolutely necessary; and thus the supply of inmates was practically cut off, unless the Inspectors contracted for the running of said steamer to the Island daily. But they already controlled the yacht "Thatcher," which was making daily trips to Rainsford at a cost to the State of \$2,400 per annum, and certainly was sufficient for all ordinary needs; and any freight she could not convey could surely be delivered for a very moderate sum. In the face of these facts, still retaining the yacht, they did employ the steamer to make daily trips for \$2,250 per annum, illegally conveying thereon at the expense of the Commonwealth such paupers as Boston might commit. They would seem then to be in one of these three positions. They were violating the law; or they were incurring a needless expense; or, if such expenses were necessary to maintain their institution, were offering the best proof that it ought to be abandoned in favor of a more accessible location; for transportation alone was costing the State at least \$4,650 per annum.

So obvious have the considerations named appeared to His Excellency and the Council, that independent of action or vote by your Board, they have advised the sending of patients to

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

be discontinued, as an infringement of the spirit of the law, and ordered the few remaining to be removed. It only remains to say, that while in the depth of winter, the closing lines of this communication are written, there is ample room in our Almshouse Hospitals, for all who have applied, or are likely to do so, and the accommodations at Rainsford are not in the slightest degree required or missed.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
General Agent.

JANUARY 28th, 1867.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1865-6.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—According to custom, before entering upon the special topics of my Annual Report, I beg leave to submit to you a statement of the general proceedings and expenses of this department for the year ending September 30, 1866.

PRELIMINARY.

The first part of this year being mainly devoted to the preparation of the Annual Report, and several of the succeeding months to the clerical business of the office, which is generally most pressing during the session of the General Court, it was not until the Spring that I was enabled to make frequent visits to the different institutions. These have since been kept up, as I have had opportunity; and besides the required visits within the State, I have examined the State Prisons of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and in part, of New York; the Reform Schools of Vermont and Rhode Island, and some other establishments outside the State. I have, also, at the request of the New York Prison Association, and as your delegate, attended several sessions of the New York Prison Commission, organized under a resolve of the legislature of that State; and being called upon, have given testimony before this commission concerning our Prison System, and the means of improving it. My visits to the town almshouses have necessarily been almost discontinued, and I have not been able to carry out my original intention of inspecting all these establishments in Massachusetts before the expiration of my first term of office. My commission having been renewed, I hope that I

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

may yet find occasion to visit all our town almshouses before resigning it.

The whole number of my visits during the year has been seventy-seven, namely :—

To State Institutions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Prisons within the State,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Town Almshouses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Institutions in other States,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Private and municipal institutions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
								<hr/>
In all,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77

In making these visits I have travelled nearly five thousand miles, at an expense to the State of \$178.30.

The whole expenses of my department for the year ending September 30, 1866, have been \$8,024.95, of which the sum of \$6,908.95 was covered by the annual appropriation of \$7,075.00, and \$1,116.00 by the special appropriation for the increase of salaries, amounting in my department to \$1,155.00. The whole sum appropriated being, therefore, \$8,230.00, there remains an unexpended balance of \$205.05. This total expenditure is thus classified :—

Salary of Secretary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,400 00
Clerk hire, ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,595 00
Office expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	575 54
Printing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	454 41
								<hr/>
Total, ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,024 95

The expenditures for the year preceding were \$7,589.86, and for the three years, \$21,137.81, being an average of \$7,045.94 for each year. The increased expense of the past year has been due mainly to the increase of salaries voted by the last Legislature.

The travelling expenses of the Secretary for the three years have been \$569.30, or an average of \$189.77 in each year; the

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

average number of miles travelled being about five thousand six hundred, or nearly seventeen thousand in the three years.*

As in former years, I have taken pains to collect and distribute documents, open or continue correspondence with official persons and private citizens in other States and countries, and in all ways to place my department on such a footing as to give it the largest opportunity for usefulness. In this part of my labors, as was anticipated, I have derived much advantage from the establishment of the *American Association for the Promotion of Social Science*, which was organized in Boston a year ago, and numbers among its members persons from nearly all parts of the country. The three General Meetings of the Association, and the Reform School Conference held under its auspices last June, have done much to promote statistical inquiry and philanthropic activity in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and I have availed myself freely of the information laid before the public at those meetings. I have also been greatly aided in my investigation of the subject of Prison Discipline by the Prison Association of New York and that of Philadelphia. Of these Associations, the former is now the most active of any organization of the kind in the country, and since its operations are carried on throughout the great State of New York, the results of its activity are of great service to all who are investigating the subject. As a representative of your Board, I was honored with an invitation, in July last, to be present at the sessions of a Commission made up from this Association, under authority of the Legislature of New York, to examine the present condition of the prisons of that State. Of this I availed myself so far as to meet with the Commission in New York City, at the Clinton Prison in Dannemora, and at the Sing Sing Prison; and I shall have the pleasure of submitting for your consideration, in the proper place, some results of the observations there made, and some information collected by the indefatigable Secretary of the Association, Dr. E. C. Wines.

* The travelling expenses of the Secretary have always been paid out of the general appropriation for the Board, and therefore are not included in the expenses of my department. If added for the past year, the total would be \$8,203.25, and for the three years \$21,707.11.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In course of the year, I have been called upon for documents and suggestions in relation to Prisons and Reformatories by public officers in the States of Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, and I have taken pleasure in complying with the request so far as I was able. I have also been in correspondence with the very efficient Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc., for Canada, through the Secretary, Mr. Edmund A. Meredith, and with several persons officially or from interest in them, acquainted with the Prisons of several of the countries of Europe. Through the mediation of the Department of State and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and by the aid of individuals, I have been able to effect a useful exchange of documents between Massachusetts and these foreign countries,—a result long sought by your Board.

With these statements I will pass to the general matter of this Report.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

By a vote passed on the 2d of May, 1866, and subsequently amended, I was instructed “to present information on the following points and in the following order,” in my Third Annual Report:—

- I. THE RETURNS RELATING TO BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.
- II. RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.
- III. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- IV. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- V. THE PAUPER RETURNS.
- VI. PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

The subsequent portion of this Report will accordingly be found arranged in six parts, corresponding to the heads above given, with an Appendix, into which the tabular work will be mainly thrown.

SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

PART FIRST.

THE RETURNS RELATING TO BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

CHAPTER I.—ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF OUR
REGISTRATION LAWS.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the new Registration System of Massachusetts was established by law,—the Act for that purpose having been approved March 3, 1842. But although this Act for the first time required returns to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of all Births, Deaths and Marriages, yet laws in force for centuries had required a record of such events to be kept in the towns and cities.

It appears that the early settlers of New England regarded the subject of registration as one of great importance. An Act was passed, as early as 1689, ordering “that the days of every marriage, birth and death of every person within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts,” should be recorded. By subsequent Acts, passed between that time and 1657, “parents, masters, guardians, executors and administrators” were required to deliver to the town clerk the names of such persons belonging to them as had been born or died. Every “new married man” was likewise required to deliver the certificate of his marriage to the town clerk to be recorded. And the town clerk was obliged to make a copy of these records, quarterly or annually, and transmit it to the clerk of the County Court in which the town was situated, to be by him recorded. Fees were allowed each town clerk, paid by the person obtaining the record, for recording every birth, marriage or death, and penalties were imposed on him and others for neglect. Similar laws were passed about the same time in Plymouth Colony. They were re-enacted under the charter of 1692, and continued in force until the Revolution, excepting the provision requiring returns

to be made to the County Courts, which was omitted. In 1785 and 1795 the laws on the subject were revised, and Acts were passed, which, being incorporated in the Revised Statutes of 1836, continued nominally in force until the Act of 1842 took effect.

As regards the administration of these laws, it seems that during the existence of the first Colonial Charter, before 1692, records of some form, but very imperfect, were made by the towns, and copies of them transmitted to the County Courts. Many of these records are still preserved, though many others are lost through carelessness or negligence. Such as remain are very valuable. Under the Provincial Charter, from 1692 down to the Revolution, records were kept by most of the towns, though returns were seldom made. After the Revolution, the registration of births and deaths had gradually fallen into neglect, until in most towns the records were few and comparatively of little value.

PRESENT STATE OF THE REGISTRATION LAWS.

The Act of 1842 was greatly improved by the Act of March 16, 1844, which was again modified by the Act of May 2, 1849. At the general revision of our Statutes in 1859-60, further improvements were made in the Registration Laws, which now remain substantially as they stand in the General Statutes of 1860. But in the year 1865, an important amendment was adopted, which was unfortunately repealed at the last session of the General Court, by an Act which also increased the fees of clerks for "obtaining, recording, indexing and returning" the required information. The Act of 1865, above referred to, was as follows, (being Chapter 96 of that year):—

AN ACT relating to the Registry and Return of Births.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of every physician and midwife in the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth, on or before the tenth day of each month, to forward to the clerk of each city and town a correct list of the births of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at which such physician or midwife was present; stating therein, as nearly as practicable, the place and date of each birth, the

PRESENT LAWS OF REGISTRATION.

name, sex and color of the child, the names, places of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

SECT. 2. For every certificate of a birth, the physician or midwife shall receive twenty-five cents from such city or town; and any physician or midwife neglecting to forward such list for six months after it is due, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered as provided in the twelfth section of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 24, 1865.*]

It is difficult to see how this law, which was intended to aid town clerks in obtaining the necessary information about births, could do anything but facilitate the registration, since the responsibility of the clerks was the same as before. And I incline to believe that if continued and faithfully enforced, it would have demonstrated the fact that the previously reported number of births in many of the towns, and in the State as a whole, was altogether too small. But, with an imprudent haste, the Act was repealed by the following Act of 1866, (Chapter 138):

AN ACT concerning the Registry and Return of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The clerk of each city and town, except in such cities and towns as choose a registrar, under the eleventh section of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes, in which cases the provisions of this act shall apply to the registrar, for receiving or obtaining, recording, indexing and returning the facts relating to marriages, births and deaths occurring therein, shall be entitled to receive therefrom the sums following, viz.: for each marriage, fifteen cents; for each birth, thirty cents; for each death returned to him by the persons specified in sections two, three and four of chapter twenty-one of the General Statutes, twenty cents for each of the first twenty entries, and ten cents for each subsequent entry; for each death not so returned, but by him obtained and recorded, twenty cents.

SECT. 2. Chapter ninety-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and so much of section seven of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes as is inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 7, 1866.*]

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

By an inspection of Chapters 21 and 106 of the General Statutes, it will appear that while a double provision is made for the return of marriages solemnized, (by the required preliminary certificate, and the required record of the minister, justice of the peace, and keeper of the records in the Society of Friends, respectively,) and a double provision for the return of deaths, (by the certificates required of physicians and sextons, respectively,) there is absolutely no provision at all for the return of births to the town clerk or registrar, except the vague requirement imposed on parents and householders. And considering that it is much easier, and oftentimes there is a much stronger motive to conceal a birth than either a marriage or a death, we may cease to be surprised both at the small number of births reported in the State, and that so few of them are illegitimate. Is it credible that while one child in every *fifteen* born in England is illegitimate, only one in every *one hundred and six* born in Massachusetts is so? Still more, is it credible that the rate of *one in two hundred and ten*, which is reported for the years 1852-63, should have increased to *one in one hundred and six* in 1864?*. Again: of the 287 illegitimate births reported in 1864, no less than 82, or twenty-nine per cent., took place in the three State Almshouses, among a total population of about 5,000, of whom at least 1,200 were children. In other words, .004 per cent. of the whole population of the State supplied 29 per cent. of the illegitimate births, although furnishing but about .0042 per cent. of all the births. Had the rest of the State produced children of this class in the same ratio, the number instead of 287 would have been 20,000. Of course this is more extravagantly large than the number reported is exceedingly small. The truth, I apprehend, lies between the two, and could be ascertained with some accuracy if a law like that of 1865 could be continued in force long enough to yield some practical results.

* In 1865 the rate was still smaller, the whole number of births being 30,249, and the illegitimate births reported only 271, or one in 112. The reported deaths were 26,152.

EARLY RECORDS OF GENEVA.

CHAPTER II.—REGISTRATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It does not appear that among the ancients any system of registration corresponding to ours was in use, although from the known strictness of the Roman laws in regard to marriage, adoption, burial, etc., there must have been something resembling our records of births, deaths and marriages. It is related that Marcus Antoninus directed all children to be registered within thirty days of their birth, and there are other indications of a prevailing custom of registration.

But about the year 1549, in Geneva, a tolerably accurate method of registration was adopted, which, with many improvements, has continued in force till now. Of this city and the results ascertained by its system, Mr. Lemuel Shattuck wrote as follows in 1845 :—

“ Geneva was one of the earliest cities to establish a system of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Registers were begun as early as 1549, and have since been continued with great care. They are viewed as pre-appointed evidences of civil rights. The registration includes the name of the disease which caused the death, entered by a district physician, who is charged by the State with the inspection of every person who dies within his district. A second table is made up from certificates setting forth the nature of the disease, with a specification of the symptoms, and observations required to be made by the private physician who may have had the care of the diseased.

“ These registers have been frequently examined. I have before me the results of an examination made by Edward Mallet, a very able work, published in the ‘Annales D’Hygiene.’ From this work it appears that human life has wonderfully improved since these registers were kept. The number of years which it was probable that every individual born would live, appears in the different periods as follows :—

PERIOD.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Rate of Increase.
1550 to 1600,	8	7	26	100
1600 to 1700,	13	8	16	153
1701 to 1750,	27	9	13	321
1751 to 1800,	31	3	5	361
1801 to 1813,	40	8	10	470
1814 to 1838,	45	—	29	521

Mr. Shattuck goes on to observe, in connection with the extraordinary facts here set forth, that the excessive mortality of the earlier years, in this table, was accompanied by a great number of births, which diminished as the people became more prosperous.

In Sweden registration was early made obligatory, and in 1723 Peter the Great introduced it into Russia, probably taking the idea from his Swedish neighbors. The earliest tables of mortality of much value were computed in Sweden.

In France the importance of the matter claimed the attention of those legislators who, under the first Napoleon, prepared the code which goes by his name. As might be expected, the French system is very full and exact, and might be wisely copied by us in some of its parts. It was extended, at the time of the *Code Napoleon*, into Belgium and other countries, where, with some modifications, it is now in force. Long after the success of the French system had demonstrated its value, a discussion of the matter took place in England.

In 1833 the House of Commons considered the subject of parochial registration. A committee was appointed in March of that year, "to consider and report on the general state of parochial registries, and the laws relating to them; and on a general registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials, in England and Wales, with power to send for persons, papers and records." This committee, after holding numerous meetings, examining many witnesses and inquiring into the systems of other European governments, made an elaborate report in August, 1833, recommending a thorough reform of the old English laws of registration. Three years later, in August, 1836, "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England," was passed, and went into operation June 30, 1837.

This Act established a "general register office" in London, to which office returns were to be made quarter-yearly, from a series of districts into which England was therefor divided; the forms of return, which are also the forms of the registers themselves, being prescribed by law. These forms have since been greatly enlarged, and made more complete for statistical pur-

EUROPEAN REGISTRATION.

poses ; but it is doubtful if, even now, the English method is so good as the French, while those in use in Scotland and Ireland are different and perhaps inferior.

By the French regulations it is required that, within three days after every birth, the child shall be produced in presence of the registrar, its identity proved, and the record then made ; that no burial shall take place without a written authority from the registrar, and after record made on the testimony of the two nearest relatives or friends of the deceased, of his name, age, profession and abode ; the day, hour and place of death ; the names of his wife and of his parents, and the place of his birth. The marriage regulations are equally minute and rigorous.

Of all the records duplicates are kept, and duplicate indexes annually prepared ; and every year one of these duplicates is transmitted to the central authority, while the other is retained in the *commune* or parish.

This system, which might seem vexatious and burdensome, is in operation, not only in the numerous *communes* of France, but in Geneva, and in those portions of Prussia and Belgium which were controlled by France when it went into operation. In these countries, however, attempts have been made to throw off that system, since they became independent of French control.

In Spain the registration is, in some respects, fuller than in France. There the marriage registries show the native places of the parties and the names of their parents ; and, in the baptismal registration, mention is made of the native places of both parents, and of the names and birth places of the paternal grand-parents.

In Austria all births must, under heavy penalties, be returned to the registrar by the physician or midwife, and the mother's maiden name is inserted. So, also, in case of deaths, the date, the age, and the malady or cause of death are specified, and the corpse is inspected, or a certificate of the disease, &c., is required of the medical attendant.

In Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, and most of the other European countries, systems of registration have been

adopted at various times and of various degrees of accuracy. Those of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Belgium are generally regarded as the most valuable in their operation and results. With the reports published in these countries, the names of Legoyt, Farr, Ficker, Quetelet and others, all eminent statisticians, have been connected, and important questions have been solved by their investigations. If our own Reports, now numbering twenty-three in all, have been less serviceable to the world, the cause must be looked for partly in the frequent changes of office among those having the work in charge, partly in a defective method of securing returns, and partly in the lack of that proper interest in statistical inquiries, among our people and their public servants, which vitiates or renders wholly useless many of our tabulated Reports.

CHAPTER III.—IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE REGISTRATION.

Although the topic is by no means a new one, and the citations which I am about to make will appear trite to those who have considered the subject, I believe it will be well to direct your attention and that of our Legislature and people to the value of a careful registration, and the preparation of tables for practical use. In doing this I shall, as on former occasions, bring forward the statements and arguments of persons deservedly held in high respect.

So long ago as 1839, Dr. William Farr, the most eminent writer on these subjects in England, wrote as follows to the Registrar-General under the then new law of 1836:—

“The registration of births and deaths proves the connection of families, facilitates the legal distribution of property, and answers several other public purposes, which sufficiently establishes its utility; but in the performance of the duty with which you have been pleased to intrust me, I have to examine the registration under a different point of view, and with different objects, which will, perhaps, ultimately prove of not less importance.

DR. FARR'S OPINION.

“The deaths, and causes of death, are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis; and science has nothing to offer more inviting in speculation than the laws of vitality, the variations of those laws in the two sexes at different ages, and the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons, and other physical agencies, either in generating diseases and inducing death, or in improving the public health.

“One of the many obvious applications of the facts will be to the promotion of practical medicine. The extent to which epidemics vary in different localities, seasons, and classes of society, will be indicated by the registered diseases; and the experienced practitioner, wherever he may be placed, will learn to administer remedies with discrimination, and with due reference to the circumstances of the population. He will discover that the characters of diseases change, and will not treat a pneumonia in the same way in Whitechapel and in Westmoreland, if it appear, from the causes of death, that the diseases and constitution of the population present striking discrepancies. * * * *

“The registration of the diseases of the several districts will furnish medical men with a series of valuable remedial agents. It will designate the localities where disease is most rife, and where there is the least tendency to particular classes of sickness and infirmity. In recommending a residence to patients, the physician will find the registered causes of death an indispensable directory; and the utility of a sanatory map of the country, such as the returns will furnish, cannot fail to be felt in England, where a part of the population is constantly migrating from place to place in search of health. Much information has been collected respecting the influence of the English climate; but the facts will bring to light many salubrious spots hitherto unknown, and disclose the dangers which infest others unsuspected. Invalids resort to some unhealthy places; families carry their children in the autumn into districts where smallpox and measles are often epidemical, or go into parts of the country where, as the registration shows, bowel complaints and fevers are extraordinarily fatal. The registration of the causes of death, beside contributing to practical medicine, will give greater precision to the principles of physics. Medicine, like the other natural sciences, is beginning to abandon vague conjecture where facts can be accurately determined by observation; and to substitute numerical expressions for uncertain assertions.

“The advantages of this change are evident. The prevalence of a disease, for instance, is expressed by the deaths in a given time out of a given number living, with as much accuracy as the temperature is indicated by a thermometer; so that when the mean population of the district

is known, the rise and decline of epidemics may be traced exactly, and it will then be possible to solve the problem, whether certain tribes of epidemic disorders constantly follow others, in one determined series or cycle.

“Any improvement in the treatment of disease, and any addition to medical science will tend ultimately to the diminution of human suffering; but the registration of the causes of death is calculated to exercise a still more direct influence upon public health. Diseases are more easily prevented than cured, and the first step to their prevention is the discovery of their exciting causes. The registry will show the agency of these causes by numerical facts, and measure the intensity of their influence. The annual rate of mortality in some districts will be found to be 4 per cent.—in others 2 per cent.; in other words, the people in one set of circumstances live 50 years, while in another set of circumstances, which the registration will indicate, they do not live more than 25 years. In these wretched districts nearly 8 per cent. are constantly sick, and the energy of the whole population is withered to the roots. Their arms are weak, their bodies wasted, and their sensations embittered by privation and suffering. Half the life is passed in infancy, sickness, and dependant helplessness.

“In exhibiting the high mortality, the diseases by which it is occasioned, and the exciting cause of disease, the abstract of the registers will prove that while a part of the sickness is inevitable, and a part can only be expected to disappear before progressive social amelioration, a considerable proportion of the sickness and deaths may be suppressed by the general adoption of hygienic measures which are in actual but partial operation. It may be affirmed, without great risk of exaggeration, that it is possible to reduce the annual deaths in England and Wales by 30,000, and to increase the vigor, (may I not add the industry and wealth?) of the population in an equal proportion.”

DEFECTS IN OUR PRESENT REGISTRATION.

There was much justice in the complaint of Mr. Shattuck, in 1843, that our Registration was very defective. In 1842 the Deaths were reported as exceeding the Births by more than 1,000; in 1843 the excess of Deaths was nearly 2,000; in 1844, the Births nearly doubled, while the number of Deaths was so diminished that there was an excess of Births amounting to more than 6,000, which in 1845 increased to nearly 7,000. In the succeeding five years this excess of Births

DEFECTS OF OUR REGISTRATION.

diminished to 5,000, and then suddenly rose, in 1850, to 9,000. In 1851 it was nearly 10,000; in 1852, more than 11,000; in 1853, about 10,600—the whole number of reported Births being more than *three times* as large, and of reported Deaths *twice* as large as in 1843, ten years before. In 1855 the excess of Births was more than 12,000; since when the average annual excess has been but little more than 10,000, while in 1864 it was only 1,726. In 1860, only four years earlier, it was more than 13,000, or nearly eight times as great. In 1865 this excess was 4,097.

It will be seen at a glance that the reports for 1842–3–4 must have been grossly erroneous, and that from 1844 to 1853 there were serious errors. Since 1853 the returns have evidently been more exact; but, as already stated, I believe them still to be defective in regard to Births, and by no means absolutely correct in the other particulars.

Now at the beginning of any such undertaking as the systematic registration of the births, deaths and marriages among a million people, scattered through more than three hundred municipalities, many errors and defects will be unavoidable. But after the work has gone on for a quarter of a century, if we still find, or have reason to suspect grave errors, the fault must be with those who administer the system, unless it be detected in the system itself. I have pointed out one grave fault in the inadequate provision made for obtaining an accurate record of Births; others could no doubt be discovered on examination. But it is complained, I know not with what foundation, that the administration of the Registration Laws, and the mode of preparing the Annual Reports are not what they ought to be. It is asserted that when the municipal officers neglect or delay to comply with the law, they are not prosecuted; that some, at least, of their obvious errors are never corrected; that there are two sets of persons employed in making up the Annual Reports, who work in a great degree independent of each other; and that the medical chief of this double-acting corps of clerks is unable to give that attention to the work which would secure the greatest possible accuracy. I cannot lay claim to any personal knowledge of the facts in this matter, but the complaints

referred to have been made by so many persons, some of them so well qualified to form an opinion, that it is my duty to mention them. The public service evidently requires that the difficult work of preparing Registration Reports should be placed in the hands of men specially qualified, not only by the possession of diligence, precision and patience, but by that comprehensive and analytical turn of mind which deduces from many instances one general law, and readily traces the connection of cause and effect, as distinguished from mere relations of co-existence or proximity. Such men, possessing also the requisite medical knowledge, are rare; but when found, their services should be so well appreciated and remunerated that they could devote to one pursuit the continuous labor of years.

In regard to the general co-operation of the medical profession, I would again quote from Mr. Shattuck:—

“As regards both births and deaths, no class of persons in the community are so well qualified to furnish the information in the first instance, or can so easily do it, as physicians; and none are, or should be, more deeply interested in the subject. The medical profession in England have voluntarily engaged in endeavors to carry the Registration Act into force, with a spirit which reflects the highest honor on their desire for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of science.”

CHAPTER IV.—INFERENCES FROM REGISTRATION AND CENSUS REPORTS.

In closing this part of my Report, I shall have occasion to avail myself of the studies of a member of this Board, formerly its Chairman, and now the Chairman of its Committee on Statistics. The patient investigations which Dr. Allen has been making for years in regard to the increase of population in Massachusetts, have led him to some conclusions which to many appear novel and startling, while others recognize them as familiar to the course of their own thoughts. At my request, he has allowed me to cite from his manuscripts the following passages:—

DR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

I.—Increase of Population in Massachusetts.

Among the numerous objects sought to be known by a Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the increase of population holds a prominent position. This question of increase of population, together with the changes taking place in its character, involves very important topics, such as the physical condition of a people, their morals, their education, their civil institutions and their future prospects.

There are two modes by which the population of a community may be increased:—1st, By an excess of Births over Deaths, or *natural increase*; and 2d, By the number emigrating into a place exceeding those removing out of it, or *increase by emigration*.

In the formation of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, a provision was inserted that a Census of every State and Territory should be taken once in every ten years, commencing in 1790. Eight such Censuses have already been taken—the last in 1860. The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1855, passed an Act, requiring that a State Census should also be taken once in ten years, commencing in 1855.

The population of Massachusetts is reported at different periods as follows:—In 1765, 222,563; in 1790, 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,700; in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066. We here see that the increase for 30 years—from 1790 to 1820—was comparatively small, averaging 11 per cent.; that, from 1820 to 1830 the population increased over 16 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, over 20 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, 34 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, 24 per cent. During the first half of this period, large numbers emigrated from Massachusetts to other States, but during the latter half, the population was increased by the addition of a foreign element.

From the settlement of Plymouth in 1620, for two hundred years the principal business of the people was agriculture; and during all this time, the population of Massachusetts not only steadily increased, but a constant emigration was going on to all the other New England States. The first complete Census taken was in 1765, when the population of Massachusetts was 222,563. This State took the lead of all the States in population up to 1775, when New York went before it. From 1765 to 1790, there was a large increase of population in the four western counties of the State. During these twenty-five years over one hundred and fifty thousand were added by natural increase to its population. After the Revolution, emigration from Massachusetts to other States, especially to New York, increased rapidly for many years. But from 1810 to 1830, the tide was very much checked; manufacturing and

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commercial business had, in the meantime, greatly increased and attracted to it more and more of the surplus population. From 1830 to 1850, large numbers removed from the other New England States to Massachusetts—especially from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—in consequence of the great increase of business in the two directions above mentioned. Still the number emigrating from Massachusetts to other States—particularly to the West—from 1820 to 1850 was much greater than that which removed into the State of strictly American origin. In order to show how this account stood in 1850, and 1860, we here introduce the following Table from the United States Census of 1850 and of 1860. The inhabitants of Massachusetts were then classed :—

TABLE A.—Showing the Nativity of the People of Massachusetts, in 1850 and 1860.

NATIVES OF—	Residents of Mass. in 1850.	Residents of Mass. in 1860.	NATIVES OF—	Residents of Mass. in 1850.	Residents of Mass. in 1860.
Massachusetts, .	695,236	806,549	Ireland,	115,917	185,434
New Hampshire, .	89,592	44,035	British America, .	15,862	27,069
Maine,	29,507	43,031	England,	16,685	23,848
Vermont,	17,646	18,652	Scotland,	4,469	6,855
New York,	14,483	18,508	German States, . .	4,319	9,961
Connecticut, . . .	15,602	15,580	France,	805	1,280
Rhode Island, . .	11,414	13,326	Wales,	214	320
Pennsylvania, . .	1,831	2,297	Spain,	178	145
New Jersey, . . .	778	1,326	Portugal,	290	988
Virginia,	796	1,391	Belgium,	36	38
Maryland,	744	1,128	Holland,	138	357
Delaware,	90	124	Turkey,	14	16
Dist. of Columbia, .	196	260	Italy,	196	371
North Carolina, . .	195	216	Austria,	10	123
South Carolina, . .	224	233	Switzerland, . . .	72	355
Georgia,	237	235	Russia,	38	61
Florida,	32	57	Norway,	69	171
Alabama,	71	112	Denmark,	131	231
Mississippi,	84	54	Sweden,	253	685
Louisiana,	179	198	Prussia,	98	1,452
Texas,	10	34	Greece,	23	25
Arkansas,	10	23	China,	2	28
Tennessee,	25	53	Asia,	31	128
Kentucky,	75	118	Africa,	27	126
Ohio,	593	847	Australia,	—	13
Michigan,	122	260	Atlantic Islands, .	—	433
Indiana,	60	123	Sandwich Islands, .	65	89
Illinois,	165	534	West Indies, . . .	326	326
Missouri,	58	121	Mexico,	21	32
Iowa,	12	102	Poland,	—	81
Wisconsin,	32	277			
California,	7	289			
Minnesota,	—	58			
Kansas,	—	11			
Oregon,	—	15			
Territories,	9	9			
Total native born in the United States,	830,066	970,952	Total foreign born,	160,909	290,114

DR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

There are several points in this table worthy of particular notice. We find an increase in these ten years of 140,886 born in the United States, and of 99,205 born in foreign countries. The other five New England States contributed to the population of Massachusetts, in these ten years, 20,864; and of the whole native-born population (970,952,) they furnished 134,625, almost one-seventh. All the States furnish 165,403, more than one-sixth. The tables show over twenty-five hundred born in the Southern States, besides fifteen hundred in Virginia and Maryland. As the census in these tables does not distinguish between "White and Black," the presumption is that these four thousand were mostly colored persons, and probably many of them were once slaves.

The increase in these ten years of those born in Massachusetts is 110,313, but a considerable portion are the children of foreigners. By referring to the table of those born in foreign lands, it will be seen that there was an increase of emigrants from Ireland in these ten years of 69,517. The number must have been considerably larger than this, as many counted foreign born in the Census of 1850 must have died between that date and 1860. The whole increase of foreign born from 1850 to 1860 was 99,205. The foreign element, next largest to the Irish, is 27,069 from British America, including persons of Canadian, French, English, Irish and Scotch extraction. Next in point of numbers are the English, German and Scotch. It should be observed that this second table gives only those born in a foreign land, and not the children of foreigners born in Massachusetts. These are included in the first table, among the 805,549 born within the State.* This point will be referred to more fully in the discussion of the foreign element in society. It is necessary here to consider another class of facts, making a kind of complement to the first table, that is, the number born in Massachusetts who have transferred their residence to other States. The United States Census classified these for 1850 and 1860, as follows:—

* "Children born in the United States of foreign parents, are classed as American. Had the children of foreigners been included with the foreign born, the figures in the column of the foreign population would have been much more imposing."—U. S. Census, 1860, Abstract, p. 337.

"It must be remembered that the children born in the United States of foreign parents are classed with the natives."—State Census Abstract, p. 233, 1855.

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TABLE B.—*Showing the Residence of Natives of Massachusetts, in 1850 and 1860.*

Natives of Massachusetts, Residents of—	1850.	1860.	Natives of Massachusetts, Residents of—	1850.	1860.
Maine, . . .	16,535	18,822	Mississippi, . . .	339	309
New Hampshire, . . .	18,495	19,973	Louisiana, . . .	1,620	1,350
Vermont, . . .	15,059	11,918	Texas, . . .	414	600
Massachusetts, . . .	695,236	805,546	Arkansas, . . .	174	217
Rhode Island, . . .	11,868	18,965	Tennessee, . . .	331	680
Connecticut, . . .	11,363	14,674	Kentucky, . . .	665	926
New York, . . .	55,776	50,004	Ohio, . . .	18,763	16,313
New Jersey, . . .	1,494	2,819	Michigan, . . .	8,167	9,873
Pennsylvania, . . .	7,330	7,777	Indiana, . . .	2,678	3,443
Delaware, . . .	113	214	Illinois, . . .	9,230	19,053
Maryland, . . .	1,421	1,032	Missouri, . . .	1,103	2,702
Dist. of Columbia, . . .	331	514	Iowa, . . .	1,251	6,214
Virginia, . . .	1,193	1,431	Wisconsin, . . .	6,285	12,115
North Carolina, . . .	261	324	California, . . .	4,760	12,165
South Carolina, . . .	497	322	Minnesota, . . .	92	3,719
Georgia, . . .	594	773	Oregon, . . .	187	535
Florida, . . .	234	295	Utah, . . .	350	523
Alabama, . . .	654	753	Washington, . . .	—	326
Colorado, . . .	—	1,400	Nevada, . . .	—	251
Nebraska, . . .	—	286	New Mexico, . . .	24	72
Kansas, . . .	—	1,282		894,818	1,046,585

This Table presents some curious facts. It appears that in 1850, there were 199,582 residents in other States natives of Massachusetts; and in 1860, there were 241,039 such residents—an increase during these ten years of 41,457. From a preceding table, it appeared that there were resident in Massachusetts, 184,830 natives of other States, from which it seems that Massachusetts had in 1850, 64,732 persons born upon her soil residing in other States more than what were residents of Massachusetts and born in other States. In 1860, this excess was 75,636—a gain in ten years of 10,884. The difference in the Massachusetts representation in the several States between 1850 and 1860, is worthy of notice. In Maine and Vermont it diminished 6,659, whereas in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, it increased 6,866. In New York it diminished from 55,776 to 50,004, and in Ohio, from 18,763 to 16,313. On the other hand, there was a moderate increase in Michigan and Indiana, but in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, the number more than doubled. The greatest increase was in Iowa, from 1,251 to 6,214, in Minnesota from 92 to 3,719, and in California, from 4,760 to 12,165. In the Southern States the increase was very small, but in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi the number had considerably diminished. Kansas and Colorado, not mentioned in the

THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE STATE.

Census of 1850, had in 1860, 2,682 representatives from Massachusetts. But the greatest emigration from the State generally between the periods of 1850 and 1860, was to the extreme North-Western States and Territories, and to California, attracted thither more by gold, commerce and trade, than by the pursuits of Agriculture. It should be observed that the number of natives of Massachusetts residing in the Southern States in 1860, was quite small, compared with those in the Western States. The future will witness changes in the matter of emigration from this State very different from what have here been detailed.

II.—The Foreign Element in Massachusetts.

But in order to understand correctly the increase and the changes in our population, the history and number of those of a foreign origin must be carefully noted. The rapid increase of this class, and the changes consequent upon its future growth, afford themes which deserve the most grave consideration.

The Census at different periods returns this element as follows:—1830, 9,620; 1840, 34,818; 1850, 164,448; and 1860, 260,114. Here within 30 years, commencing with less than 10,000, we have an increase by immigration alone to over 250,000. It should be observed that this does not include the great number of children born in this State of foreign extraction. The first Registration Report that discriminated in the births as to parentage was that of 1850, returning 8,197 of this class, and 3,278 mixed or not stated. In 1860, the number had increased to 17,549, besides nearly 1,000 not stated. In 1850, the foreign births were only one-half as many as the American, but they continued to gain every year afterwards upon the American till 1860, when they obtained a majority. This year will ever constitute an important era in the history of Massachusetts when the foreign element, composing only about one-third part of the population of the State, produced more children than the American. Since 1860 they have gained every year upon the American, till in 1865 their births numbered almost 1,000 more than the American.

From 1850 to 1860, the Registration Reports make the foreign births 137,146, besides 18,598 not stated, a large portion of which undoubtedly was of foreign origin. Then the number of such births from 1830 to 1850 cannot be definitely stated, but, judging by the amount of foreign population at this period and its fruitfulness at other times, the number of births would certainly come up to 50,000 or more. Now what proportion of those of this character born from 1830 to 1860, might have been living when the Census of 1860 was taken, we cannot tell; all that

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can be determined upon the subject is only an approximation to the truth. It is estimated where the mortality is largest that only from two-fifths to one-half of all those born—including both the city and the country—live to reach adult life. After making allowance for this fact, and considering that by far the largest proportion of these births occurred in the years immediately preceding 1860, we think it perfectly safe to say that there must have been over 100,000 persons of this class included in the United States Census returned as native born in Massachusetts, or in other words as American. This fact would change materially the Census report. It would take at least 100,000 from the American portion—970,000—and add 100,000 to the 260,000 reported as born in foreign countries. This result makes at that time almost one-half of our population strictly of a foreign origin! It is expressly stated both in the United States and State Censuses, that the returns are made upon the *nativities* of the population. Judging by these facts and figures it would seem that the foreign population is actually much larger in this State than has generally been considered.*

If the localities and occupations of the foreign population are considered, it may aid in a better understanding of the whole subject. The Census of 1860 makes the following return:—

TABLE C.—*Showing the American and Foreign Population, by Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Total Population.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. American.	Per cent. Foreign.
Barnstable,	35,990	34,435	1,551	95.69	4.31
Berkshire,	55,120	45,310	9,810	98.22	1.78
Bristol,	93,794	77,101	16,693	82.21	17.79
Dukes,	4,403	4,212	191	95.67	4.33
Essex,	165,811	136,107	29,494	82.20	17.80
Franklin,	31,434	29,104	2,330	92.59	7.41
Hampden,	57,856	45,287	12,129	78.86	21.14
Hampshire,	37,823	32,522	5,301	85.99	14.01
Middlesex,	216,354	166,126	50,238	76.51	23.49
Nantucket,	6,094	5,802	292	95.22	4.78
Norfolk,	109,950	83,693	26,257	76.12	23.88
Plymouth,	64,768	58,077	6,691	89.67	10.33
Suffolk,	192,700	125,439	67,261	65.09	34.91
Worcester,	159,659	127,783	31,876	80.04	19.96
Total by census, 1860,	1,231,066	970,952	260,114	78.88	21.12
Add 100,000 for foreign born in Massachusetts,	—	870,952	360,114	70.75	29.25

It will be seen by this Table that the foreign element is very unequally distributed in the State; for, while Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, Hamp-

* See note, p. 21.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

den and Worcester Counties are largely represented, Berkshire, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket and Franklin have a small representation. But, in order to show the residences of the foreign population in a more definite form, we here give the number of the two classes in all the Cities of the Commonwealth, as taken from the State Census of 1855. The U. S. Census of 1860 does not contain this statement, and the State Census of 1865 is not yet available.

TABLE D.—*Showing the Native and the Foreign Population of our Cities.*

CITIES.	Population, 1855.	Native.	Foreign.	Per cent. Native.	Per cent. Foreign.
Boston,	160,490	98,018	60,853	61.07	38.93
Lowell,	37,554	24,359	13,195	64.86	35.14
Worcester,	22,286	16,609	5,676	74.52	25.48
Charlestown,	21,700	16,530	5,168	76.13	23.87
Salem,	20,934	16,436	4,434	78.50	21.50
Cambridge,	20,478	13,903	6,544	67.90	32.10
New Bedford,	20,389	18,500	2,874	90.73	9.27
Roxbury,	18,469	11,282	7,187	61.08	38.92
Lawrence,	16,114	9,384	6,725	58.23	41.77
Lynn,	15,713	13,332	2,381	84.85	15.15
Springfield,	13,788	10,959	2,828	79.47	20.53
Taunton,	13,750	10,271	3,479	74.69	25.31
Newburyport,	12,357	10,844	2,512	81.18	18.82
Fall River,	12,680	7,900	4,780	62.30	37.70
Chelsea,	10,151	7,340	2,811	72.30	27.70
Average per cent., . . .	—	—	—	72.94	27.06

In examining the foregoing table, two things should be borne in mind:—1st. That the table represents the population as it existed more than 10 years ago, since which time the foreign element has greatly increased; and 2d. That this table representing the foreign portion does not include the children of foreigners born in this country, which are here reckoned in the American column, but should be taken out of this, and added to the foreign. Could this be done, especially according to the present population, it would bring the figures in the foreign column up almost to those in the American, if not in some instances, to exceed them.

III.—*Distribution and Employment of the Foreign Population.*

But this class of people do not all live in the cities. They are found scattered in almost every town and neighborhood in the Commonwealth. The men came first to build railroads, to dig canals, cellars, and aid in laying the foundation of mills, dwellings and public buildings. Then came the women to act as servants and domestics in families, as well as to find

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useful employment in shops and mills. Then came parents, children and whole families. To such an extent have they increased by immigration and birth, that they now perform a very large portion of the domestic service in all our families; they constitute everywhere a majority of the hired laborers upon the farm; they are found extensively engaged in trade and mechanical pursuits, particularly in the shoe business, and compose by far the largest proportion of all the operatives in the mills.

Within a few years, they have become extensive owners of real estate. In the cities they have built or bought a very large number of small shops and cheap dwellings, and in the rural districts as well as in the farming towns throughout the State, they have purchased very extensively small lots of land, small places, and old farms partially run out; and (what is significant) they pay for whatever real estate they buy, and are scarcely ever known to sell any. In fact, it has come to such a pass, that they perform a very large proportion of the physical labor throughout the State, whether it be in the mill or in the shop, whether in the family or upon the farm. As far as muscular exercise is concerned, they constitute "the bone and sinew" of the land, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible to dispense with their services. Every year the Americans are becoming more and more dependent upon them for manual labor, both in doors and out-of-doors. Should the foreign population continue to increase as they have in the past twenty or thirty years, and the American portion remain stationary or decrease, a question of no ordinary interest arises, what will be the state of society thirty or fifty years hence in this Commonwealth? It may be well to examine the probabilities of some such changes. Here are figures from the Census at different periods:—

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
American,	600,788	702,882	830,066	970,952
Foreign,	9,620	34,818	164,448	260,114

Should the same ratio of increase, from 1830 to 1860, as exhibited in this Table, continue twenty or thirty years longer, a majority of the population in this State, within that time, will be composed of those of a foreign origin. But these figures do not fairly represent the two classes. Under the Census of 1860, of the 970,952, called American, more than 100,000 are the children of the foreign portion, reckoned American because born in this country.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

IV.—Comparative Increase of Natives and Foreigners.

From 1850 to 1866, the fifteen Registration Reports return 208,730 births of strictly foreign parentage, besides 22,376 not stated, a large portion of which must be foreign. All of these living when the census is taken, would be considered according to present usage, American; whereas they should be counted strictly under the foreign head. A careful analysis of the Census and Registration Reports presents the following facts:—

The increase of population in the State has been confined principally to cities and towns where manufacturing, mechanical and commercial business is carried on. In the purely agricultural districts, there has been very little increase of population. Railroads have had a powerful influence in changing the population of the State from the hills and country towns to the valleys and plains. Wherever water-power, or steam-power has been introduced, or where trade and commerce has found advantages, there population has greatly increased. The eastern section of the State has increased far more than the middle or western districts. Population in manufacturing places has increased about five times more than in agricultural districts. It is found also, wherever there has been much or a rapid increase of population, it has been made up largely of a foreign element. Now if a line could be drawn exactly between the American and foreign population, as it respects this increase, it would throw much light upon the subject. According to the Census of 1860, it appears that two counties—Dukes and Nantucket—had actually decreased in population. There were eighty-six towns also which had diminished in population between 1850 and 1860. In a small part of these towns, this change is accounted for by the fact that some section of the place had, in the mean time, been set off to another town. The places in the State that have increased the least, or declined in population, are found to be settled generally with American stock.

A serious question here arises, Is there a *natural* increase in this class of the community? It is generally admitted that foreigners have a far greater number of children, for the same number of inhabitants, than the Americans. It is estimated by some physicians that the same number of married persons of the former have, on an average, three times as many children as an equal number of those of the latter. This gives the foreign element great power of increase of population—derived not so much from emigration as from the births, exceeding greatly the deaths. It is alleged that great numbers of Americans move out of the State, and that this accounts for their apparent decrease in population.

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It should be remembered also, that large numbers of the same class move every year into this State from other States. If we take, from the Census of 1860, the difference between the number of persons from Massachusetts living in other States, and those born in other States, residing in this State, the gain in this difference from 1850 to 1860, was less than 11,000. It is evident from this fact that the actual loss of population of purely American origin by emigration, is not very great, amounting to less than three thousand persons annually. In this three thousand persons, allowance is made for filling the places of those deceased natives of Massachusetts residing in other States, in excess of the number of persons deceased in this State, but natives of other States. This general statement deserves repetition,—that is, that the strictly American population of Massachusetts is not diminished by emigration annually three thousand persons over and above the number of the same class moving from other States into this State. But the question of *natural* increase is far more important; for if the increase from this source is small or none at all, the loss of three thousand persons every year from the best portion of our population becomes a very serious matter.

It has been alleged that the births are not all reported. For many years after the Registration Laws went into force, it is well known that this was the fact, but of late years there are reasons to believe that pretty full returns are made. The United States Census for 1860 reports under one year of age in Massachusetts 31,312 persons. The Registration Report of the State returns for the same year 86,051 births, and 4,821 deaths of infants under one year of age, which leaves living 31,230, only eighty-two less than the Census. These separate results are obtained by two distinct agencies, and modes of collecting the statistics entirely different, so that there could be no collusion or repetition. We have not the same means to verify in other years. The Registration Report for 1864 gives 80,449 Births, and 28,723 Deaths; for 1865, 80,249 Births, and 26,152 Deaths; making only 1,726 births in 1864 more than the deaths, and 4,097 more in 1865. Now since the foreign population have two or three times as many children as the same number of married persons among the Americans—a fact well established—is it not very evident that the strictly American deaths exceed the births? In examining the Reports, it appears that the counties containing the least foreign population, return in 1864 and 1865, more deaths than births. Take the towns containing none or scarce any foreign population, where in 1864 and '65 not a single birth is reported, (there are thirty-four such towns in the State,) and the whole number of deaths in these towns for 1864 and '65 exceeds each year the births.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANALYZED.

On the other hand, an examination of those cities and towns containing a large foreign element, shows that the whole number of births there invariably exceeds the deaths.

There is a difficulty in discriminating in the Registration Reports between the deaths of Americans and of foreigners, since the deaths of all those of foreign origin born in this country are understood to be returned as Americans. This mode of reporting the deaths is unfortunate where it is desirable to ascertain the *natural* increase of population in the two classes separately. Still, very correct knowledge upon this subject can be obtained in any city by a careful examination of the books of the undertakers, the Superintendent of Burials, and of the City Clerk, together with the places of burial. In the cities of Lowell and Lawrence, where there is a very large foreign element, we have obtained from these sources the exact number of Deaths, foreign and American, for 1864 and '65, and the number of Deaths in the former city over the Births were rising one hundred each year, and in Lawrence for the two years, they were over one hundred.

In a report upon the comparative view of the population of Boston in 1849 and '50, made to the city government, November, 1851, Dr. Jesse Chickering, after a most careful analysis of the Births and Deaths in Boston, states that "the most important fact derived from this view, is the result that the whole increase of population arising from the excess of Births over Deaths for these two years, has been among the foreign population." Since 1850 we think it will be very difficult to prove that there has been any *natural* increase of population in Boston with the strictly American population.

It may be said the force of the statistics from the Registration Reports of 1864 and '65, is very much impaired by the effects of the war. The births may have been somewhat diminished, and the deaths increased by such means, but then the foreign element would have been affected as well as the American, since it was largely represented in the war. But a similar state of things in reference to the increase of the two classes existed for years before the war, and there is abundant evidence to prove that for a long time there has been a relative decrease of births with the Americans. In the Colonial Census of 1765, taken one hundred years ago, when the main population was purely American, the total inhabitants were then 222,563, and the number under sixteen years of age returned as 102,489—almost one-half of the whole population. Now it is estimated that only about one-third of our population is under fifteen years of age. According to this estimate, a careful analysis of the natural proportion of the children to each class, will show.

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that scarcely one-fifth of the Americans are at the present time under sixteen years of age. This makes a surprising difference in the relative number of children of the same people at the two periods, 1765 and 1865.

Again, many towns in the State have been settled over two hundred years, and their history will include from six to eight generations. The records of several of these towns have been carefully examined with respect to the relative number of children in each generation. It was found that the families comprising the first generation had on an average between eight and ten children; the next three generations averaged between seven and eight to each family; the fifth generation about five, and the sixth less than three to each family. What a change as to the size of the families since those olden times! Then large families were common,—now the exception; then it was rare to find married persons having only one, two or three children; now it is very common! Then it was regarded a calamity for a married couple to have no children—now such calamities are found on every side of us—in fact, they are fashionable.

It is the uniform testimony of physicians who have been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years in this State,—and who have the best possible means of understanding this whole subject,—that there has been gradually a very great falling off in the number of children among American families.

Two general remarks should here be made. 1st. That this decrease of children is found to prevail in country towns and rural districts almost to the same extent as in the cities, which is contrary to the general impression. 2d. From the bills of mortality it is an established fact that, on an average, only about three-fifths of all persons born, including the city and the country, ever live to reach adult life. It will be seen at once that, with this rate of mortality, if the deaths exceed every year the births, or are only slightly in excess, the children will not keep the original stock good in point of numbers. In view of these facts, several questions naturally arise:—If the foreign population in Massachusetts continues to increase as it has, and the American portion remains stationary, or decreases, as the probabilities indicate, what will be the state of society here twenty-five, fifty or a hundred years hence? How long will it be before the foreign portion will outnumber the American in our principal cities and towns, or constitute even a majority in the whole Commonwealth?

The cause why there should be such a difference in the number of children, between the American families now upon the stage, and those

EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

of the same stock, one, two and three generations ago, is a subject of grave inquiry. Again, why should there be such a difference in this respect, between American families and those of the English, German, Scotch and Irish of the present day? Is this difference owing to our higher civilization or to a more artificial mode of life and the unwholesome state of society? Or can it be attributed to a degeneracy in the physical condition and organization of females or a settled determination with the married to have no children or a very limited number?"

Such are the questions raised by Dr. Allen, and such are some of the facts which their investigation calls forth.

It may be interesting to notice here some observations made and statistics given by Dr. William Farr, of London, in a paper read before the Social Science Congress at Manchester early in October, 1866. Dr. Farr's paper shows, so far as public health is concerned, that England ranks next to Sweden and Norway, which are the most highly favored countries of Europe in this respect, the death-rate in them being so low as seventeen annually in the thousand of population. In Great Britain and Ireland it averages twenty-two, and in France it is also twenty-two—so that the two countries seem to be on a par. But while the annual increase of population in Great Britain, (due chiefly to the excess of births over deaths,) is upwards of 14,000 per million of the population, in France it is scarcely more than 4,000. The annual rate of increase in France is less than half that of Holland, only as 4 to 11 compared with Denmark, and as 4 to 13 to Prussia. That these figures of Dr. Farr are mainly correct, we have no reason to doubt, but it seems that the excess of births over deaths in the city of Paris, (with a population of about 1,725,000,) is considerable greater than the above named rate of 4,000 to the million. The statistics of Paris for the second quarter of 1866, prove that from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, 18,405 children were born, being 268 males in excess of females. 9,601 of these children were legitimate, and 3,854 illegitimate. Among these latter 960 were not recognized. During the same period 4,877 marriages were contracted. 11,114 deaths occurred, of which 5,780 were males. The average number of deaths in Paris was 122 per day. Admitting that this excess of births over deaths is a fair

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average for the year, we have the annual excess of 9,164, or at the rate of about 5,300 to every million of the population. The rate in Massachusetts for the eight years 1856-1863 was less than 10,000 to the million, but yet nearly double that of Paris.

How comes it, we may inquire, that with conditions of public health equal to what exist in England, and far superior (as Dr. Farr's figures show,) to those of Germany, the French people should have become almost stationary in numbers? This surely is a curious and interesting question to study, for it goes to the very root of national stability, and becomes an important one to us, when we reflect that our own State is approximating to this condition of France,—the excess of births over deaths being yearly diminished, except as affected by the great disturbing forces of war and peace. In France it has been suggested that the abstraction of 400,000 young men from the flower of the population to supply the army affords a partial explanation; the large numbers of persons under religious vows of celibacy has also been assigned; besides what is styled the *social evil*. But this is not peculiar to France. We might be inclined partly to account for the fact by the scandalous neglect to which infants are abandoned in Paris and the great towns; but the statistics of mortality seem to forbid this. At any rate there exists a very large amount of infant mortality in France, far exceeding that of Massachusetts, painful as our own statistics are. On this subject there is a great deal more to be said, for which I have now neither the time nor the necessary statistics, concerning the prevention and the destruction of offspring, and the other matters related to it. On one point I shall dwell in the latter part of this Report,—the frightful mortality among those infants which, when abandoned by their parents, are thrown upon the care of the State. For years I have been distressed at what I have seen and learned of the condition of these infants,—a condition, as I believe, easily improved, if the right means should be taken. And if no more competent person shall undertake to discuss this, I shall feel bound by the terms of my office to deal further with this topic in a subsequent Report.

CLASSIFICATION AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

PART SECOND.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

CHAPTER I.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATE BENEFICIARIES.

1. THE ALMSHOUSE CHILDREN.

Among the laws passed at the last session of the General Court, perhaps none were more judicious in their design, or likely to be more beneficial in their results, than those providing for the better classification of such persons of the dependent and destructive classes as are constantly supported by the State. The establishment of a State Primary School, a State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and a State Workhouse, at Monson, Tewksbury and Bridgewater, respectively, has furnished the long desired opportunity for such a classification. These three new Institutions are now open and partially occupied by inmates of the classes for which they were severally intended. All are more or less connected with the State Almshouses in the towns named; but this connection will be growing less and less intimate as the new system develops itself.

Of all those dependent upon the charity of the State, the most hopeful, and, in some aspects, the most unfortunate class, have been the children at these State Almshouses. Guiltless, for the most part, of any responsibility for their misfortunes, they oftentimes felt them more keenly than their parents, whose casualty or negligence or vice had brought poverty on the children. In the Almshouse, whither the policy of the State consigned them, they were associated with all grades of adult pauperism, with diseased, depraved and brutally ignorant persons.

By careful oversight and wise regulations, many of the evils naturally flowing from this condition of things had been

checked ; but enough were left to make it plain to your Board that the first duty was to classify the Almshouse inmates, and, so far as practicable, to place the children in an institution by themselves. This was done for awhile under the general powers granted to the Board ; but, since the 3d of May last, it has been made requisite by explicit legislation. The Act confirming and extending the fixed policy of the Board of Charities, (being Chapter 209 of 1866,) is as follows :—

AN ACT to establish a State Primary School.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. There shall be established at the state almshouse in Monson a state school for dependent and neglected children, which shall be known as the state primary school. So much of the land and buildings belonging to the state almshouse, as in the judgment of the board of state charities shall be necessary, shall be used for the purposes of the school, and the remainder shall be used for the purposes of a state almshouse. There shall be received as pupils such children as are now maintained and instructed in the state almshouses ; and such children shall be maintained, taught, exercised and employed as their health and condition shall require, but they shall not be considered as inmates of the almshouse, nor allowed to mingle with the inmates, nor shall they be designated as paupers.

SECT. 2. Said school shall be under the charge of the superintendent and inspectors of the state almshouse at Monson, who shall prepare rules and regulations for the government of the school and the general management of its affairs ; and such rules and regulations, when approved by the governor and council, and placed on record in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be and remain in force, until altered or amended with the approval of the governor and council.

SECT. 3. All needful officers for said school shall be appointed and their compensation fixed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the inspectors.

SECT. 4. For the purpose of instruction and employment there shall be transferred to the state primary school from the state almshouses at Tewksbury and Bridgewater, from time to time, all such children as are of suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, and at the same time are likely to continue for a period of six months under the care of the state ; and especially such as are orphans, or have been

PRIMARY SCHOOL LAW.

abandoned by their parents, or whose parents have been convicted of crime, or come within any of the descriptions of persons contained in the General Statutes, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, section twenty-eight.

SECT. 5. Such transfers of children shall be made by the board of state charities, who shall have full power to make such other transfers of children as they may deem necessary, from the state almshouses; and the power of admission and discharge shall be vested in the said board of state charities, together with the other powers now vested in said board in relation to state paupers in almshouses and hospitals.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of state charities, upon consultation with the trustees of the state reform school at Westborough, as often as once in three months, to examine into the sentences and the conduct of the pupils in that institution; and when they shall find pupils there residing who have been committed for trivial offences, and do not appear to be depraved in character, or to need the restraints of imprisonment, the board of state charities shall furnish lists of such pupils to the governor, who may, under his warrant, direct the removal of such children to the state primary school at Monson, and such removal shall suspend their sentence of confinement at Westborough, during the good behavior of such pupils.

SECT. 7. No child above the age of sixteen years shall be received or retained in the state primary school, except by special vote of the board of state charities, on the representation of the superintendent that there are urgent reasons for such admission or retention; but it shall be the duty of the superintendent, inspectors and other officers to use all diligence to provide suitable places in good families for all such pupils as have received an elementary education; and any other pupils may be placed in good families, on condition that their education shall be provided for in the public schools of the town or city where they may reside.

SECT. 8. Except as already limited in this act, the board of state charities and the inspectors of the state almshouse at Monson shall have and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, in regard to the pupils of the state primary school, which now belong to or may hereafter be given to them in regard to the inmates of the state almshouse at Monson; and nothing contained in this act shall affect any powers or privileges heretofore granted to cities or towns, or the overseers of the poor thereof, by acts specially relating to the state almshouses, and the sending of state paupers thereto.

SECT. 9. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary changes in the buildings at Monson, which shall be

expended under the direction of the superintendent and inspectors. The expenses of the school shall be paid from the appropriation for the expenses of the almshouse, and no officer now receiving a salary from the Commonwealth shall be entitled to any increase of salary in consequence of this act; but such officers and employes as the superintendent and inspectors shall designate, shall be employed to perform services both in the school and in the almshouse.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 3, 1866.*]

Under this Act the needful Rules have been prepared, approved by the Council, and placed on record in the office of the Secretary of State; teachers have been appointed, and pupils to the number of more than four hundred admitted. Thus far the system works well; but, of course, time is needed for its perfection. It is found that the children are more quiet, docile and zealous for instruction than formerly; that they appreciate more fully than was expected the benefit conferred upon them, and are ambitious to show themselves worthy of it.

2. THE CHRONIC AND HARMLESS INSANE.

The Asylum or Receptacle at Tewksbury for the chronic and harmless insane supported by the State, which has been spoken of in my two previous Reports, is now completed and partially occupied by the class for which it was designed. In regard to this establishment, which is a part of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, there was no occasion for additional legislation by way of explicit statute, the existing laws being ample for its support and management. The intention of the General Court being shown by renewed appropriations for erecting the necessary buildings, and the policy recommended by this Board being adopted with little opposition, the Asylum has been built, with some serious defects, it is true, but so as to afford a far better retreat for the chronic insane than they have ever before had since leaving the Hospitals, which they have long crowded to the exclusion of patients more susceptible of remedy. Those who remember, as our colleagues of 1863 do, the condition in which the insane patients at Tewksbury then were, and compare it with their present condition, will be able to understand

ASYLUM AND WORKHOUSE.

how great a boon has been conferred upon this pitiable class by the change. But the sane inmates of the Almshouses will profit by it scarcely less, for they will no longer be compelled to associate with the insane and imbecile so closely as was formerly unavoidable. At the same time the presence of so many sane persons, the freedom from unnecessary restraint, and the practice of steady labor in the open air, will occasionally induce the recovery, partial or complete, of patients before deemed incurable. Such instances have occurred and are yearly occurring at Tewksbury.

3. THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

Finally, by establishing a Workhouse at Bridgewater, to which the criminal and incorrigibly vicious of the State paupers can be sent, the Legislature of 1866 has enabled your Board to complete the classification desired, except in one particular, to be mentioned hereafter. It has long been felt as a serious blemish on our Almshouses that they were obliged to receive indiscriminately the virtuous and the vicious poor; and this, more than anything else, has made them dreaded by the former class. They are now likely to be dreaded and shunned by the vicious, for under Chapter 198 of the Acts of 1866, it is easy to convict and sentence the incorrigible inmates of the State Almshouses to such a term of imprisonment in the State Workhouse, as will serve both as a terror and a means of breaking up their confirmed evil habits.

This Act, passed, like the Primary School Act, almost unanimously, is as follows:—

AN ACT to establish a State Workhouse.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. A state workhouse shall be established at Bridgewater. So much of the state almshouse there situate as in the judgment of the board of state charities is necessary shall be devoted to this purpose; such alterations may be made therein and such additions be made thereto as said board shall think advisable for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. The superintendent of said almshouse shall be master of the workhouse, appointing his assistants and fixing their compensation,

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subject to the approval of the board of inspectors of said almshouse, who shall be *ex officio* inspectors of the workhouse. The master shall make any and all rules for the government of said institution, to be approved by the governor and council, and shall have the management and control of said workhouse and its operations, and with the approval of said board of inspectors may make contracts for the labor of the inmates of said workhouse. The board of inspectors shall visit the workhouse once each month, and one of them shall visit the same each week; and said board shall annually, before the fifteenth day of October, report the condition of said workhouse to the governor and council, and shall audit and approve all bills before payment of the same.

SECT. 3. The board of state charities shall have a general supervision of the workhouse; they shall have the same power of discharging persons therein confined for any cause, that the overseers of houses of correction have in those institutions: there shall also be vested in said board of state charities all the powers not herein given to the master and board of inspectors, which overseers of the poor have in relation to town workhouses.

SECT. 4. The expenses of the workhouse shall be paid from the annual appropriation for the support of the state almshouse at Bridgewater; the receipts for the workhouse for labor shall be paid quarterly into the state treasury: separate accounts shall be kept of the expenses of the almshouse and workhouse departments.

SECT. 5. Any inmate of either of the state almshouses or of the Rainsford Island hospital, who comes within any of the descriptions of persons contained in General Statutes, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, section twenty-eight, may, on conviction thereof before a trial justice or police court, be sentenced to said state workhouse for a term not less than six months nor more than three years: the complaint shall in such cases be made and prosecuted by the general agent of the board of state charities or some person under his direction, and on request of said board or his agent, the magistrate or court shall suspend the issue of a mittimus in any such case. Any person so sentenced, escaping or attempting to escape, may be pursued and reclaimed, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the workhouse for not less than six months in addition to the previous sentence.

SECT. 6. On application of the trustees of the reform school for boys, of the nautical school, or of the industrial school for girls, the board of state charities may cause any inmate of either of said institutions, whom said trustees deem incorrigible or unfit subjects for said institutions, to be transferred with the mittimus to the state workhouse,

THE WORKHOUSE LAW.

the master of which is hereby authorized to hold such persons on said mittimus till the term of sentence expires.

SECT. 7. His excellency the governor is hereby authorized to designate and commission a suitable person to act as trial justice, from each of the towns of Bridgewater, Palmer and Tewksbury, or their immediate vicinity, who shall take cognizance of all complaints under the fifth section of this act, and any warrant or mittimus issued by said justices shall be served by a deputy constable of the Commonwealth whenever practicable.

SECT. 8. The justices designated under section seven shall receive a fee of one dollar for each case brought before them, and no other fee or compensation whatsoever; and no person receiving a regular salary or compensation from the Commonwealth shall receive any additional pay for any services performed under this act. The expense attending the trial of an inmate of any state institution, as provided by this act, shall be paid from the appropriation for said institution, and the cost of removing parties sentenced to the state workhouse shall be paid from the appropriation for the transportation of state paupers.

SECT. 9. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary alterations in the state almshouse at Bridgewater authorized by this act to be expended by the superintendent and inspectors in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, and the same shall be allowed and paid; and the said superintendent and inspectors shall be authorized to expend for the same purpose any surplus that may remain of the current expenses for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SECT. 10. Nothing contained in this act shall affect any powers or privileges heretofore granted to cities or towns, or the overseers of the poor thereof, by acts specially relating to the state almshouses, and the sending of state paupers thereto.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved, April 30, 1866.*]

It is as yet too early to learn by observation what will be the full effects of this statute, but one result, which was anticipated, already begins to show itself. Many vagabonds, who have been in the habit of resorting to the State Almshouses for a portion of the year, are now in such fear of a sentence to the Workhouse that they do not apply for admission at Tewksbury or Monson, and still less at Bridgewater; but apparently, they betake

themselves to the road and to the town almshouses. For this and other reasons, the number of Vagrants or Travelling Paupers is much increased, as will appear by the tables of pauperism in the towns and cities, given in the Appendix.

4. THE NEW VAGRANT LAW.

Prepared for this state of things, the Legislature also revised the old enactments in relation to Vagrants, and put upon the Statute book the following law, being Chapter 235 of 1866:—

AN ACT concerning Vagrants and Vagabonds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. All idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting tippling shops or houses of ill-fame, or lodging in groceries, out-houses, market places, sheds, barns or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages or other public places to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of sheriffs, constables and police officers acting on the request of any person or upon their own information or belief, to arrest and carry such vagrant before a trial justice or police court within the town or district where such vagrant may be, for the purpose of an examination, and shall then and there make a complaint against such vagrant in due form of law.

SECT. 3. Whoever shall be convicted upon his own confession, or by other competent evidence, of being a vagrant within the meaning of this act, shall be committed for a term not exceeding six months to the house of correction for the county, or the house of industry or workhouse where the conviction is had.

SECT. 4. Any person known to be a pickpocket, thief or burglar, either by his own confession or otherwise, or by his having been convicted of either of said offences, and having no visible or lawful means of support, when found prowling around any steam-boat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop, crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly in any town or city, shall be deemed a vagabond, and shall be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, constable or police officer; and the officer making the arrest shall, within twenty-

VAGRANCY. THE STATE AID LAW.

four hours after such arrest, (Sunday and legal holidays excepted,) bring him before some proper court or magistrate in the city, town or county where the arrest was made, and if found guilty of being a vagabond, within the meaning of this act, upon a complaint duly made, shall be committed to the house of correction for the term of not less than four nor more than twelve months.

SECT. 5. The provisions of section seventeen of chapter one hundred and seventy-eight, and of section thirty-two of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, shall apply to this act. [*Approved May 15, 1866.*]

So far as known, there have been comparatively few arrests and convictions under this law, although it has been put in force with some stringency in Lowell, Lawrence and other cities. I think it will be found that country towns also will need to enforce it strictly, and that when this shall be done throughout the State, we shall be measurably relieved of a very troublesome class of persons.

CHAPTER II.—LAWS AFFECTING PAUPERISM IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

1. THE NEW STATE AID LAW.

During the war, and soon after its commencement, there grew up in this State, as in some others, the practice of granting *State Aid*, as it was called, to the families of persons in the army and navy of the United States. Probably this practice was nowhere more systematized or developed than in Massachusetts. The earlier legislation in regard to it may be found in Chapters 222 of 1861; 66, 151 and 166 of 1862; 79 and 176 of 1863; 47 and 143 of 1864; and 232 and 251 of 1865. All preceding Acts, except sections 3, 4 and 5 of chapter 143 of 1864, were repealed by chapter 232 of 1865, which became a comprehensive digest of the *State Aid* system in Massachusetts. But this Act was not passed until May 13, 1865, when active hostilities were over by land and sea, and it was followed, three days after, by the passage of chapter 251, limiting the State

Aid to the families of persons already in the service, and of those only till they should have an opportunity of honorable discharge. This was designed to terminate gradually the granting of aid under the former system; but at the same session of 1865, a standing committee was appointed to investigate and report in 1866 what measures should be taken to relieve disabled soldiers and the families of the slain. The conclusions of the committee were not unanimous, but they pointed toward a continuation of the system of *State Aid* in some form. Accordingly, early in the session of 1866 a bill for this purpose was introduced, which, after much discussion and several modifications, became a law on the 23d of April last, being Chapter 172 of this year. This law was afterwards supplemented by Chapter 282, providing for the appointment of examining surgeons, etc. The two chapters may be regarded as substantially one statute. This new State Aid Law, then, differs from that of 1865 in several very important particulars:—

I. It applies no longer to persons in actual service, but to such, and the families of such, as were in service between the 19th of April, 1861, and the 1st of September, 1865, to the credit of the State of Massachusetts, or (being inhabitants of Massachusetts,) to the credit of other States; thus extending the period of former laws by about eighteen months in one direction, and upwards of three months in the other.

II. It no longer confines within the period of a year the sums paid the necessitous families of those who have died or been disabled; and it allows them to be paid after the receipt, by the same parties, of a pension from the United States.

III. It directs that six dollars a month shall be paid to the person himself who has been wholly or partially disabled, in consequence of service to the credit of Massachusetts, or (being an inhabitant of Massachusetts,) to the credit of any other State; and this, apparently, whether the person is rich or poor, and regardless of his pension.

IV. It provides for special examining surgeons, appointed and removed by the Surgeon-General, to pronounce upon cases

ABUSES UNDER THE STATE AID LAW.

of disability ; and also for a Commission or Board of Appeal, composed of the Auditor, the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General, to decide on all cases in dispute between applicants and municipal authorities, without further appeal.

V. It provides that this Commission, without the intervention of the municipal authorities, may direct money to be paid, as aforesaid, to persons and the families of persons residing without the State, who have served to the credit of Massachusetts, and had resided in the State for the period of one month and two months, respectively,* immediately preceding their enlistment.

VI. It limits these payments, of all kinds, to the period of three years from January 1, 1866, and it allows two years longer in which to close unsettled accounts.

There are other points of difference, but these are the principal ones.

It will at once be seen that, even admitting the principle of this new law to be a sound one, there are still several opportunities for corrupt practices and excessive payments under it. For example, the certificate of the examining surgeon may be too readily granted, through carelessness, ignorance, or under a bribe ; the Board of Appeal may be so burdened with cases as to be able to give them no proper hearing, and to favor the applicant too readily ; the money may be paid to persons who by their income, derived from labor and pensions, or from either, or any species of property, are placed entirely above want, in which case the State is simply adding to the property of one class of citizens at the expense of another, with no sufficient equivalent therefor ; or it may be paid to persons who will notoriously squander it, to the ruin of themselves and the injury of their families. These abuses, to say nothing of others, may be anticipated, under the new law ; and, according to information received by me from the counties of Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk, gross abuses of this kind have taken place. The officers of towns and cities have reported to

* One month, if the soldier applies personally ; two months, if his family make application after his death.

me cases where surgeons have certified disability for the loss of a portion of the little finger on the left hand; for chronic diarrhoea, where there had been no return of the disease since 1863, and for other causes, while the men reported disabled had not lost five days' work in a year. They have also reported cases where the money has been paid to men receiving incomes of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars a year; and to others who have immediately spent it in vicious indulgences, and been sentenced to prison within a week after the receipt of a considerable sum from the treasury; and cases of men who, rightfully refused in one town, have drawn State Aid in another. But, apart from any such abuses, there are grave objections to the principle of distributing money in the manner sanctioned by this law. In my First Annual Report I directed your attention to a somewhat similar law enacted in England in 1802, and to the effects of it, as reported by that careful observer of pauperism in Great Britain and Ireland, Sir George Nicholls. Let me again quote what was there cited:—

“ By thus securing a provision for the men's families in their absence, this Act must have offered a great encouragement to men to serve in the militia, the object for which it was no doubt chiefly intended; but whilst effecting this object, it must also have largely tended to increase the poor's rate: first, by the direct charge cast upon it in the relief now ordered to be given to the families of militia men; and, next, by the habit which thence arose of continually resorting to it. *This last was the greater evil of the two; for by accustoming the people to look to the rates, and to see numbers constantly deriving their subsistence from them, the poor rate got to be regarded as a kind of common property, of which every one was entitled to have a share on the occurrence of any want or any difficulty from whatever cause arising. All feeling of repugnance to apply for and receive parish relief thenceforward rapidly subsided. The applicants and receivers became so numerous as to keep each other in countenance, and the parish pay-table was approached without shame or misgiving.* It can hardly be doubted that this change in the habits and feelings of the people was greatly accelerated, if it was not mainly caused, by the operation of the present Act, under which many families in every part of the country claimed and received their means of living from the poor rate, *not only without any feeling of degradation, but as a right, and an honorable distinction due to the families of men who were*

THE NEW STATE AID LAW.

*meritoriously serving their country. To be backward or niggardly in the distribution of relief to such persons would have been considered unpatriotic, or perhaps illegal; and a laxity or misnamed liberality in the administration of the Poor Law thenceforward took place, and went on increasing until the rates, originally intended for the relief of the impotent and necessitous, were squandered on the idle and the dissolute, checking industry, destroying self-reliance, and leading to the pauperization of the entire laboring class. That this was aggravated by the high war prices which then prevailed cannot be denied; for these drove the laborer to seek relief from the parish in aid of his wages, and disposed the farmer to be forward in granting such relief.”**

I apprehend that the danger of encouraging in any considerable part of our population a disposition to rely upon the public treasury for support is far less here than it has ever been in England. But it should by no means be disregarded, and it has always been recognized, heretofore, I believe, in our enactments for the relief of the poor. Yet, by the law in question, the recipients of the State's bounty are directly encouraged to depend upon that, with little regard to their character, their ability to labor, or any of the considerations which usually influence the charitable in their donations to the poor. So far as this gift of money is regarded as the arrears of a debt justly due to these soldiers and their families, there will be less objection to the mode of distributing it. But so far as it is intended to relieve distress and to keep the soldier and his family from being supported by the town or the State, it comes within the scope of laws for the relief of the poor, and must be judged accordingly.

Judged in this way, the new law is working great mischief. Cases have been reported to me of men perfectly able to labor, and hitherto supporting themselves in that honorable way, who, in order to give force to their claim of disability, have left off work and spent their time in idleness, to the great loss of their families. Others have been led into excesses by the payment of large arrears of State Aid, and look forward to another payment as an opportunity for debauchery. And a great many, there is reason to fear, are coming to depend upon this public gift, and to relax their own exertions to support themselves.

* History of the English Poor Laws, Vol. II. pp. 145-6.

A consequence of the law which was probably not foreseen, although it is but a natural result, should especially be mentioned by me. I spoke last year of the new law of Military Settlements, as likely to change the burden of supporting many poor persons from the State to the towns; and this was the working of it until the new State Aid law was passed. But since then the most of these cases of Military Settlement being provided for by a gift of money from the State Treasury, and the municipal authorities feeling less responsibility about the payments than they would do if the town or city were to pay the money itself without reimbursement, have dealt it out, oftentimes, with a very liberal hand. I estimate the cost to the community as much greater than it would be under the law of Military Settlements, which is now nearly void. It is difficult, however, as yet to form any close estimate in the matter.

In one important respect the law is as it should be. It provides for no great establishment where disabled soldiers shall be congregated and supported, and it leaves them among their friends or wherever they choose to live. This feature and some others, should be carefully retained, but I hope the greater portion of it will be repealed.

2. OTHER LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF SOLDIERS.

The General Court of 1866 also passed a law, (Chap. 197,) allowing disabled soldiers to sell goods "without a license;" and an Act declaratory of the meaning of a clause in the law of Military Settlements, which had been construed with some inhumanity towards the families of soldiers.

The last named Act is as follows, (Chap. 288):—

AN ACT to define chapter two hundred and thirty of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, relative to the Laws of Settlement.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall not be construed to require a continuous service of one year.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 29, 1866.*]

SEPARATION OF FAMILIES FORBIDDEN.

3. STATE PAUPERS SUPPORTED IN THE TOWNS.

By an Act of the year 1861, (Chap. 94,) provision was made for the support of certain State Paupers in the towns where they resided, without a separation of families. This law proved to be beneficial in its results, although the class thus supported was not a large one. There was some difficulty, however, about the prompt reimbursement of towns under this law, and therefore, at the last session the following Act was substituted for it, (Chap. 234) :—

AN ACT relative to State Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. When the operation of any provisions of law in relation to poor and indigent persons might cause a separation of husband and wife, by reason of the wife having a legal settlement in some place in the Commonwealth, the husband being a state pauper, both parties shall be supported by the place where the wife has a legal settlement.

SECT. 2. The expense of thus supporting the person who is such state pauper shall be paid by the Commonwealth, reference having being had to the expense of supporting such person at the state almshouse, if there committed.

SECT. 3. Chapter ninety-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one is hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 15, 1866.*]

It is understood that this new law gives satisfaction.

The length of time since the passage of the law concerning sick State Paupers, (Chap. 162, 1865,) has now been such that some idea can be formed of its working and results. So far as it has been carried out—for it has often been neglected and violated—it has involved less expense to the State than was feared at the time of its passage. The statistics on this subject will be presented when I come to speak of the Pauper Returns.

CHAPTER III.—NEW SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF STATE PAUPERS.

Under this head I find two new laws, namely, Chapters 272 and 292 of 1866. The former extends the obligations heretofore laid on railroad companies, etc., to other corporations, as follows:—

AN ACT in relation to State and other Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The provisions of sections four and twenty-five of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes are hereby extended and made applicable to any corporation or party by whose means any person not having a settlement in this Commonwealth is brought into the state.

SECT. 2. Any corporation which brings into this Commonwealth, or by whose means or at whose instigation any person is brought into the same, for the purpose of performing labor for such corporation, if such person has no settlement in this Commonwealth, shall give a bond to the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the superintendent of alien passengers, in a sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned that neither such person nor any one legally dependent on such person for support, shall within two years become a city, town or state charge. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

It is supposed that this law will cause manufacturing companies and other large employers of foreign labor, to be more cautious in regard to the character of their laborers; and will act as a considerable relief to the State.

Chapters 292 is as follows and needs no explanation:—

AN ACT concerning Alien Passengers on Vessels coming from without the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The provisions of sections twelve and fourteen of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, shall apply to all vessels arriving at any port of this Commonwealth from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or which shall have stopped at any such port or place during their voyages.

SECT. 2. In all actions brought by or on account of alien passengers and state paupers under the provisions of chapters seventy-one and

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

seventy-two of the General Statutes, the civil process may be served by the constable of the Commonwealth or any of his deputies. [*Approved May 30, 1866.*]

The opportune passage of these brief Acts will have some effect in checking the current of pauperism which annually flows into our State.

CHAPTER IV.—THE EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

I.—THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

The following law (Chap. 273, 1866,) takes the place of the old enactments on the subject, and seems to be correct in theory; as to the practice under it, I have not the means of communicating any information as yet:—

AN ACT in relation to the Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fourteen years shall be so employed unless he has attended some public or private day school under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least six months during the year next preceding such employment; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least six months in each and every year.

SECT. 2. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who knowingly employs a child in violation of the preceding section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 3. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, more than eight hours in any one day.

SECT. 4. Any parent or guardian who allows or consents to the employment of a child in violation of the first section of this act, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 5. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may, at his discretion, instruct the constable of the Commonwealth and his deputies, to enforce the provisions of chapter forty-two of the General Statutes, and all other laws regulating the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and to prosecute all violations of the same. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

It is proper to state that under section 5 of this Act, the Constable of the Commonwealth has appointed Mr. John B. Ham, a member of the last Legislature, a special constable to make investigations concerning the manner of complying with this law in the manufacturing towns of the State, and to devise means for enforcing it. It will readily be seen that the necessities of parents, quite as much as the wishes of employers, have produced the present unhappy condition of things in this regard. The facts were stated in the Report of the Labor Commission of 1865, (House Doc., No. 98,) and, no doubt, will be discussed more fully by the Labor Commission of the present year.

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II.—THEIR EDUCATION WHEN NEGLECTED.

The Truant Law of 1862, (Chap. 207,) not being found sufficiently general in its provisions, the following Act was passed at the last session, (Chap. 283, 1866):—

AN ACT concerning the Care and Education of Neglected Children.
Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Each of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning children under sixteen years of age, who, by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vices of parents, or from orphanage, are suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives; and may also make all such by-laws and ordinances respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare and the good order of such city or town: *provided*, that said by-laws and ordinances shall be approved by the supreme judicial court, or any two justices thereof, and shall not be repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth,

NEW LAW FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

SECT. 2. The mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns availing themselves of the provisions of this act shall severally appoint suitable persons to make complaints in case of violations of such ordinances or by-laws as may be adopted, who alone shall be authorized to make complaints under the authority of this act.

SECT. 3. When it shall be proved to any judge of the superior court, or judge or justice of a municipal or police court, or to any trial justice, that any child under sixteen years of age, by reason of orphanage or of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vice of parents, is growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing said child to an idle and dissolute life, any judge or justice aforesaid, shall have power to order said child to such institution of instruction or other place that may be assigned for the purpose, as provided in this act, by the authorities of the city or town in which such child may reside, for such term of time as said judge or justice may deem expedient, not extending beyond the age of twenty-one years for males, or eighteen years for females, to be there kept, educated and cared for according to law.

SECT. 4. Whenever it shall be satisfactorily proved that the parents of any child committed under the provisions of this act, shall have reformed and are leading orderly and industrious lives, and are in a condition to exercise salutary parental control over their children, and to provide them with proper education and employment; or whenever said parents being dead, any person may offer to make suitable provision for the care, nurture and education of such child as will conduce to the public welfare, and will give satisfactory security for the performance of the same, then the directors, trustees, overseers or other board having charge of the institution to which such child may be committed, may discharge said child to the parents or to the party making provision for the care of the child as aforesaid.

SECT. 5. Chapter two hundred and seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall not apply to, nor have effect within the city of Boston, after the passage of this act. [*Approved May 29, 1866.*]

This law is not, like that of 1862, binding on all towns and cities, but only on such as choose to avail themselves of its provisions; but to such municipalities it offers much more extended powers in dealing with neglected and vicious children. These children can now be taken in charge before reaching the age of seven, and can be sentenced during minority, as at the State

Reformatories. The definition of the class from which such children may be taken is also much enlarged, so that there is now no obstacle to the proper disposal of these unfortunates, provided the municipality will make the proper arrangements for their support and education.

By section 5, the city of Boston is specially exempted from further compliance with the Truant Law of 1862 ; by which I understand that city to be ready for putting in force the law of 1866. If this should not be done, it would be necessary to provide for the case of Boston by further legislation.

I do not yet learn that the new law has had much effect in diminishing ignorance, immorality and crime among children in our large towns, but there can be no doubt that it will do so, if generally put in force by the municipal authorities. Another Act, having a like object in view, (Chapter 208, 1865,) is still mainly inoperative for want of County Houses of Reformation therein provided for. So far as I have had any replies to questions addressed by me to the County Commissioners of the several counties on this subject, I learn that they deem it inexpedient, as yet, to establish such Houses of Reformation, either because they fear the cost will be too great, or because there are few subjects for such houses in their respective counties. I am decidedly of opinion that in the larger counties neither of these objections ought to prevent the hiring or building of Houses of Reformation by the Commissioners. In either case the cost of the place of confinement should be small, and the children sentenced should be put at farming or garden-work during the proper season.

To sum up this chapter, it may be said that the legislation here spoken of is still experimental, and has hardly begun to show its full results. That it is sound in principle I believe ; it is also in accordance with the general recommendations of your Board, but it does not seem to have been suggested by those recommendations.

VARIOUS NEW LAWS.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS ENACTMENTS.

I.—SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT.

The same may be said of the brief and incomplete legislation concerning solitary confinement in the State Prison. By Chapter 254 of 1866, a change is made in the laws therefor, but further changes are desired by the Warden and Inspectors of that prison, and, in my judgment, the whole matter of solitary imprisonment needs to be reconsidered. More will be said on this topic in Part III. The statute in question is as follows:—

AN ACT in relation to Solitary Imprisonment in the State Prison.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The eighteenth section of chapter one hundred and seventy-four of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that, in case of severe illness of the convict, the warden, upon the certificate of the physician of the prison, may postpone the solitary imprisonment until the health of the convict shall be so far restored that his life will not be endangered by such solitary imprisonment.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 23, 1866.*]

II.—UNITED STATES CONVICTS IN STATE REFORMATORIES.

By appropriate legislation Congress has allowed the United States Courts to sentence juvenile offenders to the Reformatories in the several States. The corresponding legislation on the part of Massachusetts is contained in the very concise Act which follows, (Chapter 274, 1866):—

AN ACT in relation to Juvenile Convicts in the United States Courts.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The provisions of the several acts respecting the state reform school for boys, including the nautical branch thereof, shall extend to boys committed by authority of the courts or magistrates of the United States. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

No provision is here made for girls committed by United States authority; probably because the number of such commitments is very small.

III.—PRINTED REPORTS OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

It has been the law for several years that the School Committee of each town shall be required to send to the State Library two copies of their annual report. By an Act of last session a similar requirement was made with regard to the other reports of towns and cities; and although it is not specified that these reports shall be in print, yet it is presumed that such was the intent of the law. The value of the statistical collections to be made under this Act will be very great, and will increase as time passes on. At present a considerable number of the towns do not print annual reports, at least with regularity. It is expected that this Act, cited below, will lead to uniformity in this particular. (Chapter 195, 1866.)

AN ACT in relation to the Annual Reports of Towns and Cities.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. One copy or more of the annual report, or of any special report relating to income, expenditures, or other municipal affairs of any city or town, shall be returned by the clerk thereof, on or before the last day of April in each year, to the state librarian, to be deposited and preserved in the state library.

SECT. 2. If any city or town shall neglect or refuse to make the return required in the first section of this act, such city or town shall thereby forfeit its share of the publications hereafter to be distributed by authority of the Commonwealth.

IV.—THE FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It only remains to notice two almost unobserved, but highly important enactments which passed at the last session in connection with two of the Appropriation Bills. The first may be found in Chapter 88, near the end, and is as follows:—

“From the appropriations for expenses of the state almshouses at Tewksbury, Monson and Bridgewater, and of the reform school for boys at Westborough, the nautical branch thereof, and of the industrial school for girls, there may be paid to each, in advance, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be accounted for to the state auditor in the monthly settlements of said institutions; and all sums received by said institutions from cities, towns or individuals, for the support of the

NEW REQUIREMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

inmates, or for articles sold, shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, except that so much as shall be received from the manufacture of shoes at the Tewksbury almshouse, may be reinvested for that purpose."

In principle, this is but an extension of the rule, made general within the last ten years, that all moneys received for the State shall pass through the State Treasury. As it stands, however, it only seems to apply to the appropriations and receipts of 1866, and even here there is a great exception made in the case of the Tewksbury Almshouse. I have learned, too, that there is some want of uniformity in the way in which the rule is applied at the different institutions. At Monson, for example, the cash on hand was paid in by the Superintendent in the latter part of September, while at Tewksbury it has not yet been paid, but it is proposed to pay it at the end of the calendar year. As this would allow the free use of it during the whole period which the law covers, I cannot believe it is in accordance with the purpose of the law, and if it is deemed best by the Legislature to continue the Act in force through 1867 or subsequent years, I hope it will be so amended as to secure uniformity of action under it.

The second enactment is still more liable to misinterpretation, and has caused some delay and trouble in settling the accounts of most of the State Institutions. It is found in Chapter 301, and reads as follows:—

"The provisions of section forty-four of chapter fifteen of the General Statutes are hereby so extended as to require the affidavit therein provided for to be attached to all bills or schedules for articles furnished to or for the Commonwealth."

The section of the General Statutes referred to is as follows:

"Before any charges are paid in bills or schedules for articles purchased, services rendered, or expenses incurred, for the Commonwealth, except for salaries fixed by law or payments otherwise provided for, the auditor may, and where the amount exceeds fifty dollars, shall, require affidavit to be made that such articles have been purchased, services rendered and expenses incurred."

It is maintained by the State Auditor that the meaning of the original law, as modified by the recent enactment, is, that the

seller of articles purchased for the State, shall make oath, in all cases where his bill exceeds fifty dollars, that the articles sold have been purchased in good faith for the use of the State. To obtain this oath and affix it to all such bills imposes much labor upon the officers who draw the money from the Treasury, and it is not easy to see what additional guarantee is thus furnished. It is hardly to be supposed that the seller knows absolutely for what purpose the articles were purchased; he can only infer it from the statement of the purchaser, the place where the goods are delivered, or some such thing. But if the purchaser intends fraud, he will not be likely to give notice of it to the seller; on the contrary, he may not be unwilling to leave the seller to take the oath, while he takes the goods for himself. Or, if carelessness is feared, would it be less likely to occur if the purchaser were exempted from an oath which might cause him to use more care?

An instance of the manner in which this clause has been enforced at one of the State Institutions, may serve to expose the utility of the new provision. The proper officer of the Institution in question carried in his bills and schedules in the common form, but was unable to draw money to pay for the articles purchased, until he had procured the oaths of the different sellers, as required by the Auditor. Being a Justice of the Peace, the officer in question set forth on his travels to find the dealers of whom he had bought goods, and to make them take oath that he had bought for the use of the State. This oath he administered himself, attached his name to it, and returned with the bills thus fortified to the State House, where they were passed at once.

Now, if fraud had been feared in this case, it must have been committed either by the seller or the purchaser. If by the former, why require him to take oath that the goods were purchased for the use of the State, when it is only the fact of their purchase for the specified sum to which he can, of his own knowledge, testify?

If by the latter, why allow him not only to be exempted from making oath that the articles were applied to the use of the State, *but to administer the oath himself to the seller*, who, if

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD.

any one is, must be the accomplice of his fraud? Such a division of labor between the two possible parties to a fraud on the State, would seem to be the best way to perpetuate frauds.

But if not fraud, but negligence is to be guarded against, then the requirements of the Auditor appear to be not only useless but a source of much expense to the State. Is it expected that dealers will take the additional trouble and expense which the affidavit makes necessary without in some way reimbursing themselves? And I think it will be found that these new requirements, so far from saving money, have actually been the cause of a considerable expenditure, besides delaying and confusing the accounts of many of the Institutions.

But whatever opinion may be formed of the Auditor's interpretation, it is of great importance that the Legislature or the Supreme Court should fix the meaning once for all, and this, it is to be hoped, will be done soon.

In regard to the general subject of frauds and overdrafts on the Treasury, it is proper to notice that the best safeguard is not found in the details of rigid enactments, but in a plain, open and business-like mode of dealing, under laws of which the intent is clear. It is believed that the legal guards set over the treasury are as exact in New York as they are in Massachusetts; nay, that they are much more complicated; but I cannot learn that frauds are thereby prevented, or corruption frightened away by an affidavit. It has long been said that "an ounce of mother-wit is better than a pound of clergy,"—a maxim, which, in its application to the public finances may be rendered, "a grain of good sense is worth more than a cartload of certificates." It was once thought to be a recommendation to office in Kentucky that the candidate, having lost an arm, could only get one hand into the public chest; and so it is true that a man cannot pilfer with both hands while he is holding up one to make oath that his neighbor is honest. But I trust we shall not be compelled to such devices to guard the revenues of Massachusetts.

Any other comments on the legislation of the past three years, will be made in speaking of the other topics of this Report.

PART THIRD.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CHAPTER I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

In enumerating and describing the Prisons in Massachusetts, in my Second Annual Report, I had occasion to classify them as follows:—

I.—MUNICIPAL PRISONS, (including)

[A.]—*Municipal Guard-Houses, or "Lock-ups,"*

[B.]—*Municipal Workhouses, or Houses of Industry.*

II.—COUNTY PRISONS, (including)

[A.]—*County Jails,*

[B.]—*County Convict Prisons, or Houses of Correction.*

III.—STATE PRISONS, (including then only)

[A.]—*The Convict Prison at Charlestown.*

Since that Report was written, however, and by virtue of the Act already cited, (pages 37–9,) another Prison has been established under the jurisdiction of the State, namely,—

[B.]—*The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

It will be necessary, therefore, to speak of each of these classes of Prisons; and I shall illustrate what I have to say by some reference to the Prisons of other States and countries.

I.—MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

I have little additional information to communicate respecting these establishments. The law does not require returns of the Guard-houses to be made to me, and I have not had opportunity to examine many of them in person. I have reason to

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PRISONS.

believe that both the number and the character of them have improved during the past year; but, on the other hand, the increase in the number of commitments has probably rendered them, for the time being, still more unfit places of confinement than before. I consider it as very desirable that a Prison Inspector should be appointed to look after all the prisons in the State, and that he should visit and receive returns from these Guard-houses. In no other way could their defects be made known, and the remedy applied so speedily.

So far as I can learn, the corresponding prisons in other States and in Canada are no better, and oftentimes they are not so good as our own. In some of the countries of Europe they appear to be more carefully looked after, but in all parts of the world they are subject to neglect and open to abuses.

By law, certain returns are made to me from the town and city Workhouses, the largest of which, the Boston House of Industry, on Deer Island, will be found included in the general Prison Tables of the Appendix. From New Bedford, and a few other cities, I have also returns; but, generally, the number of persons sentenced to these Workhouses is small, and yearly growing less. I hope that such an addition may be made to the State Workhouse Law as will allow criminals of the same class to be sentenced from the municipalities to Bridgewater directly, thus allowing the smaller Workhouses to be entirely disused. The mixture of the poor and the vicious in our town Almshouses, (which are also Workhouses,) should, so far as possible, be avoided.

In England, the term Workhouse is applied to what we call an Almshouse, and the same is true of many other countries and communities. But a Workhouse for sentenced persons should alone receive that name, it seems to me.

II.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

These were so fully described, and the laws in regard to them quoted at such length in my Second Annual Report, that there will be little need to dwell on the subject this year. Slight changes and improvements have been made in some of them, involving an expenditure, in the aggregate, of several thou-

sands of dollars, but not materially altering their condition. An important change has also been made in the law respecting sentences to the County Houses of Correction, which may here be mentioned. By Section 2 of Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1866, it is provided as follows:—

“The supreme judicial court, or superior court, holden in any county in the Commonwealth, may commit any person under sentence to the house of correction in any county in the Commonwealth, in the same manner as such person might be committed in the county where the court is so holden. And the master of the house of correction where such person shall be so ordered to be committed, shall receive and detain such person in the same manner as if committed by the court sitting in the county where said house of correction is situated. And there shall be paid to the county in which said house of correction is situated, by the county from which such person is sentenced, for the support of such person, such sum as shall be agreed upon by the county commissioners of said counties; and in case said commissioners shall not be able to agree upon the amount to be paid, representation of the facts may be made to the superior court sitting in either of said counties, and the amount to be paid shall be determined by said court.”

I should be glad to believe that this wise provision was made, at least in part, in consequence of certain recommendations which I had the honor to make in the Special Report on Prisons, (Senate Doc., No. 74, 1865,) but I cannot say whether this was so. Those recommendations, however, are still regarded as having force, and as pointing to further legislation in the same direction. Writing on the 15th of February, 1865, I said, (Special Report, page 55):—

“The remedy for this extravagance in the employment of officers, is to classify and bring together the prisoners. We had, on the first of October,* 1,074 prisoners scattered through fourteen counties, in no less than twenty-two different prisons; an average of less than fifty in each prison. 304 of these were in jails, and perhaps could not well be transferred beyond their county limits, though there need be only one jail in each county. But the 770 in Houses of Correction might just as well

* 1864. In 1866, nearly 1,500.

CONSOLIDATION OF PRISONS.

be transferred into three or four district prisons. One of these might be at South Boston, to receive the convicts of Suffolk, Norfolk, and a part of Worcester; another might be at Cambridge, for the convicts of Essex and Middlesex; another at New Bedford, for Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes, Nantucket, and a part of Worcester; and a fourth at Springfield, for the four western counties and the remainder of Worcester County. Besides these, there might be a separate prison for boys, say at Greenfield, and another for women at Fitchburg or Ipswich.

“All these changes could be made without building a single cell in either of the prisons named.”

And again, (page 63):—

“The value of our prison labor in the Houses of Correction is not more than two-thirds what it might be, under a system of consolidation and classification of prisons. Nor would the health of the convicts suffer by exacting a third more work than they now do, generally speaking.”

And finally, (page 71):—

“Such a classification as I have proposed would afford far greater facilities than now exist for the instruction of convicts,—a duty which, under our present arrangements, is greatly neglected, and yet is of the highest consequence.”

The objects for such a consolidation of prisons as is here advocated are economy in expenditure, a better organization of labor, and a better instruction of the prisoners; but above all, and before all, a better classification of convicts. The Act of 1866 just cited, would, if carried out to its full extent, and with a hearty coöperation between Judges and County Commissioners, furnish the opportunity for such a classification. But it would be too much to expect such coöperation, together with a complete understanding of the objects to be attained, and of the best modes of attaining them; so that additional legislation must be sought. The principle of disregarding county lines in sentencing convicts has been established, however, and if maintained, it will lead ultimately to a

system of District Prisons, in each of which there will always be a sufficient number of prisoners to warrant their steady employment and systematic instruction, while it will be possible so to classify them as to secure what is desirable in that respect.

Increased Commitments to the County Prisons.

The increase in commitments which began to manifest itself about April, 1865, and which was so rapid during the autumn and winter, has not been maintained throughout the year just closed, in which it will be noticed the commitments for the second period of six months are considerably less than for the first period. But while the aggregate in both Jails and Houses of Correction is thus diminished, it will be seen that the *commitments* to Houses of Correction alone in the second period have slightly increased; the number of *persons committed*, however, remaining about the same. In the Jails, the preponderance of commitments is very largely in favor of the first period, ending April 1, 1866, the difference being about 400 or more than *eleven* per cent. The total increase of commitments during the year is less than *twenty* per cent. as compared with the previous year, and there is about the same increase of persons committed. But the commitments of females have diminished, both relatively and absolutely, being only about 84 per cent. of what they were last year, and only about a fifth of the whole number of male and female prisoners, whereas, last year, they numbered nearly one-third. Indeed the number of female commitments has not been so small in any year since 1856, except, possibly, in 1860. The aggregate of *different persons*, of both sexes, committed during the year to the county prisons is about 9,000, while the commitments are about 10,500. This is a smaller number than had been annually reported from 1854 to 1861, inclusive, although somewhat larger than the annual average for 1862-5. It is probable that the number of commitments was exaggerated in the returns prior to 1864, but not enough to account for the excess in the period 1854-61.

The average number in the County Prisons has increased, during the past year, much more than the whole number committed, showing that the period of detention is longer than

EXPENDITURES IN COUNTY PRISONS.

formerly. This average number which was last year 1,050.61, is this year about 1,411,—a gain of more than 34 per cent. But it is still lower than the average for 1862 and for the eight preceding years, and, at the present time, it is not much increasing.

EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY PRISONS.

The following Table will exhibit the expenses incurred at these Prisons for the year past,—greater in nominal amount than in any year since they have been reported. But if reduced to a gold valuation they would not much exceed the cost in 1860–1–2, while the prison earnings are more valuable than for several years. The Balance against the Prisons is also greater than ever, amounting to about \$22,000. But the average weekly cost is somewhat less than last year.

In Table I. it should be observed that the “Total Amount Expended” is less than the aggregate of the separate items which precede it, because several of those have entered more than once into the Table.

Thus “Salaries” include the pay of the Chaplains and Physicians, although this is also reckoned as making a part of the sums paid for “Instruction of Prisoners,” and for Medicines and Medical Attendance. The amount of Salaries is largely increased since last year, and the same is true of the cost of Provisions.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE I.—Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicine & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	\$465 00	\$1,117 62	\$83 37	\$170 50	\$22 00	\$15 00	\$3 14	\$5 08
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	2,121 00	4,272 86	699 48	1,138 84	157 86	140 00	25 00	5 40
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	8,416 75	11,124 29	627 67	2,420 96	639 50	284 87	130 00	108 85
Taunton Jail,	912 00	2,580 48	24 80	398 40	322 50	25 50	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	276 00	46 00	2 25	13 50	4 50	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction, . . .	2,950 00	5,010 00	1,300 00	2,381 50	666 50	175 00	200 00	45 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	8,325 00	6,342 25	1,085 98	1,511 66	808 78	284 06	187 65	48 00
Newburyport Jail,	715 00	595 57	29 08	395 45	129 00	31 00	-	1 25
Salem Jail,	1,775 00	1,812 85	213 80	748 64	198 24	108 49	-	16 77
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, .	918 00	541 51	50 00	238 62	41 56	85 00	-	3 60
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	2,900 00	5,560 00	740 09	1,313 08	138 78	150 00	300 00	30 00
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	1,152 12	1,826 45	482 15	565 87	62 81	-	-	66 25

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

	\$6,916 41	\$10,637 82	\$1,837 75	\$4,280 76	\$306 66	\$340 40	\$250 00	\$144 08
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,								
Concord Jail,	350 00	270 44	168 63	58 50	49 96	15 00	-	1 25
Lowell Jail,	1,251 50	2,514 84	299 37	1,130 10	204 50	96 62	104 00	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	70 00	157 81	7 05	48 82	-	50 00	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	4,915 00	6,842 67	1,013 83	1,380 95	272 32	140 00	300 00	77 75
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	1,744 60	2,549 97	133 92	375 14	292 65	68 60	75 00	19 25
Boston Jail,	8,023 09	12,659 66	255 44	5,065 29	981 25	458 38	1,000 00 ^a	-
Boston House of Correction,	10,931 64	16,633 78	3,087 84	10,639 23	-	463 11	1,300 00	32 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	3,693 50	4,652 71	1,009 50	3,059 10	278 48	134 62	-	182 92
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	3,985 00	7,394 88	1,723 70	4,875 04	152 07	247 60	206 10	43 90
Totals,	\$67,836 61	\$105,144 44	\$14,865 15	\$42,805 95	\$5,729 82		\$4,080 89	\$831 35

^a Salary of the Chaplain, paid by the City.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866.—Concluded.

P R I S O N S.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other pay- ments.	Total amount expended.	Labor of Pri- soners—Cash received.	Labor of Pri- soners in and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	-	\$17 00	\$1,898 71	-	-
Lenox Jail and House of Correction,	-	261 24	8,656 68	\$508 34	\$400 00
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,134 59	25,650 48	8,497 92	2,360 75
Taunton Jail,	\$118 00a	308 11	4,536 41	b	-
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	342 25	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction,	-	298 79	11,876 79	726 60	-
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	-	119 18	13,712 51	1,700 00c	-
Newburyport Jail,	-	-	1,881 30	-	-
Salem Jail,	-	18 27	4,891 56	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	-	261 50	2,071 79	-	-
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	-	192 95	10,875 90	800 00	-
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	-	491 40	4,647 05	200 00	400 00

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

	\$2,743 47	\$27,487 85	\$9,094 73	\$18,392 62*	-	\$2,964 80
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	-				-	
Concord Jail,	302 46	1,206 24	-	1,206 24	-	-
Lowell Jail,	854 14	6,291 07	-	6,291 07	-	665 00
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	188 82	517 50	-	517 50	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	784 01	15,286 53	693 70 ^e	14,592 83	-	1,050 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	-	5,184 13	547 20	4,636 93	-	-
Boston Jail,	1,240 23	29,283 84	-	29,283 84	-	4,300 00
Boston House of Correction,	19,855 00	61,042 60	28,098 14	32,944 46	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	2,747 81	15,701 84	68 00	15,633 84	-	1,461 12
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	-	18,628 27	1,644 43	16,983 84	-	-
Totals,	\$118 00 ^a	\$32,778 59	\$47,574 06	\$224,096 24	\$2,325 00	\$13,601 17

* This is not a true statement of the actual expense of the prison to the County, as there are no credits anticipated except from the Labor of Prisoners; whereas the prison is in receipt of prisoners' board, and other credits, which would lessen the expenses, as here set forth, \$1,566.48.

^a Not included in sum total. ^b Received from the City of Taunton, for the Board of prisoners in the Guard-house cells, \$205.24.

^c Received for Board of prisoners, \$105.56. ^d Since January 1, 1868. ^e Since April 1, 1868.

On the preceding Table some remarks may be made.

In the first place, the aggregate of the sums under the different headings previous to "Total Amount Expended," will often make more than the sum under that head, for the reason that some expenses are returned more than once under these headings. The salary of Physicians is included under "Medicine and Medical Attendance" as well as under "Salaries;" and the Salary of Chaplains is often, but not always, included under "Instruction of Prisoners." In regard to this last heading, it should be observed that it seldom seems to include anything else than the pay of Chaplains, and the instruction given is always of a religious nature. No money is paid by the public in Massachusetts to give instruction to prisoners in reading, writing, or the other branches of a school education, although a majority of the prisoners are grossly ignorant.

The "Total Amount Expended" is intended to cover not only what appears on the prison books as the cost of the prison before deductions are made for labor, &c., but such other sums as should be added to give the true cost of the prison, whether entered on the books or not. For example, the salary of the Chaplain in the Boston Jail is not paid by the County, but by the City of Boston; but I have included it, although not set down in the return of Sheriff Clark. I have not also included a portion of the salary of Dr. Reed, the City Physician, who looks after the sick at this jail, because the value of his services may fairly be offset by that portion of the Chaplain's time which is not occupied at the jail.

Again, in some of the returns the salaries of the Overseers of the House of Correction are not given, but these have been added to the total. If it were possible to ascertain the exact value of the services of the County Commissioners which are performed for the Prisons, we should have an additional sum of, perhaps, \$2,000,—making the total of salaries amount nearly to \$70,000.

The "Balance against the Prison" is intended to represent its actual cost *to the community*, after deducting the cash receipts for labor. The cost of a prison *to the county* is often less than this, because there are receipts of money for the

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

board of prisoners which go to reduce the balance against the county. It is to be desired that all the particulars of the prison accounts should be reported annually ; but no law at present requires a return of the amount of board received.

The cash receipts for the labor of prisoners are the only ones that can be used to diminish the apparent cost of the prisons, although it frequently happens that this sum does not justly represent the labor that has been performed. This is particularly the case at Fitchburg and Ipswich, and wherever else considerable repairs are made, on which the prisoners are employed as laborers. The total estimated value of the prison labor of all kinds, according to the Table, is over \$60,000, or about one-fifth of the whole expense. Were our prisons consolidated, I believe it would be easy to double the amount. At the same time the amount paid for salaries could be considerably reduced. The list of officers whose salaries are given above, for each prison, will be found in the Supplement.

AVERAGE COST FOR THE COUNTY PRISONS.

According to custom, I proceed to give a Table showing the average yearly cost of some of the more important items of expenditure in the county prisons ; and also the average weekly cost for all expenses of each prisoner. It will be noticed that the highest average cost is less than that of last year, while the general average by the week is less also.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Cost per Inmate of the County Prisons, together with the Average Weekly Cost of each Prisoner above his Earnings.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.				Labor of Prisoners — Cash received.	Balance against Prison.	Average weekly cost.	Average No. of Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	\$68.99.1	\$165.81.9	\$12.36.9	\$25.29.7	\$2.22.6	\$281.70.8	—	\$281.70.8	0.74
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	50.23.7	101.20.3	16.56.8	26.97.4	3.81.6	205.03.7	\$11.92.1	193.11.6	42.22
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	82.01.1	108.39.2	6.11.5	23.50.9	2.77.6	249.93.1	34.88.8	215.84.8	102.63
Taunton Jail,	74.80.7	210.49.6	2.02.3	32.08.8	2.08.0	870.16.0	—	870.16.0	12.26
Edgartown Jail,	707.69.2	117.94.8	5.76.9	84.61.5	—	877.56.4	—	877.56.4	.89
Ipswich House of Correction,	39.86.5	67.70.8	17.56.8	32.18.3	2.36.5	160.49.7	9.81.9	150.67.8	74
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	32.27.5	61.56.8	10.54.1	14.67.3	— 2.75.7	133.10.5	16.50.1	116.60.4	103.02
Newburyport Jail,	100.28.0	83.53.0	4.07.2	55.46.3	4.34.8	268.84.8	—	268.84.8	7.13
Salem Jail,	83.21.6	84.99.1	10.00.0	35.09.8	5.08.6	229.32.7	—	229.32.7	21.83
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	143.66.2	84.74.3	7.82.5	37.34.8	13.30.2	824.22.4	—	324.22.4	6.39
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	42.63.5	81.74.0	10.88.6	19.30.4	2.20.5	169.87.7	11.76.1	148.11.6	68.02
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	57.84.7	90.91.3	23.99.9	28.16.7	—	281.31.2	—	281.31.2	20.09
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	88.64.1	69.17.5	10.22.3	23.81.2	1.89.4	154.35.5	50.69.6	103.75.9	179.77

AVERAGE COST AT COUNTY PRISONS.

Concord Jail,	\$70.00.0	\$54.08.8	\$31.07.2	\$11.70.0	\$3.00.0	\$241.24.8	—	\$241.24.8	\$4.63.9	5
Lowell Jail,	37.21.4	74.80.0	8.90.2	83.60.4	2.87.3	187.08.7	—	187.08.7	3.59.7	33.63
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	52.23.9	117.76.9	6.26.1	36.43.8	37.31.4	191.19.4	—	386.19.4	7.42.7	1.34
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	56.85.4	79.15.2	11.72.7	15.97.4	1.62.4	176.82.5	\$8.02.4	168.80.1	3.24.6	36.45
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	51.83	119.60.3	6.28	17.59	3.21.8	243.15.8	25.66.6	217.49.2	4.81.3	21.32
Boston Jail,	38.56.4	60.86.3	1.22.8	27.23.7	2.20.3	140.78.5	—	140.78.5	2.70.7	208
Boston House of Correction,	37.92.6	57.70.6	10.71.3	36.90.9	1.60.6	211.76.9	97.47.9	114.29	2.19.8	288.25
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	99.52.8	125.37.6	27.20.3	82.43	3.62.8	423.11.6	1.83.2	421.28.4	8.13.1	37.11
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	47.12.6	87.45	20.38.4	57.64	2.92.8	220.29.6	19.44.7	200.84.9	3.86.2	84.56
Totals, (1866,)	\$48.08.4	\$74.52.6	\$10.58.6	\$30.34.0	\$2.35.0	\$192.56.0	\$			1,410.84
Totals, (1865,)	\$53.55.8	\$85.51.0	\$8.20.2	\$38.30.6	\$2.49.9	\$217.95.0				1,050.61

The Prison Libraries.

I gave last year a table showing how small had been the increase of books in the Libraries of the County Prisons since 1862, the first year in which the number of volumes was fully reported. A similar Table will now show what changes have taken place within the past year.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Number of Volumes in the Libraries of the County Prisons in the three years, 1862, 1865 and 1866.*

PRISONS.	1862.	1865.	1866.	PRISONS.	1862.	1865.	1866.
Barnstable, . .	None.	None.	None.	Cambridge, . .	445	250	225
Lenox, . . .	None.	None.	50	Concord, . .	None.	None.	None.
New Bedford, .	358	356	350	Lowell, . .	80	60	50
Taunton, . .	None.	None.	None.	Nantucket, .	None.	None.	None.
Edgartown, (a Bible,) . .	1	1	1	Dedham, . .	100	650	575
Ipswich, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Plymouth, .	150	200	179
Lawrence, . .	400	400	320	Boston, (Jail, none; H. of C., 500,) .	500	500	500
Newburyport, .	None.	None.	None.	Fitchburg, .	100	182	263
Salem, . . .	200	100	100	Worcester, .	345	345	367
Greenfield, . .	75	40	40				
Springfield, .	175	150	160	Totals, . .	3,424	3,584	3,581
Northampton, .	500	350	400				

It is to be regretted that a small sum is not set apart each year for the purchase of books for these libraries, which are of great utility in all the prisons where they are properly kept up.

Other Statistics of the County Prisons.

Certain other facts communicated in the Sheriffs' Returns may here be exhibited, as showing the movement of the prison population, and the amount of fines and costs collected in the County Prisons. How far the law in respect to vaccination is complied with, will also appear from the Table.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Number in Prison at Certain Dates, in the Several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1865.	No. April 1, 1866.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. com'tted for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable Jail, . . .	1	10	1	} -	6	6	\$200 81
" H. of Cor., . . .	4	2	2				
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Lenox Jail, . . .	15	10	8	} 27	36	5	110 01
" H. of Cor., . . .	32	29	38				
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
New Bedford Jail, . . .	3	1	7	-	-	-	-
" H. of Cor., . . .	91	86	94	119	106	75	1,248 81
Taunton Jail, . . .	8	9	13	17	116	85	698 67
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown Jail, . . .	-	-	1	•	-	-	-
" H. of Cor., . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Ipswich House of Cor., . . .	60	67	87	-	46	12	183 80
Lawrence Jail, . . .	33	10	31	-	-	-	-
" H. of Cor., . . .	91	76	82	125	151	46	616 45
Newburyport Jail, . . .	2	7	11	-	26	18	169 03
Salem Jail, . . .	21	15	25	8	112	51	607 92
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Greenfield Jail, . . .	4	2	4	-	-	-	607 92
" H. of Cor., . . .	3	4	6	-	5	5	162 97
<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Springfield Jail, . . .	19	17	12	} 25	238	49	769 54
" H. of Cor., . . .	50	56	53				
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Northampton Jail, . . .	10	9	4	} -	33	24	397 93
" H. of Cor., . . .	8	15	14				
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Cambridge Jail, . . .	33	24	32	} -	273	163	1,761 51
" H. of Cor., . . .	139	158	170				
Concord Jail, . . .	7	3	6	-	11	10	193 42
Lowell Jail, . . .	44	32	36	-	122	27	285 20
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket H. of Cor., . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1865.	No. April 1, 1866.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Dedham Jail,	36	24	26	} 29	153	56	\$1,108 78
" H. of Cor.,	67	47	78				
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Plymouth Jail,	7	1	8	} -	17	11	840 04
" H. of Cor.,	10	22	13				
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Boston Jail,	206	259	199	-	2,857	728	8,857 96
South Boston H. of Cor., .	277	296	337	166	36	4	67 75
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Fitchburg Jail,	10	9	8	} -	41	22	530 87
" H. of Cor.,	24	39	32				
Worcester Jail,	15	19	15	} 15	243	105	1,253 15
" H. of Cor.,	69	62	62				
Totals,	1,490	1,421	1,516	531	4,628	1,502	\$20,064 62

From this Table it appears that the number in confinement on the 1st of October, 1866, was somewhat greater than a year before, and that the increase was chiefly of sentenced persons in the Houses of Correction. A still greater increase has taken place in the State Prison and the Boston House of Industry, which receive only sentenced persons, as the following figures will show : —

PRISONS.	Oct. 1, 1865.	April 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Increase.
State Prison,	379	488	518	139
House of Industry,	348	264	431	183
Totals,	727	752	949	322

In these two prisons the augmentation of numbers is nearly 50 per cent. of the number in 1865 ; but none of the County

THE STATE PRISONS.

Prisons show so large an increase. In them it appears that the average number is a little less even than the number on the first of April, showing that the number must at some periods have been considerably less than 1,400.

In spite of all that has been said about the great increase of crime in consequence of the late war, it must be noticed that the whole number in our prisons has been at no time during the past year so large as in 1861, nor have the reported commitments been so many by several hundred as in that year.

The number of fine and cost prisoners and the amount of money collected, have been both greater than in 1864-5.

III.—THE STATE PRISONS.

It is needful now to speak of more than one State Prison, the Bridgewater Workhouse being to all intents a prison. But very little space will need to be devoted to that establishment this year, while the State Prison at Charlestown has been more than usually interesting in its operations for the past year.

[A.]—*The Convict Prison at Charlestown.*

The Great Number of Convicts there.

I have already touched upon the increase of convicts at Charlestown. This is due to two causes,—first, the rapid development of crime since the war ended; and second, the diminished number of pardons from that prison. Of these, the former has been by far the more important.

The effect of this increase upon the pecuniary condition of the Prison has been very salutary. Last year the deficit, including the extra salaries paid from the State Treasury, was not much less than \$25,000; this year the deficit will not much exceed \$6,000, if the cost of extensive repairs is charged, as it should be, to Construction Account. During the present quarter it is estimated by the Warden, that the income from labor will be enough to pay all the expenses.

Prison Finances.

In previous Reports I have striven to show the amount of gain or loss to the State resulting from the operations of this Prison for a long period of years. It was not until my last

Report had been printed, that I ascertained that the statement of expenses given me by the Warden, for the years 1864 and 1865, did not include the extra compensation to the officers above alluded to, and, therefore, that the deficit in those two years, at least, was considerably greater than I had reported, or upwards of \$54,000, instead of about \$50,000. The exact amount of the deficit in each year will be found in a table in the Appendix; and from that it will appear that the pecuniary results of the Contract System of Prison Labor, so far as the State is concerned, compare very unfavorably with the results in those years when the convicts worked directly for the benefit of the State. On the other hand, the profits made by the contractors during the past three years have been enormous. It is difficult to ascertain them exactly, but I am within bounds in saying that for the last year they have been more than \$150,000, and for the whole three years, at least double that sum. And yet, during this period, the Prison has cost the Commonwealth, above its earnings, not less than \$60,000, according to my calculation.

Such facts as these convince me that merely for pecuniary reasons, the Contract System ought to be abandoned, provided a better method of employing labor can be devised. This is the conclusion reached by the New York Prison Commission, already referred to.

The Legislature of 1864 made very careful provision for reporting the exact financial situation of the State Prison, and by the same Act, (Chap. 303, 1864,) made it necessary that all sums received and expended at the Prison should pass through the State Treasury. The following is the law in question:—

AN ACT in relation to the State Prison.

Be it enacted &c, as follows:

SECT. 1. The inspectors of the state prison shall annually, before the fifteenth day of December, make a report to the governor and council, who shall lay the same before the legislature, in print, in the month of January following. The report shall embrace a statement, which shall be made to them by the warden, of the general condition of the prison, the amount of its liabilities and of outstanding claims, giving the names of the persons indebted, the sum due from each, and when pay-

STATE PRISON FINANCES.

able. It shall contain a detailed account of the expenditures for the prison ; the names, position, pay and allowances of the several officers and employees : a copy of all contracts made within the current year ; the sum received for the labor of the prisoners, giving the names of contractors for whom the labor was performed, the kinds of labor, the number of days and the pay per day, of each ; and also the actual average cost of the support of each inmate. The said inspectors shall also present in said report, an estimate of the sum that will be required to meet the expenses of the prison for the following year, specifying separately the amount for salaries, for subsistence, for clothing, for bedding, for fuel, for repairs, and for incidentals, together with an estimate of the probable income from labor and from all other sources.

SECT. 2. An annual appropriation shall be made from the treasury for the support of the state prison ; and all receipts for labor of prisoners, and for articles sold at the same, shall as often as once in each month, be paid over to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, who shall receipt for the same.

SECT. 3. The salaries and pay of all officers and employees at the state prison, and the payment of all bills for supplies and for other expenditures for said prison, shall be paid monthly from the treasury of the Commonwealth, the same having first been certified by the auditor, upon schedules, (accompanied by vouchers,) enumerating the bills and pay-rolls. The name of each officer and his position, the amount of his pay and the sum due him, shall be borne on the pay-roll, which together with the several bills, shall be certified by the warden and bear the approval of at least two of the inspectors of the prison. A record in full of the pay-rolls and bills, shall be made by the clerk in a book kept for the purpose at the prison, and the originals deposited with the auditor as vouchers.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 14, 1864.*]

Under this Act the appropriations for 1865 were \$81,570.80, and the several appropriations for 1866 amount to \$121,893.37, making a total for the two years of \$203,464.17,* or something more than \$100,000 a year. A considerable portion of this sum, however, is offset by the receipts from labor and from sales, which in the two years, ending September 30, 1866, amounted to at least \$153,039.77, and probably more.

* To this ought to be added as one of the prison expenses, the gratuity of \$3,600 to John M. Kinney, a contractor who forfeited his contract in 1865. See Resolves, Chap. 91, 1866.)

The Annual Report of the Inspectors for the present year will doubtless furnish the requisite statements of expenditure. It is to be desired that these should go into the Report of the Auditor somewhat more in detail than is now the case. A Table showing the expenses will be given a few pages further on.

The Prison Labor.

The income derived from the labor of the convicts at Charlestown for the year ending September 30, 1866, was \$80,253.67,—a larger sum, it is believed, than has before been derived in any one year from this source. But when it is considered that the average number of convicts was 470, of whom at least 400 were able to perform a full day's work, and the remaining 70 had strength enough to perform the necessary domestic work of the Prison, it will be judged that this income was not very large. Allowing 300 working days in the year this would give for the average earnings of 400 men only 66½ cents a day, or \$4 a week; a smaller sum than the able-bodied women of Massachusetts commonly earn. But the wages of such men as these 400 are would average outside the Prison at least \$2.50 a day, which would give an income of \$300,000 instead of \$80,000—more than enough to pay the expenses of the Prison thrice over.

If this be so—and I think an investigation would show that I have spoken within bounds—the question would at once arise, Do the Convicts really earn this large sum, or do they lie idle,—and if they earn it, what becomes of it? What has become of the \$200,000 and upward earned by these convicts during the last year, above their expenses?

One thing is clear,—it does not go into the hands of the convicts themselves, in the form of gratuities, such as are paid in England and Ireland. No method of overwork or scale of gratuities prevails in our State Prison, except at the good pleasure of the Contractor, who sometimes gives presents to some of his workmen. If earned at all, this great sum must have gone to enrich some or all of the four or five individuals or corporations holding the prison contracts. In other words,

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM DEFINED.

the enforced labor of men suffering punishment does not wholly support them, but goes to enrich their employers. And this leads me again to speak of

The Contract System.

Four systems of convict labor have prevailed, either separately or combined one with another, at different times and places, in the several States of our Union.

The *first* system employs the convicts on account of the State,—the State supplying the necessary capital and the raw material, and undertaking, through its agents, the sale of the manufactured articles.

The *second* consists in leasing the prison, in all its departments, for a specified annual sum, the lessee having the entire control of the discipline and labor of the convicts, procuring all supplies of food, clothing, medicine, &c., and conducting the whole business of the establishment; everything, in effect, being in his discretion and at his disposal.

The *third* consists in working the prisoners on the joint account of the State and the warden;—the latter agreeing to be at all the expense of conducting the prison, and receiving a certain percentage of the profits instead of a salary.

The *fourth* system is the one commonly adopted in our prisons, and known as the *Contract System*.

This system may be combined with the first, and commonly is so to a greater or less degree, a portion of the prisoners being detailed to perform work directly for the prison, while the rest are employed by contractors at a certain rate of daily wages. Under the Contract System, the prison authorities feed, lodge, clothe and discipline the convicts, while the contractors furnish men to instruct them in trades and oversee their work, and usually the necessary machinery to carry it on. Either alone or in combination with the first named system it prevails in the State Prisons of all the New England States except Maine,—in two of the New York State Prisons, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and California. In Illinois, Kentucky and perhaps other States, the *second* or the *third* system

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

prevails,—in Maine, Wisconsin and the Clinton Prison of New York, the *first* one.

The following Table shows the number of convicts and the financial results at each State Prison in the above named States, except Maryland, together with other Statistics.

TABLE V.—*Showing the Number, Date, Location, Number of Prisoners, and Annual Cost of the State Prisons of Twenty-one States.*

STATES.	Prison established.	Location of Prison.	Average No. of Prisoners, 1865.	No. at latest dates.	Deficit of Earnings, 1865.
Maine, . . .	1824	Thomaston, .	72	78	\$84 32*
New Hampshire,	1812	Concord, . .	83	107	933 19*
Vermont, . . .	1808	Windsor, . .	62	89	3,250 42
Massachusetts, .	1805	Charlestown, .	359	536	25,000 00†
Rhode Island, .	1838	Providence, .	45	58	1,000 00*
Connecticut, . .	1827	Wethersfield, .	160	195	702 13*
New York, . . .	1821	Auburn, . . .	529	762	25,277 44
" . . .	1825	Sing Sing, . .	858	1,227	86,465 70
" . . .	1845	Clinton Co'nty,	439	431	81,115 99
New Jersey, . .	1835	Trenton, . . .	371†	333	5,114 07
Pennsylvania, .	1826	Pittsburg, . .	230	259	20,000 00†
" . . .	1829	Philadelphia, .	331	470	45,000 00†
Ohio,	1834	Columbus, . .	642	655	24,928 16
Michigan, . . .	1838	Jackson, . . .	280	315	31,000 00
Illinois,	1857	Joliet,	513†	586†	0
Indiana,	1846	Jeffersonville, .	247†	246†	15,219 95
"	1859	Michigan City,	114	114	23,000 00
Iowa,	1852	Fort Madison, .	78	87	28,500 00†
Wisconsin, . . .	1849	Waupun, . . .	109	97	30,000 00†
Minnesota, . . .	1859	Stillwater, . .	19	20	8,112 94
Missouri,	—	Jefferson City,	—	364†	2,000 00
Kansas,	1863	Leavenworth, .	—	43†	—
Kentucky, . . .	1798	Frankfort, . .	245	290	0
California, . . .	1851	San Quentin, .	618	648	61,000 00†
Virginia,	1801	Richmond, . .	250§	90	—
Total,			6,654	8,090	\$512,265 08

* Excess.

† In 1864.

‡ Approximate.

§ Before the war.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM OF LABOR.

For the sake of uniformity, I have inserted in the above Table the statistics of the Charlestown Prison for 1865 instead of the past year, in which the deficit is less; and in the other prisons it is probable that the great number of convicts in 1866 has somewhat diminished the deficit here set down.

In 1865, Prof. Théodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School, and Dr. E. C. Wines, as Commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, visited seventeen of these States and Canada, and examined their prisons and prison systems. From the wardens of the State prisons in the greater part of the States they received written answers to interrogatories left with them, in which were given, more or less fully, both facts and opinions relating to the Contract System, as found in those prisons.

During the current year, a commission of this Prison Association, as already mentioned, has been engaged in an extended and laborious investigation into the organization, government, discipline, labor, general condition, and working, of the penal institutions of the State of New York. In this investigation the Contract System has been made a prominent point of inquiry. Some of the results of this inquiry, by the courtesy of Dr. Wines, I am allowed to present for your consideration.

1. *The Wages and Value of Contract Labor.*

Generally the rates paid for this labor are low, ranging from thirty to forty-five cents a day. At present, both in New York and elsewhere, owing to the great demand for labor and the high price of living, the rates are considerably advanced. But now, as heretofore, these rates are not more than one-third or one-fourth, in some prisons, indeed, according to testimony taken by the Prison Association, not more than one-sixth of what is paid for the same labor outside; while, at the same time, the convicts, according to the same testimony, perform, in some prisons (our State Prison, for example,) quite as much work as the same number of citizens, engaged in the same trades, would accomplish; and in none, as the testimony shows, is the proportion less than three-fourths. Moreover, not only do contractors get their labor at these cheap rates, but they are

also furnished with all the necessary shop and yard room, and in some States (as in New York,) with heating apparatus—stoves or steam-pipes—without any charge for rent.

2. *The Contract System a Monopoly.*

As stated by Mr. Prentice, the able Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, in his answers to the interrogatories, the Contract System amounts, in practice, to an almost absolute monopoly. This arises from the fact that the contractors own the power, machinery, and stocks of the shops; they are established in the business, and knowing the profits, which, as far as possible, they keep secret, they can, generally, so regulate their bids as to keep out any competitors. To the like effect, as showing this monopolizing tendency of the system, is a statement in his evidence before the Commission of the Prison Association, made by Mr. Haynes, the warden of our State Prison, who, on the whole, favors the Contract System. He says that manufacturers who would be glad to become contractors are restrained from putting in bids on a given contract, under an impression that it will not, in any event, be awarded to them, but will be retained by those already in possession. In the second place, it is in evidence before the same Commission that contractors sometimes combine to keep down the rates to be paid for convict labor as low as possible. A few citations may be made from this evidence.

Mr. David L. Seymour, a former Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, testifies that, when a new branch of business was about to be introduced, he has known parties outside, who desired the contract, to make such arrangements as would effectually keep the price of convict labor at the lowest point. He declares it to be within his knowledge that one of these parties has bought off the others for money, so that, when the time for letting the contract came, there were no other bids offered, and he obtained the prisoners at a price much below that which would have been just and fair.

There can be no doubt that the profits made by contractors out of convict labor are very large.

PROFITS OF PRISON CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Haynes, of the Charlestown Prison, says: "Our contractors have always become wealthy if they have retained their contracts for any length of time." Colonel Wilkinson, formerly connected with the Auburn Prison, first as keeper and afterwards as architect, and long a resident of Auburn, testifies: "The contractors all make money, and many of them have accumulated fortunes. I know of but one exception to this." Mr. William Wade, for ten years an officer of the same prison, and for more than twenty years familiar with it, says: "I know the profits of contractors to be, in many instances, large; many of them have made fortunes." Mr. Fulton, Superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary, in New York, gives it as his opinion that the contractors in that institution realize large profits; not less, he thinks, than a dollar a day from each man employed by them. But nothing can more conclusively demonstrate that very large returns are received by contractors from convict labor than a fact stated by Mr. Augsbury, Warden of the Auburn Prison, in his evidence before the commission: "There was a contract given out in 1868, on which the men were let at forty cents a day. A water-power, worth \$1,500 a year, was given to the contractors at \$240, and yard and shop room, which would rent outside for \$2,000, was thrown in without charge. This contract was to run, as usual, five years. After the profits of two years had been reaped, and only three years of the contract remained, the original party sold it out for \$80,000." Here was a fortune of not less than \$50,000 realized in two years from a single contract at the Auburn Prison.

3. *Can the Contract System be Dispensed with?*

It is often said that contracts are necessary, because the State could not profitably carry on its own manufacturing in a prison. But it will be seen that such is not the opinion of some very experienced prison officers in New York and elsewhere. General Pilsbury, the most experienced Warden in America, and perhaps in the world, having had charge of the Connecticut State prison for twenty years, and for an equal period of the Albany Penitentiary,—General Pilsbury says: "I have no doubt that

more money might be made by managing the prison labor myself." Mr. Gaylord B. Hubbell, once Warden at Sing Sing, testifies: "I believe that a competent general officer can manage the industries of the prison much more to the interests of both the State and the convicts, *in all respects*, than can be done under the contract system." Mr. William H. Peck, also an ex-warden of Sing Sing, says: "Most certainly I think that a warden of competent business talents and upright character could so manage the labor of the prison as to make it not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the State." Mr. D. L. Seymour testifies: "I have no doubt whatever that, if the contract system had been abolished, (meaning when he was at Sing Sing,) and I could have managed the prison labor myself, I could have earned a considerable surplus revenue for the State. *Indeed, I have often thought and said that I would willingly undertake to defray all the expenses of the prison, and pay a bonus of \$10,000 annually to the State for the labor of the convicts.* On these terms, I feel confident that I could make a fortune out of the lease." Mr. Fulton, of the Monroe County Penitentiary, at Rochester, N. Y., says: "I certainly think that the County would be a gainer, pecuniarily, by working all the prisoners on its own account." Mr. Haynes, of the Charlestown Prison; who favors the Contract System as it exists in his own institution, still expresses the opinion, in his testimony, that, "if the number of men to be employed was not too large, and they could be worked at one trade, a competent warden might make the same or nearly the same profits for the State, as are now realized by contractors for themselves." Of the Wardens throughout the country who responded on this subject, nearly all gave an affirmative answer. I recollect but two dissentients,—Mr. Prentice of Ohio, and Mr. Haynes of Massachusetts; and they only doubted.

On the other side were Mr. Rice of Maine, Mr. Mayo of New Hampshire, Mr. Willard of Connecticut with a "*perhaps*," Messrs. Seaton and Brockway of Michigan, Mr. Wood of Indiana, Mr. Miller of Missouri, and Mr. Cordier of Wisconsin. These are gentlemen of intelligence, and most of them of considerable experience as prison officers; and their judg-

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM NOT INDISPENSABLE.

ment, with the exception of Mr. Willard, was rendered with emphasis.

I happened to be present at the Clinton Prison when this subject was discussed, and learned from Mr. Parkhurst, the Warden, and Mr. Forrest, one of the three State Prison Inspectors of New York, the following facts:—

The Contract System was abolished in that prison in the spring of 1865, and the labor is now managed by the prison authorities. The prison has, heretofore, gone behindhand in its finances, the income falling short of the expenses annually to the extent of \$40,000 to \$50,000. But this year, in consequence of the change in the principle of conducting the prison labor, it is expected that the revenue will meet the expenditures, and possibly leave a small balance to the credit of the Prison. The labor there is mining, forging and manufacturing iron ore, which is taken from a great mine in the hillside at Dannemora.

On their visit to the Maine State Prison in 1865, the Commissioners of the Prison Association learned from Mr. Rice, the warden, that, during his two and a half years' service, with an average of less than 100 convicts, the prison labor having been wholly managed by himself on a capital of \$10,000 furnished by the State, he had, in spite of high prices paid his entire current expenses, and earned a surplus of some \$7,000. Of quite a number of the convicts, he said, the earnings did not fall short of two dollars a day.

The business there is chiefly carriage making, with which Mr. Rice is practically familiar.

Mr. Henry Cordier, who has charge of the Wisconsin State Prison, writes:—

“Our average number of convicts last year was one hundred and ten, only sixty-three of whom could be employed on productive labor. Their earnings amounted to \$25,727.34; which shows that these sixty-three men earned, each, \$1.36 per day. If the labor of the convicts had been let to contractors at (say) sixty cents per day, (a high figure,) they would have earned only \$11,340, even supposing them to have lost no time on account of sickness and other causes, and the State would have sacrificed, in one year, \$14,387.34.”

This intelligent officer adds: "The contract system ought to be abolished, *with all speed*, on pecuniary as well as reformatory grounds."

4. *The Contract System Injurious to Discipline.*

And this leads me to speak of certain evils in this system which are worse than the sacrifice of the public money,—evils which are the less felt in Massachusetts because of the excellent character of our prison officers, but which in New York and some other States are extremely pernicious.

One of the questions put by Dr. Wines to the governors of prisons was this: "Is the Contract System found to affect the discipline of your prison unfavorably?" To which the former warden of the Michigan State prison, Mr. Seaton, replies thus: "The Contract System exerts an influence unfavorable to discipline. It is the source of continual strife between the contractors and the convicts." A few other Wardens responded in the same way. But most of the gentlemen addressed stated their opinion to be that the system is not unfavorable to discipline. Such, for instance, was the answer received from a State prison where afterwards this event occurred: When the New York Commission visited that prison in 1865, and were passing through the cabinet shop, with the Warden and contractor, the former said to one of the Commissioners, "Mr. ———, there is a prisoner who has expressed a desire to speak to you," at the same time beckoning the prisoner to come forward. Instantly the contractor interposed and said, "Not here; let the interview take place elsewhere."

From this anecdote it might be inferred that, if the Contract System did not interfere with discipline in that prison, it was because the discipline was in the hands of the contractors, instead of where it belonged, with the Warden. In this case the Warden had only recently been chosen, and has since got the authority rightfully due.

But the testimony taken by the Commission of 1866, relating chiefly to the prisons of New York, yields a very different result. Only two or three witnesses, out of more than twenty examined, failed to express the opinion with emphasis, that the

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM AN EVIL.

Contract System disturbs and obstructs the prison discipline. And among these witnesses were those excellent prison officers, David L. Seymour and Gaylord B. Hubbell, and a veteran prison chaplain of nearly twenty years' service, the Rev. John Luckey, who all attest by their oath the opinion that the Contract System exerts a most demoralizing influence on the discipline of the New York State Prisons, and that more than one-half of all the irritation, discontent, insubordination and punishment therein, is due, directly or indirectly, to its effects.

The most obvious of these effects is occasioned by introducing among the convicts, as superintendents of their labor, strangers to the prison, employed by the contractors as agents, foremen, instructors, and in some cases even, as laborers. These men are selected with little or no regard to their moral character, which is often bad. They do not hesitate to smuggle liquors and other contraband articles into the prison, and sell them to the convicts at enormous prices; and they serve as messengers between the convicts and the outside world. But no less potent for evil is the feeling among the convicts that they are tasked to enrich men who look upon them, not as subjects for reformation, or men expiating an offence, but merely as so many machines for making money.

5. *The Contract System Hostile to Reformation.*

The evidence taken in New York goes further, and shows that the actual working of the system is hostile to the reformation of the convict, which, by all our codes, is made a main object of his imprisonment. The contractor's desire to make large profits is found to interfere, at every step, with the intellectual and the religious instruction of the convict, and oftentimes even with his steady employment, which, in a prison, is one great means of reformation. When business is good, the contractor often wishes to work his men beyond what the physician thinks their health will allow; but when business is dull and sales are slow, he reduces the number of his hands, and throws able-bodied men into idleness, and the solitude of a wretched little cell, made for the night only, and not fit to be

occupied even for that portion of the day. In summing up the evidence on this point, Dr. Wines says, with much force :—

“ Contractors have no interest in the reformation of prisoners, *per se*, and none in their preparation for a return to civil life. Their interest as contractors, and the interest of the prison as a reformatory institution, not only do not run in parallel lines, but they are repellant and antagonistic. Let any changes be suggested with a view to giving more time to the mental, moral and industrial improvement of the prisoners—for instance, that the number of religious exercises be increased, that the present fragmentary and wretched system of secular instruction be replaced with one more rational and effective, or that the prisoners be taught a complete trade instead of a little piece of one as now,—such suggestion would be sure to be met with the decisive objection, ‘The contractors would not agree to such an arrangement; they would not consent to such an abridgment of the convicts’ labor.’ Thus does this System of Prison Labor, by a necessary law, by an instinct of its very nature, oppose itself to all those great and vital forces of reformation, by which, if it all, the inmates of our prisons must be reclaimed, regenerated and re-absorbed into the mass of virtuous and honorable citizens.”

It is true that there are honorable exceptions to this general statement,—contractors who have at heart the good of the convicts,—and such, there is reason to believe, are far more numerous here than in New York. But it is not to be expected that they should be the rule rather than the exception. Their connection with the prisons is a pecuniary one, and not, like that of the State, a moral one. The State, therefore, and not contractors, ought to regulate the labor and the instruction of the convicts.

Proposed Transfer of Prisoners.

In connection with this question of the direct employment of convicts by the State, should be mentioned the proposition of a high official to transfer a certain number of them from Charlestown to the Hoosac Mountain, as laborers on the tunnel, which the State has undertaken to finish there. It is argued that the labor of the convicts is now very poorly compensated; that it

OUT-DOOR LABOR FOR CONVICTS.

is worth as much as that of laborers who now receive from two to three dollars a day, and that, consequently, a great saving will be effected by the transfer.*

My own opinion inclines to favor all such propositions as this, not so much on account of economy, although that ought to be carefully regarded, but because a means is thus afforded for promoting and stimulating meritorious convicts, in accordance with the spirit of the systems of Maconochie and Crofton. The Intermediate Prison at Lusk, near Dublin, furnishes out-door employment for upwards of fifty convicts, who labor with as much freedom and fidelity as the ordinary Irish farm-laborers. In his Report for 1865, the Superintendent of this Prison, says:—

“The laborers have been employed on the farm at Lusk, as during previous years, at general agricultural work, and draining, subsoiling and reclaiming the commons, the whole of which is nearly drained, and during the present year the entire farm will be under cultivation. Large crops, both green and white, have been raised and secured in good condition.”

Mr. Organ, the Prison Lecturer, says:—

“I cannot speak too highly of the cheering effects which farm-labor has produced even upon the most sluggish criminals, or of its happy results even upon the cool and calculating adept in vice, from whose brow the honest drop of sweat never trickled.

“The progress of the farm has been rapid and encouraging. A few years since it was a barren and swampish waste; now it has assumed the appearance of a flourishing and skilfully cultivated farm, reflecting as it does much credit on the zeal and ability of Mr. Gallagher, a most scientific and experienced agriculturist. Nor does the present cheering aspect of the farm speak less for the willing obedience and untiring perseverance of the men who have worked under that gentleman.

“Judging from the growing increase of crops, both in quantity and quality, from year to year, I have no doubt, after the lapse of a little time, the farm will be self-supporting, taking the average daily number of laborers to be fifty throughout the year.

* It is stated by Mr. Measor that English convicts engaged on public works at Chatham and Portland, now earn £35 a year, which is near the cost of their support.

"The cheerful and willing manner in which the men apply themselves to the labors of the farm, shows that although they are conscious of their unhappy position, they nevertheless enter upon their work not as mere hirelings, who only labor when in sight."

These are the better men among the Irish convicts, and are employed at Lusk just before their discharge on Ticket-of-Leave. In respect to this class of convicts, the Directors of Irish Prisons say, in their Report for 1865:—

"The Directors are enabled to report that the system of classification now for so many years established, which leads up from the commencing stage of separate confinement to the final stage of the intermediate prisons, continues to work satisfactorily. The number of convicts attaining the privileges of the intermediate prisons and consequent remission of imprisonment and discharge on license, has comprised the usual proportion of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole number discharged. The only change that has been considered necessary in the arrangements in connection with these intermediate prisons, has been the shortening of the period that the prisoners with longer sentences are to be permitted to pass in that stage of confinement."

If it should be thought expedient to send a hundred convicts to labor on the Hoosac Tunnel, or any other public work, it is desirable that they should be selected for good conduct, and should be allowed to shorten their period of confinement by good conduct in their new employment. The danger of mutiny and escape, under such circumstances, has been shown by the experience of the Lusk Prison to be very slight indeed.

In the present crowded state of the Charlestown Prison some action will soon be necessary, either by way of transfer or to enlarge the present prison. I trust the latter course may never be taken, for after visiting the prisons of New York and Ohio I am convinced that our State Prison is already as large as such an establishment ever ought to be. In New York it is proposed to build one or two new State Prisons, and to adopt some mode of classifying the convicts who now crowd the three great Prisons.

COMMITMENTS, PARDONS, ETC.

Statistics of the Charlestown Prison.

Since the Charlestown Prison was opened in 1805, the whole number of commitments has been upwards of 7,200, representing perhaps 6,300 different persons, of whom about fifty were females, committed previous to 1819. In respect to the first twenty years of the prison the statistics are not very full, nor is it easy to obtain a complete set of the Annual Reports. The custom of printing them seems to have begun about 1815.

Within the last few years, the present Warden, Mr. Haynes, has collected much useful information respecting commitments to the Prison since the 3d of October, 1828. Some of these facts I quoted last year, and I will do the same in this Report, adding some new statistics, taken chiefly from the Report of Mr. Haynes for 1865-6.

It appears from the tables of the Warden that the whole number of commitments for 38 years has been 5,207, an average of 137 in each year. During the last year there have been 247 commitments, all being different persons; but from the 5,207 a considerable deduction must be made if we would ascertain the whole number of different persons committed. Probably the latter would be 4,570 or thereabouts, of whom 475 or 10.4 per cent. have been recommitted to this prison.

The number of commitments for less than two years is 1,182, or 23 per cent. of the whole; less than three years 2,435, or nearly one-half; less than five years 3,829, or more than three-fourths. Of the latter number, representing probably about 3,850 persons, 265 were pardoned and 77, or less than 2 per cent., died in prison. Of the 1,378 commitments for more than five years, 459 were for upwards of ten years, including 185 sentenced for life. Of these 459, 60 died and 179 were pardoned, while upwards of 100 remain in prison. Of the 185 life-sentenced persons, 96 were pardoned, 29 died, 2 escaped, 5 were sent to Insane Hospitals, and 41 remain in prison.

In all, there have been 183 deaths* among 4,570 persons, or nearly *four* per cent. Of those sentenced to ten years and upward, 15 per cent. died in prison,—of the life-sentenced men,

* Five of these were suicides.

only a little more than 18 per cent., while no less than 52 per cent., or about four times as many, were pardoned.

Out of 247 commitments the past year, 171 had served in the army or navy. There are 15 recommitments, 26 who could neither read nor write, and 24 who could read but not write. There were 50 persons therefore, or 20 per cent of all, whose education was little or nothing,—a larger proportion than usual.

Of the 171 who had been in the service (being nearly 70 per per cent. or more than two-thirds of the whole,) 143 had learned no trade before enlisting. The majority had been good soldiers, and several of them bear honorable wounds. They are generally well conducted in the Prison. Out of 108 discharged men, 16 have been pardoned and 9 have died in the past year. This is a greater number of deaths, and a smaller number of pardons than has been customary of late years. The average number in the Prison has been 470.

Our State Prison is by no means exceptional in receiving so many discharged soldiers and sailors. In all the States a large number, and in some so many as three-fourths of all committed, have seen service. This is a matter which demands the most serious consideration, for, within a year or two, if things go on as they have done, our State Prisons will contain a majority of discharged soldiers.

Solitary and Separate Imprisonment.

The Warden, in his Report, recommends the repeal of the ancient penalty of solitary imprisonment at the beginning of a convict's sentence, on the ground that it is now useless. As the present system stands I make no doubt this is so. The penalty was originally awarded when solitary confinement by night was not the rule, and when there was a serious purpose on the part of law-makers and judges to use the rigors of solitude for a means of punishment and reformation. But since the Auburn System, with its many modifications, has prevailed, this purpose has been abandoned, except for cases of insubordination within the prison walls, until now the sentence to from one to three days' solitary confinement has become a mere form.

SEPARATION DESIRABLE AT FIRST.

For my own part, I attach more importance to separate confinement, by day and night, in the earlier stages of imprisonment, than it has of late been the fashion to do in Massachusetts; for I find that in other communities, where the matter has been more carefully examined, it is regarded as a necessary part of the prison life. It is so regarded by Sir Walter Crofton and the friends of the Irish System, and it has been again and again insisted upon by Commissioners of the English Parliament. I have before me a dispatch sent by Lord Palmerston's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, in 1865, to the numerous colonies of Great Britain, on the subject of imprisonment, in which this point is discussed. Mr. Cardwell says:

“You will observe it to be stated by the Lords' Committee, as their ‘very decided opinion,’ that, having reference to the course of Legislation, now extending over many years, and the agreement in opinion and practice of the highest authorities, the system generally known as the Separate System, must now be accepted as the foundation of Prison discipline. You will bear in mind that no ordinary difficulties from defects in the construction of a Prison, nor indeed any difficulties which are not absolutely insurmountable, should be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of this system, nor will you fail to perceive on examination of the Committee's Report and the Evidence attached to it, that in this country it has been found possible, by zealous and judicious efforts, to effect the introduction of the system, notwithstanding many defects and insufficiencies of construction and means. Should separation be absolutely impracticable in the Prisons as they are, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature, whether means cannot be found for effecting the alteration required in them.”

To the same effect is the recommendation of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Canada, who, through their distinguished Secretary, Mr. Meredith, have several times advocated in their Reports the introduction of the Irish System. They say: “Every Convict should be made to undergo a certain amount of solitary confinement at the commencement of his imprisonment.”

The same conclusion has been reached, though with varying opinions as to the length of time during which separation should continue by Bonneville de Marsangy in France, Ducpé-

tiaux in Belgium, Van der Brugghen in Holland, and Mittermaier, Julius, Wichern and Von Holtzendorff in Germany, to mention no others. And a singular confirmation of it is found in the confessions of an English convict who has furnished some papers for a London periodical publication.* This man declares that the only period during which convicts in general cherish any purpose of reformation is while undergoing separate confinement.

Entertaining these views, it is yet by no means necessary to assent to the extreme opinions of the friends of the Philadelphia System of Separation. The gentlemen who manage the excellent Prisons in that city are worthy to be imitated in several respects; but, to my mind, they greatly exaggerate the value and are blind to the defects of their system, when carried beyond a certain point. And since they have done me the doubtful honor to quote certain expressions in my former Reports in order to disparage the Massachusetts Prisons and exalt the merits of their own; I ought to say, in all frankness, that I believe the Massachusetts Prisons, with all their defects, to be, on the whole, superior to those of Pennsylvania, and even of Philadelphia. In saying this, I do not forget that the instruction of convicts is much more carefully attended to in Philadelphia than in this Commonwealth.

Can Convicts be Taught in Schools?

This question was raised by the Prison Committee of the last Legislature, before whom the importance of giving secular instruction to our prisoners both in the State and County Prisons was urged. It was answered in the affirmative by Hon. John S. Keyes of Concord, for seven years Sheriff of the largest county in Massachusetts, and for five years United States Marshal for this district, whose acquaintance with the criminal class gave him the means of forming an opinion. But we are not left to the opinions of even such competent witnesses; we have the evidence of facts. In several of the States of this Union, and in many foreign countries, instruction is as regularly given to prisoners in books as in labor and in

* The "Cornhill Magazine."

THE IRISH PRISON SCHOOLS.

religion—the two points upon which we insist in Massachusetts. While in this State we do not pay a dollar directly for Schoolmasters' wages in the prisons, in Ireland the Schoolmaster and Lecturer are as necessary as the Chaplain and Physician, and no inconsiderable part of the year's expense goes to pay them. Of the manner and result of their labors we are informed by the annual Reports.

From the Report of the Head Schoolmaster of the Spike Island Prison for 1865, I gather the following facts:—

1st. The sum of attendances at three schools on the 30th of December, 1865, was 800.

2d. All of these except twenty-one could read, and 580, (the third, fourth and fifth classes,) could read well. All except twenty-three can write, while 722 write small hand.

3d. The whole 800 were under instruction in Arithmetic, and 287 of them had got as far as Proportion or beyond. All have some knowledge of geography—all except twenty-one have a fair knowledge of it—and are not deficient in general information. The twenty-one in the lowest class are old men with impaired faculties and young men of weak intellects, incapable of making any visible improvement.

In the Intermediate Prisons of Smithfield and Lusk a higher and more varied instruction is given by Mr. Organ, the Prison Lecturer. He says, in his Report for 1865:—

“ In the educational department my lectures form the most important feature, and continue to be attended with very cheering results, whether as regards the conduct of the men at home or the success which has attended the honest and manly efforts of those elsewhere. The subjects upon which I address the men are very varied, but I hope always useful, as with prisoners especially monotony and repetition must be avoided if their attention is to be secured or their interest excited. I speak to them in language so simple as to be understood by the most illiterate of my audience, and hearkened to by every man listening to me. The subjects are selected in many instances from the works of the great Author of Nature. The men are told something interesting of the sun, moon and stars; of the earth, its animals, plants and minerals; of the ocean, and of things in it; nor do I omit addressing them on common things

and subjects of a social nature, a knowledge of which is indispensable to their after well-being.

"The exercises as carried on once a week in practical seamanship are productive of very good results in enabling very many of our men to get to sea after discharge. The fine model of a full-rigged ship suspended in the lecture-room is an object of great interest to the men, who, at the specified hour, cheer up and are glad as she is lowered to her place each Friday evening. There are many curious and pleasant associations connected with the craft 'Francis Brennan,' and many amusing allusions made to her in letters from those whom she enabled to brave the perils of the sea in search of new friends and happy homes. The interest the men take in my discourses is evidenced by the competitive examinations that take place each Saturday evening—a feature in their training which has elicited the praise of good and great men who from time to time have sat to listen to questions put and answered."

During the past year these schools of Mr. Organ have been visited by a citizen of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Ames, Superintendent of the State Industrial School, and by Mr. Gaylord B. Hubbell, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison in New York. I have learned from both these gentlemen that the statements of Mr. Organ are not exaggerated; that the progress and demeanor at these strange academies are entirely satisfactory, and that, in their judgment, there is no reason why such instruction could not be given in our prisons.

In the year 1858, the Inspectors of the Charlestown Prison complained, in their Annual Report, of the lack of methodical instruction among the convicts. The time and means of instruction there, according to them, were "one hour in the week in the Sunday School, and such teaching as can be obtained from the prison officers, and from such of the convicts as are able and willing to instruct their more ignorant fellow-prisoners." "This limited schooling," they add, "is entirely voluntary; no convict, however young or ignorant, is obliged to attend the Sunday School. Of the 98 entirely illiterate convicts, 65 do not avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the school."

In essential particulars, this statement, after the lapse of thirteen years, is still true. The number of entirely illiterate

TICKET-OF-LEAVE. LAW OF 1837.

has now, perhaps, decreased, but it is still large, and very little is done to educate them, or can be, until a schoolmaster is provided and attendance at school made obligatory. And I shall not believe that this prison is the best in the world until some provision is made for this important feature of Prison Discipline.

Pardons, Full and Conditional.

It should be noticed that while the annual average number of pardons for the past 38 years has been 17, and for the five years, ending October 1, 1865, 35, the number for the past year has been but 16, of whom 14 were pardoned in the first quarter of the year. The cause of this great decrease can no doubt be found in the reluctance of the present Executive to throw upon the community men of whose reformation he did not feel assured. This reluctance is founded on just principles, and is very serviceable to the State, but it is attended with some practical inconveniences, which I think could be avoided by putting in action the power of Conditional Pardon, which for thirty years has been vested in the Governor.

The general provision of law on this subject is found in Section 12 of Chapter 177 of the General Statutes of 1860, as follows:—

“In all cases in which the governor is authorized by the constitution to grant pardons, he may, by and with the advice of the council, and upon the petition of the person convicted, grant the pardon, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and under such limitations, as he deems proper, and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers, to carry such pardon into effect; which warrant shall be obeyed and executed, instead of the sentence originally awarded.”

This is, in substance, the same as Section 12 of Chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes of 1836, wherein reference is made to Chapter 117 of the laws of 1803, as being the original of this provision; on examination, however, this Act, which was approved March 6, 1804, only seems to apply to the case of persons condemned to death. But by an Act approved April 17, 1837, the forms of procedure in the case of conditional pardons of all kinds were laid down, as follows:—

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

"SECT. 1. Whenever a pardon is granted to any convict, or any part of the punishment of any convict is remitted by the governor, with advice of council, on conditions to be performed thereafter by such convict, the terms and conditions upon which said pardon or remission is granted, shall be specified and set forth in the warrant thereupon to be issued. And the governor, by and with the advice of the council, may require a bond to be given to the Commonwealth, in such sum, and with such surety, as he may approve, with condition that the terms, upon which said pardon or remission is granted, shall, by said convict, be truly observed and kept. And the bond so given shall be deposited with the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, whenever the condition thereof shall be broken. And when said bond is required by the governor, the pardon or remission of punishment, shall not take effect until the bond so required is made and executed, and deposited as aforesaid.

"SECT. 2. When any convict, sentenced to confinement in the state prison, or in any jail or house of correction, is pardoned, or his punishment remitted by the governor, with advice of the council, on conditions to be by said convict observed and performed, and it shall come to the knowledge of the warden of the state prison, or keeper of the jail or house of correction, where such convict had been confined, that said convict is abroad, in violation of the conditions of his pardon, or remission of punishment, the said warden or keeper shall forthwith cause the said convict to be arrested and detained according to the terms of his original sentence. And in computing the period of his confinement, the time between said conditional pardon and subsequent arrest shall not be taken to be any part of the term for which said convict was sentenced.

"SECT. 3. When any convict shall be arrested and detained for any breach of the condition of his pardon, or remission of punishment, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the warden or keeper arresting him, forthwith to give notice in writing, to the attorney of the Commonwealth for the district where such warden or keeper resides, and it shall be the duty of said attorney to file an information before the court of common pleas to be holden in some county of said district, in the same manner as informations are now filed against convicts sentenced to a second confinement in the state prison, to the end that it may be judicially made known, whether the condition of the said pardon, or remission of punishment has been broken by said convict. And in case it is admitted by such convict, or found by the verdict of a jury, that said condition was broken by said convict, the court before whom such information is filed, shall sentence such convict to be remanded and con-

SOLDIERS IN THE STATE PRISON.

fined for the unexpired term of his former sentence, and to a further period of confinement not exceeding one-half the time for which said convict was sentenced for the offence to which said conditional pardon or remission applied, to take effect from and after the period when he shall have suffered the whole term of imprisonment, to which he was originally sentenced; or if said convict was before sentenced to confinement for life, then he shall be subjected to such solitary confinement as said court shall order. And if it shall appear to said court, by the verdict of a jury or otherwise, that said convict had not broken the conditions on which his conditional pardon or remission was granted, he shall be thereupon discharged."

The Act of 1837 was incorporated, with slight amendments, in Sections 13-16 of Chapter 177 of the General Statutes of 1860; and by Section 17 of the same chapter, provision was made for a record of the facts in each of pardon in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and in the Court where sentence was originally awarded.

By a partial examination of these records and from a statement made by the Warden of the State Prison, it appears that conditional pardons have seldom been granted, except on such conditions as that the convict should enlist in the service of the United States, or should leave the State, or should not subject himself again to punishment. But the Statutes will allow, and that the good of the convict and of the community now seem to require a fuller exercise of the power of conditional pardon, which lies shut up within the covers of the statute book, like a sword hiding in its sheath; or rather, like a forgotten investment, made by the foresight of our predecessors, and discovered when there is the greatest need of it.

The Present Necessity for Conditional Pardons.

I say the greatest need; for, although the Charlestown Prison has at one period contained a few more convicts than now, yet it never held a class better entitled to those opportunities for reformation which the Conditional Pardon, or Ticket-of-Leave System holds out.

It has already been stated that within the last twelve months the number in our Prisons generally has greatly increased,

while in the State Prison the increase has been unparalleled. On the 1st of April, 1865, the number of State Prisoners was 857, and on the 1st of October it was but 379; but on the 1st of April, 1866, it was 488, and at present (November 23d,) is 536, while the number of cells is but 554.

If we consider again who compose the mass of the recent commitments to this Prison we shall learn a fact novel and startling. Out of 327 persons committed in the eighteen months ending with October 1, 1866, no less than 215, or nearly *two-thirds* have served in the army or navy in defence of the Union. According to the statement of the Warden, the great majority of these were good soldiers and sailors; they are young men who entered the service before they had learned a trade, and before their principles were firmly fixed; and on their discharge they were unable to find employment, or had learned the vices of the camp, and so fell readily into crime. But it cannot be doubted that many of them are subjects for reformation; while towards all who have faithfully fought for the Union we are compelled to entertain feelings unlike those with which we regard the ordinary felon. If, therefore, there is anything in a system of Conditional Pardon which can aid these soldiers and sailors to regain their forfeited place among good citizens, their great preponderance among recent criminals is a strong argument in its favor.

The Prisons are crowded—Conditional Pardon would relieve them; they are crowded with returned soldiers—common gratitude bids us see what can be done for their redemption.

Commutation a Feeble Method of Conditional Pardon.

So far as the principle of *Conditional Remission* has been acted upon in Massachusetts and other States, it has proved successful.

I do not mean to refer to the few literal cases of Conditional Pardon which may be discovered on our records, but what is commonly known as *Commutation*.

By Section 47 of Chapter 178, and Sections 51–2 of Chapter 179 of the General Statutes, provision is made for a deduction from the term of sentence on account of good behavior. This

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM.

deduction varies from *one-thirtieth* to *one-sixth* of the whole term of sentence; and can, besides, be used as an inducement to Executive clemency, by which the term is sometimes still further shortened. And it is found, wherever this deduction is made, that the general conduct of the prisoners is much improved, and their prospect of reformation increased thereby. The ability to earn, by industry, obedience and self-denial, a speedier return to freedom is found to be a most powerful moral force. This is the *principle* on which Conditional Pardon rests, and it is by acting upon this that the *Conditional System* of Ireland has proved so efficacious. On a smaller scale our Record of Deductions answers the same purpose, and is only complained of because it does not offer inducement enough to the convict.

But we find in some of the countries of Europe, and particularly in Ireland, the system of Conditional Pardon much more thoroughly applied, and with results correspondingly good. It is now more than ten years since Sir Walter Crofton, under the authority of Parliament, and with the support of the then Viceroy of Ireland, the late Earl of Carlisle, began the experiment, since so famous, of obliging the convicts of Ireland to earn their own discharge. By means of a scale of marks and the establishment of graded prisons, he was able to test the conduct of his prisoners better than is usually done, and to apportion their rewards and punishments better than has ever been done elsewhere, so far as we are informed. And, as the final stage of this discipline, Sir Walter Crofton established what has been suggested for Massachusetts—a practical method of Conditional Pardon, under which the convict went forth into the world, not to prey upon society again, nor to elude by change of place or name the detection of his new offences, but to labor honestly and securely towards gaining an honorable place among men.

Of this *Irish Convict System* a detailed account was given in the Special Report, (Senate Doc. No. 74, 1865,) since which time it has undergone no material changes. Its founder, after his immediate connection with its administration had ceased, thus spoke of its results:—

"The *Irish Convict System* was once stated to be a mere experiment which would collapse in a year. It is now, after many years' practical experience, a great and accomplished fact, which has very materially reduced the Convict population of this country, concurrently with the institution of improved appliances for bringing old offenders to justice. It is a system which has, consistently with the most humane principles, carried out a most stringent and protective mode of convict treatment."

That it has been really successful is evident from the fact that after years of discussion, and a thorough investigation of the facts by a Royal Commission, the substance of the Irish System has been introduced into England by Act of Parliament, while, by royal appointment, Sir Walter Crofton has been selected to supervise its execution in the English Prisons.

The Conditions to be Strictly Enforced.

It has been found essential and of good result in Ireland to make the conditions of the Pardon, or, as it is there called, the *Ticket of Leave*, very strict. It is not necessary there that the man shall have committed a new offence, in order to be sent back to the prison. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he is at once recommitted to prison under his original sentence.

Equal strictness will be necessary here, and will go far to destroy the feeling of impunity with which offenders now return to their old haunts and habits when discharged from prison.

In order to secure an efficient supervision of such prisoners as are conditionally pardoned, it will be necessary to impose on them the duty of reporting themselves periodically to some officer; and to make it the duty of some officer, other than those named in the General Statutes, to look after them. Perhaps the State Constabulary would be the best force to perform this duty, while the Agent for Discharged Convicts might have the general oversight of the men, and keep the records relating to their conduct after liberation.

THE ARGUMENT FOR CONDITIONAL PARDON.

Full Pardons must sometimes be Given.

We have been taught by the experience of this and other States that the frequent use of the pardoning power is hurtful to society, to the discipline of the prison, and, often, to the pardoned man himself. Such is the conclusion reached by the learned Committee of the New York Prison Association which has recently made a full investigation of the subject. That occasions for granting a free pardon will constantly arise, is, nevertheless, true. There will be convicts unjustly sentenced—convicts for whom strong mitigating circumstances, perhaps unknown to the Court, will appear,—and convicts who being in mortal sickness may well be allowed the comfort of dying among their friends. Such may properly receive a full pardon; but pardons without conditions should be limited strictly to the above named classes; and the *rule* should be to impose conditions.

To reform habitual offenders, or what are technically called first offenders, requires something more than a brief term of sentence in an ordinary prison; and to shorten this term by a full pardon only increases the difficulty. To the hope of escape or of acquittal which every offender cherishes, is then added the hope of pardon after conviction; and amid these hopes all thoughts of a change of life are dismissed. It is notorious that the most severe laws lose much of their terror for the felon, because of his good prospect of impunity; less than half the crimes committed being detected, and less than half of the criminals detected being convicted. If now one-fourth of those convicted are pardoned, it would appear that less than three criminals out of sixteen receive the full penalty of their crimes. We know how closely the habitual felon calculates these chances of impunity, and with what alacrity, when pardoned, he returns to his criminal career.

To substitute a conditional pardon in such cases would effectually check these relapses, while none of the benefits of a free pardon would be lost. There is no argument for a free pardon in cases of actual guilt, which will not apply with greater force to a pardon upon conditions. Justice is then

tempered with mercy, and mercy regulated by justice ; and if pardons are never granted until they are earned, the incorrigible will be left to serve out their full term of sentence, while the reformed culprit will have the opportunity of testing his reformation under circumstances the most favorable to himself.

The full development of a system of Conditional Pardon will, perhaps, require further legislation ; and such has been suggested by Warden Haynes in his Report. But I believe it is practicable, under existing laws, to enter upon such a system, which may be amended as occasion arises. It is the earnest wish of the officers of the Charlestown Prison to have the experiment tried ; for, although they have, perhaps, less confidence in the Irish Convict System than those who have fully investigated it, or observed its practical workings, they yet are favorably inclined towards it.

PRISON SUMMARY.

Summary of Prison Expenses for Two Years.

In the annexed Table will be found the expenditures of the Charlestown Prison, along with those of the County Prisons and the Boston House of Industry, for two years. In the column of Salaries I have added to the amount last year reported the sum understood to be paid for extra compensation.

The figures relating to the House of Industry are in some degree only an approximation, owing to the mixture of the accounts of that Prison with those of the City Reformatory—the Boston House of Reformation. The total Expenses at the Charlestown Prison are given too low, but the Receipts are also too low. The classification of items at this Prison is also in part approximate, both owing to the method of keeping accounts in use there. A return strictly in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter 307 of 1864 has never been received from this prison, and hence the difficulty of making its classification similar to that of the other prisons.

TABLE VI.—Expenses of the State, County and City Prisons for the Years 1865 and 1866.

	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1865.		1866.		1865.		1866.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Salaries,	\$30,472 53	\$33,666 34	\$61,522 64	\$67,836 61	\$5,540 00	\$10,126 81	\$97,535 17	\$111,630 06
Provisions,	25,526 16	28,087 13	89,838 09	105,144 44	15,979 67	21,774 89	131,843 92	155,006 46
Clothing,	9,769 23	9,444 51	8,617 76	14,865 15	9,106 84	8,940 34	27,493 83	33,250 00
Fuel and Lights, .	—	8,154 96	40,245 09	42,805 95	6,990 62	8,140 46	47,235 71	59,101 37
Beds and Bedding,	*	*	2,335 27	5,729 82	*	*	2,335 27	5,729 82
Medicine, etc., . .	749 21	1,030 36	2,626 42	3,813 25	334 86	354 24	3,710 49	4,377 85
Instruction,	1,100 00	1,100 00	2,918 68	4,080 89	—	350 00	4,018 68	5,530 89
Disch'd Prisoners, .	194 00	346 00	732 11	831 35	3 50	None.	929 61	1,177 35
Witnesses,	None.	None.	None.	118 00	None.	None.	None.	118 00
All other purposes,	21,691 99	3,816 59	41,828 84	32,828 59	3,513 58	13,248 71	67,029 41	49,893 89
Total,	\$87,703 12	\$91,232 71	\$228,980 63	\$271,670 30	\$41,469 07	\$62,585 47	\$358,152 82	\$425,488 48
Labor of Prisoners,	†62,801 11	†81,709 27	34,693 79	47,574 06	†	1,510 90	97,494 90	130,794 23
Balance,	24,902 01	\$9,523 44	194,126 89	224,096 24	41,469 07	61,074 57	260,497 97	\$294,694 25
Av. No. of Prisoners,	359.2	470	1,050.61	1,410.84	320	318	1,729.81	2,198.84
Av. weekly cost, .	\$1 33	\$0 25	\$3 53	\$3 05.5	\$2 49	\$3 69	\$2 87	\$2 58
Whole No. in prison,	481	626	8,500	10,500	1,280	1,880	10,261	13,006

* Included in Clothing.
† This includes, also, the receipts for admission fees, etc.

† Not reported.
‡ This sum is more than \$3,000 too large.

The whole sum drawn from the State Treasury for the benefit of the Charlestown Prison in the year ending September 30, 1866, was \$105,099.30, of which \$10,352.94 was for Special Repairs and Construction, and should be charged to Construction Account, leaving for Current Expenses the sum of \$94,746.36. The sum paid into the Treasury in that same year was \$90,260.32, of which \$1,618.61 was received for the sale of old buildings, etc., and should be put to the credit of Construction Account. The deficit in Current Expenses is thus upwards of \$6,000, as before stated, while the cost of the Prison now stands at \$710,000, instead of \$700,000.

General Condition of our Prisons.

In general, our Prisons remain in much the same condition as last year, except that they have been and are more crowded. This fact leads to still more frequent violations of the law requiring separation, than were noticed last year. A Prison Inspector, whose business it should be to supervise all the Prisons, would soon secure the observance of the laws in question, and be of great benefit to the convicts, and to the community. But such an Inspector would find less to correct at the Charlestown Prison than anywhere else ; for there, even more than in the best of the County Prisons, humanity and good sense are characteristic of the discipline. Of especial utility are the Prison Holidays, so appropriately kept by Mr. Haynes, and lately so well described by him in a public address.

CHAPTER II.—REFORMATORIES.

AMERICAN REFORMATORIES.

In this chapter I shall present some statistics gathered by the Secretaries of the Reform School Conference which met in Boston in June, 1866. From answers received to circulars sent out in advance of the Conference, I am allowed to make up the following Table of Reformatories in the United States and Canada.

REFORMATORIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The number of Reformatories named in this Table is 27, but four of these make no return, for various reasons, and of some of the 23 others the returns are defective. But so far as the returns show, these 23 Reformatories, established at various periods since 1824, have already received 55,484 pupils, and have an average number of upwards of 6,000, whom they support and instruct at the rate of \$124.43 for the year for each pupil—about \$2.40 a week. The total cost at 22 Reformatories is \$751,590.98, while the income from labor is \$111,495.40, or at the rate of \$20.72 for each pupil.

It is supposed that there are in the United States and Canada as many as thirteen public Reformatories not mentioned in this list, making forty in all. They are very diverse in extent and character, but most are supported by the public treasury either of a State or a large city. Two have been opened within the year, in the States of Vermont and New Jersey, and two or three more are in process of establishment at the West, in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. There are also many private Reformatories, and some schools for Truants.

EUROPEAN REFORMATORIES.

At the above mentioned Reform School Conference, which was held in Boston, June 5, 6 and 7, 1866, under a call from the *American Social Science Association*, an interesting paper was contributed by Rev. G. C. Holls, formerly of the Orphans' Farm School in Butler County, Pennsylvania, but now having charge of an establishment for poor children near New York. Mr. Holls, who was formerly a pupil of Dr. Wichern, spoke of the European Reformatories, and the points wherein they differ from ours. His long acquaintance with the matter, and his general accuracy make his statements of high value. Mr. Holls said:—

“There are at present from eight hundred to one thousand reformatory institutions in existence in Europe. More than two-thirds of this number are Protestant institutions, established and almost entirely supported by private individuals, societies and churches. This number includes orphan asylums, institutions for idiots and cretins, agricultural colonies, associations for the care of vagrant children, etc.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

TABLE VII.—Statistics of Reformatories in the United States and Canada, up to May 1, 1866.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Location.	When established.	Whole No. of inmates at opening.	Average No. of inmates for the last twelve mos.	Annual Expenses.	Cost, per capita.	Revenue from Labor.
Maine State Reform School, . . .	Cape Elizabeth, Me., .	1850,	931	184	\$27,000 00.	\$130 00	\$5,500 00
New Hampshire House of Reformation, . . .	Manchester, N. H., .	1855,	384	101	13,838 11	157 25	3,868 11
Vermont Reform School, . . .	Waterbury, Vt., .	1866,	*	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts State Reform School, . . .	Westborough, Mass., .	1847,	3,333	325	53,000 00	192 76	-
Massachusetts State Industrial School, . . .	Lancaster, Mass., .	1855,	498	140	19,000 00	186 00	4,000 00
Massachusetts State Nautical School, . . .	Boston and New Bedford, .	1859,	1,143	184	34,000 00	184 78	-
Boston House of Reformation, . . .	Deer Island, Boston, .	1826,	2,826	224	29,000 00	180 00	Unknown.
Boston Asylum and Farm School, . . .	Boston, Mass., .	1833,	1,152	93	12,000 00†	129 00	None.
Providence Reform School, . . .	Providence, R. I., .	1850,	1,392	217	22,000 00	104 00	4,000 00
Connecticut State Reform School, . . .	West Meriden, Conn., .	1852,	979	240	29,269 60	128 70	8,000 00
New York House of Refuge, . . .	New York, .	1824,.	10,853	820.096	102,043 69	122 70	35,718 15
New York Juvenile Asylum, . . .	New York, .	1831,	11,623	597	65,670 00	110 00	-
Western House of Refuge, . . .	Rochester, N. Y., .	1846,	2,381	475	57,974 34	123 05	15,716 14
House for Idle and Truant Children, . . .	Rochester, N. Y., .	1853,	350	43	2,500 00	60 00	600 00
New Jersey Reform School, . . .	Jamesburg, N. J., .	1865,	†	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia House of Refuge, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	1827,	9,692	585	68,225 62	116 62	14,073 40
White Department, . . .		1827,	8,042	485	50,196 31	102 96	10,724 65
Colored Department, . . .		1848,	1,650	150	18,029 31	96 53	3,348 75

STATISTICS OF REFORMATORIES.

Western House of Refuge, . . .	Pittsburg, Penn.,	1854,	\$	-	-	-	-
Maryland House of Refuge, . . .	Baltimore, Md.,	1849,	1,503	402,375	\$44,027 76	\$109 52	\$7,851 67
Ohio Reform School, . . .	Lancaster, Ohio,	1857,	748	260	39,126 00	190 00	3,291 00
Cincinnati House of Refuge, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1845,	2,045	295	40,235 00	136 39	6,977 61
Chicago Reform School, . . .	Chicago, Ill.,	1855,	\$	-	-	-	-
St. Louis House of Refuge, . . .	St. Louis, Mo.,	1854,	2,002	216.55	34,083 00	157 39	-
Michigan State Reform School, . . .	Lansing, Mich.,	1856,	664	236.615	-	-	-
Wisconsin State Reform School, . . .	Waukesha, Wis.,	1857,	388	135.25	19,759 44	150 00	-
California Reform School, . . .	Marysville, Cal.,	1860,	110	40	10,000 00	250 00	-
Reformatory for Upper Canada, . . .	Penetanguishene, C. W.,	1858,	349	144	21,000 00	145 83	637 07
Reformatory for Lower Canada, . . .	Vincent de Paul, C. E.,	1858,	238	79	17,838 42	225 80	1,262 25
Totals, . . .	. . .	. . .	55,484	6,039.886	\$751,590 98	\$124 43	\$111,495 40

*** Opened in June, 1886.**

† Estimated.

† Opened in 1888.

§ No return received.

The large government orphan asylums, houses of correction, and also the thousands of industrial schools, ragged schools, etc., are, however, not counted in this number. The houses of correction for juvenile offenders very seldom publish their reports, and thus we are deprived of much valuable information in reference to this branch of legal discipline. It is, however, the most difficult task to obtain the annual reports of all these *private* reformatory institutions. Without these no accurate statement, as to their origin, development, condition, discipline, expenses and success, can be made. Only of about six hundred of these institutions I have been able to gather the names and some meagre statistical statements.

"1. GREAT BRITAIN.—At present the number of reformatory institutions in Great Britain is about one hundred and twenty, but only from about twenty of these have we reliable information. Although these institutions in 1861 were capable of accommodating fifteen thousand children, the number of refuges is not sufficient. There are many instances in which the magistrates still must send the criminal youth into the prisons, because there is no one to pay the small amount of money required by law to be paid by the parents of such children before they are admitted into the reformatories.

"2. FRANCE.—We are in possession of partial reports of twenty-seven reformatory institutions in this country. Most of them are agricultural colonies or farm schools, which enjoy the liberal protection of the imperial family, especially the Empress. The agricultural colony at Mettray is well known among us, and is still in a very prosperous condition. It contains, at present, between seven and eight hundred inmates. The benevolent institutions of the Catholic church, under the control of the different religious societies of brothers and sisters of mercy, are still very little known in this country; although their number is so great and their influence so beneficial to society.

"3. AUSTRIA.—Of this country we know still less in reference to reformatory institutions; they being all under the control of the Catholic church or the municipal authorities. We have an account of only four Protestant institutions for orphans and vagrant children.

"4. PRUSSIA.—This country stands foremost among Protestant nations in the great cause of reformatory and preventive education. There are at present about two hundred and twenty-five such institutions in successful operation. Of two hundred and seven of them we have information, chiefly fragmentary; of some, however, quite satisfactory information. Most of them have been established since 1848, and a large number are in charge of Brothers of the *Rauhe Haus*. Besides

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these permanent institutions there are quite a number of associations for the care of vagrant children ; (in the province of Westphalia, alone, eight, having about four hundred children in their care.) These associations do not place the children in *Rettungs-anstalten*, but put them out to private families and have a vigilant care over every one of them.

“5. WURTEMBERG.—This country has long been noted for its many efforts to establish reformatory institutions, and the great success by which these efforts were crowned. Thirty-six reformatories and orphan asylums are at present in existence. Among these are twenty-three *Rettungs-anstalten*, of which fifteen have at present eight hundred and seventy-six children in their care. The support of these fifteen institutions amounted in 1864 to 69,509 florins, or about eighty-five florins *per capita*, being equal to thirty-four dollars.

“6. BAVARIA.—Here the reformatory institutions are partly supported by the State. Before 1848 Bavaria had only three *Rettungs-anstalten*. In 1854 it had ninety reformatory institutions, and now the number has increased to one hundred and twenty-two. In 1854, sixty-one of these institutions were Catholic, eighteen Protestant, and five mixed. In what proportion they stand to each other at present is unknown to me. Eighteen industrial schools existed in 1854; the number of them at present exceeds one hundred and seventy.

“7. SWITZERLAND.—Here we meet with fifty-one reformatory institutions and agricultural colonies. They contain about eighteen hundred children at present. Besides these institutions, we find in almost every canton in Switzerland a large number of industrial schools for the poorer classes; in Schaffhausen alone, eighteen of them. Bachtelen, near Berne, the *Rauhe Haus* of Switzerland, and the Fellenberg-Vehrli institutions, are well known among us.

“8. Of the other countries of Europe, Hanover has eleven reformatories, Holland three, Belgium three, Italy five, Russia eight, Baden twenty-one, Saxony twenty-three, Hesse Electorate and Hesse Darmstadt eight, Denmark seven, Sweden and Norway fifteen, other German States twenty-six, and the Free cities five. Among the latter is the *Rauhe Haus* near Hamburg. Of these we have some, though rather unsatisfactory, information as to the time of their establishment and progress.”

Of the general character of those Reformatories, Mr. Holls says:—

“By far the largest number of all the institutions enumerated here are established on the family principle. The government institutions,

houses of correction, State or city orphan asylums, etc., in most of which the congregate system is still adhered to, are not included. The family system, as understood and first introduced by Dr. Wichern of the *Rauhe Haus*, has been imitated in different institutions and in different countries. M. Demetz of Mettray, was the first who applied it on a large scale, in his noble institution in France. He even took an exact copy of the plan of the first family house at the *Rauhe Haus*, after which the buildings at Mettray were constructed, though Dr. Wichern abandoned this plan as not answering the purpose. Yet the family system, as practised even at Mettray, at the State Reform Farm near Lancaster, Ohio, and other institutions which have introduced it, is entirely different from that of the *Rauhe Haus* and the institutions established on the same principle through the influence of Dr. Wichern. The State Industrial School at Lancaster, Mass., has, in my opinion, approached the standard of the *Rauhe Haus* more than many others.

"The German family system has no room for 'legions' or 'classes of honor.' Nor are the elder-brothers military drill-masters, etc. Much less does the spirit of the *Rauhe Haus* admit of any public exhibitions, in which the children are looked at as so many curiosities. The mark-system of discipline would be entirely adverse to that spirit.

"Most of the European reformatories were commenced on a small scale, and consequently have had a natural growth and a more healthful development. The individual or society by which they have been established take a more direct and lively interest in their welfare than is the case in the State institutions, which, like other public institutions, are managed more or less by official forms, rules and regulations, without life. They desire to be entirely independent of the State. Only in Bavaria, Belgium and England are the municipal officers authorized by law to exact a certain sum from the parents or relatives of the children, to be paid for the support of them. Thus the State has in its hands the control of the affairs of the institutions. By far the largest number of the European reformatories receive no support whatever from the public treasury, much less do they ever apply for any such support."

To the same effect Dr. Wichern, in 1859, wrote:—

"The American houses of refuge are by no means the same as our *Rettungs-anstalten* in Germany. The German *Rettungs-anstalten* are institutions of the church, if not in a formal manner, yet in spirit and in their confession. They are one in faith with the church, and almost all entirely supported by it. In some instances they serve the State by

EUROPEAN REFORMATORIES.

receiving children recommended to them by the authorities, but they are not State institutions, and can never be such without surrendering the very nature of their existence. The American institutions bear a public municipal character with such modifications as the American spirit, yet so little known to us, gives them. They are therefore in a nearer relation to our police, communal or provincial houses of correction than to our *Rettungs-anstalten*. The American houses of refuge receive their inmates through the judicial or municipal authorities of the States, cities or towns, and are, in consequence, mostly supported by public means; usually, however, the first impulse to the establishment of these houses of refuge is given by private individuals, who afterwards take an essential part in the management of them."

In the opinion of Mr. Ames of the Lancaster School, who has visited several of the European reformatories during the past year, we have less to learn from them than from the European prisons. In some respects, however, and in their general spirit, they are worthy of high praise.

I shall speak more particularly of our Massachusetts Reformatories in Part Fourth.

There is little to add to what was said last year concerning the Municipal and County Reformatories. So far as heard from, the Truant Schools and private Reformatories are doing well, and increasing in number.

PART FOURTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER FIRST.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE
STATE.

These are ten in number, exclusive of the Charlestown Prison, and not reckoning as separate establishments the new State Primary School and State Workhouse. Tables VIII.—XIV. will show the financial condition of these ten establishments.

Tables corresponding to these were printed in the Report of last year, with the exception of Table XIV., which is new. They are derived from the Financial Statement annually made to your Board by the several Institutions, and will repay a careful examination. No notice has been taken in these Tables of the two new Institutions, already mentioned,—the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse—because the property and expenses of these are this year in a common stock with those of the Monson and Bridgewater Almshouses respectively.

1. *Valuation.*—It will be seen that the total valuation of these ten establishments has so increased as to reach nearly the sum of two millions. Although the greatest increase in the past year was in the Personal Estate, yet this arises chiefly from the mode of valuing the two School Ships as personal property, and not real estate. Deducting the value of the "*George M. Barnard*" from the apparent increase of personal property will reduce that to a much more moderate sum. The number of acres is a little less than 1,300, probably because more accurate surveys have recently been made at several of the Institutions.

It must be remembered that this Valuation does not represent with accuracy the cost of construction, etc., at the respective Institutions, which, generally speaking, is greater than the sums here given.

VALUATION OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1866, with the Total for 1865.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.			
	Land.		Buildings.	Total Real Estate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce.
	Number of Acres.	Value.					
Worcester Hospital, .	110	\$96,800 00	\$275,000 00	\$371,800 00	\$31,241 50	\$7,000 00	\$6,103 20
Taunton Hospital, .	134	13,400 00	138,000 00	201,400 00	14,824 50	6,649 00	1,900 00
Northampton Hospital, .	180	16,000 00	212,000 00	228,000 00	17,422 12	9,121 00	7,643 98
Rainford Hospital, .	10	21,577 50	44,785 00	66,362 50	15,770 54	911 40	470 81
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	128.75	12,983 15	124,505 00	137,488 15	34,784 39	9,099 15	11,454 01
Monson Almshouse, .	176	14,878 69	96,060 00	110,938 69	18,961 87	8,810 05	10,352 01
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	156			115,979 53	17,956 58	9,213 40	8,042 25
Westborough School, .	262.97			96,512 00	11,918 07	8,088 94	8,462 72
Lancaster School, .	140			69,800 00	6,650 00	2,609 00	1,787 70
School Ships, .	-			-	-	-	-
Totals, .	1,297.72			\$1,898,280 87	\$169,529 57	\$61,501 94	\$56,216 68

* Includes the value of four acres of garden.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1866, with the Total for 1865—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Concluded.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1866.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$7,948 30	\$1,783 00	\$1,500 00	\$55,576 00	\$427,376 00	\$422,783 00	\$4,593 00
Taunton Hospital, .	6,269 61	17,838 85	-	47,481 96	248,881 96	243,776 21	5,105 75
Northampton Hospital, .	10,424 65	9,650 00	-	54,261 75	282,261 75	276,105 50	6,156 25
Rainford Hospital, .	5,227 82	603 52	-	22,983 59	89,346 09	86,174 68	3,171 41
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	21,514 90	18,533 96	-	95,366 41	232,854 56	186,809 88	46,044 68
Monson Almshouse, .	15,003 68	4,934 46	-	58,082 07	169,020 76	166,437 73	2,583 03
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	13,765 08	3,459 58	-	52,436 89	168,416 42	171,667 32	\$3,250 90
Westborough School, .	5,694 59	118,443 08	21,000 00	73,607 40	170,119 40	159,658 61	10,460 79
Lancaster School, .	4,925 00	-	2,825 77	18,297 47	88,097 47	79,821 15	8,776 32
School Ships, .	-	-	-	774,651 00	74,651 00	22,930 00	51,721 00
Totals, .	\$90,773 13	\$75,246 45	\$24,825 77	\$552,744 54	\$1,951,025 41	\$1,815,664 08	\$135,361 33

‡ Does not include valuation of the "G. M. Bernard."

§ Includes the value of 369 tons of coal.

¶ This includes the valuation of the "Massachusetts" and appurtenances, \$26,831, and that of the new ship, \$46,330.

‡ Decrease.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Receipts in Gross and in Detail for the Year ending October 1, 1866, of Ten Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1865.	From Special Appropriations.	From De- partment Ap- propriations.	Unexpended Appropriations of for- mer years.	Current Re- ceipts from the State Treasury.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Ind- viduals.	From Loans.	From all other Sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital,	\$1,040 40	-	-	-	\$19,728 25	\$3,854 09	-	\$57,537 18	\$32,500 00	-	\$114,659 92
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	-	-	28,571 54	-	-	37,441 58	413 89	\$793 08	67,220 09
Northampton Hospital,	658 77	-	-	-	42,206 35	1,691 65	-	27,711 74	5,000 00	715 41	77,983 92
Rainsford Hospital,	-	*\$6,165 48	\$7,375 75	-	22,405 61	-	-	416 71	-	34 00	36,397 55
Tewksbury Almshouse,	11,605 24	33,500 00	3,140 40	-	72,830 45	2,287 92	\$411 00	45 48	-	2,012 09	125,832 53
Monson Almshouse,	562 74	688 58	1,042 18	-	47,188 97	1,045 16	-	74 00	-	291 90	50,893 53
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	283 59	339 48	-	40,613 16	411 10	-	-	-	694 87	42,342 20
Westborough School,	11,297 04	-	2,030 38	-	51,258 13	3,837 70	3,595 96	19,877 72	1,023 42	1,223 86	74,144 21
Lancaster School,	-	-	-	-	27,403 17	907 54	532 27	2,319 20	-	72 22	31,234 40
School Ships,	751 12	-	7,625 27	-	37,248 24	-	-	\$5,282 47	-	1,294 50	52,201 60
Totals, . . .	\$15,915 31	\$40,637 65	\$21,553 46	-	\$389,453 87	\$14,035 16	\$4,539 23	\$140,706 08	\$38,937 31	\$7,131 93	\$672,910 00

* \$1,125 of this was to pay for Transportation.
† This includes the cash balances of three accounts, as given in the Treasurer's Report.
‡ Including the income of certain funds, amounting to \$1,852.58.
§ This includes \$1,715.07, which was last year returned as a part of the cash on hand.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE X.—Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds and Bed- ding.	Transportation and Travel- ling Expenses.	Ordinary Re- pairs.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$19,221 89	\$33,574 69	\$4,734 38	\$15,427 60	\$1,028 52	\$2,613 14	\$195 13	\$4,948 22
Taunton Hospital, . . .	12,579 10.	28,279 67	3,378 30	7,475 16	846 80	2,921 15	699 74	5,926 95
Northampton Hospital, . .	14,495 59	26,987 15	3,545 65	10,417 57	495 96	3,633 06	189 77	1,841 45
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	*4,776 57	12,911 58	1,073 34	3,883 07	871 87	1,025 53	4,290 00	1,329 91
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	12,841 21	35,435 09	9,258 67	10,795 63	1,196 49	2,644 89	3,726 76	1,113 36
Monson Almshouse, . . .	8,909 56	20,404 15	1,668 99	5,650 82	221 72	5,981 44	598 30	1,147 29
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	6,546 91	20,696 84	-	4,316 59	429 71	16,224 80	493 80	1,543 65
Westborough School, . . .	14,846 07	20,619 32	3,487 26	6,620 41	43 85	1,231 84	496 92	1,601 19
Lancaster School, . . .	8,140 71	6,008 63	2,991 87	1,897 48	62 44	1,484 52	153 25	1,451 81
School Ships, . . .	12,530 11	14,874 67	5,487 48	1,565 30	197 40	2,256 80	-	1,798 31
Totals, . . .	\$114,887 22	\$219,791 79	\$35,625 94	\$68,049 68	\$5,394 76	\$30,017 17	\$10,843 67	\$22,705 14

* Does not include the wages of the captain and crew of the yacht.

† Includes clothing.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL..

TABLE X.—Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspec- tors.	All other Ex- penses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraor- dinary Expen- ditures.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$5 66	\$5,271 60	\$87,020 33	\$1,128 40	\$250 00	\$26,228 95	\$27,607 85	\$114,627 68
Taunton Hospital, . . .	—	3,189 99	65,296 86	—	1,923 23	—	1,923 23	67,220 09
Northampton Hospital, . . .	138 76	7,941 24	69,686 20	—	875 68	6,049 45	6,925 13	76,611 33
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	—	215 08	†30,376 95	2,300 00	2,428 00	—	4,728 00	35,104 95
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	—	10,563 99	87,576 09	33,910 98	—	—	33,910 98	\$121,487 09
Monson Almshouse, . . .	—	3,526 23	48,108 50	722 63	591 73	653 55	1,967 91	50,076 41
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	—	1,111 44	41,363 74	—	283 59	—	283 59	41,647 33
Westborough School, . . .	136 20	7,004 60	56,090 66	684 09	—	72 10	756 19	56,846 85
Lancaster School, . . .	82 44	1,602 70	23,875 85	—	700 00	†2,319 44	3,019 44	26,895 29
School Ships, . . .	156 25	3,835 21	42,701 53	—	2,945 02	1,015 52	3,960 54	46,662 07
Totals, . . .	\$419 31	\$44,262 08	\$552,096 71	\$38,746 10	\$9,997 25	\$36,339 01	\$85,082 36	\$637,179 09\$

* Includes \$25,828.26 paid on bank debts. † This does not include \$924.98 paid for expenses of 1864-5. This sum would make the aggregate for that year \$25,191.78.
‡ Includes \$1,721.02 paid for coal consumed in 1864-5. § Two cents has here been added to balance the account.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE XI.—Showing the Ordinary, Extraordinary and Total Expenses, in Gross, of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1866, together with the Apparent Current Expenses and Average Weekly Cost, as computed by the Superintendents.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Expenditures.			Current Expenses, as estimated by the Superintendents.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost, as estimated by the Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	.	.	.	\$87,020 33	868	\$4.77
Taunton Hospital,	.	.	.	65,630 44	855	3.55.5
Northampton Hospital,	.	.	.	64,029 95	876.35	3.26
Rainsford Hospital,	.	.	.	23,922 04	•101	4.57
Tewksbury Alms-house,	.	.	.	69,208 37	717	1.85.6
Monson Alms-house,	.	.	.	50,638 17	548.38	1.79.2
Bridgewater Alms-house,	.	.	.	41,368 74	482	1.65
Westborough School,	.	.	.	56,090 66	325.5	3.31.3
Lancaster School,	.	.	.	20,976 95	144	2.80
School Ships,	.	.	.	42,701 53	218	3.76
Totals,	.	.	.	\$521,581 18	3,680.18	-

* In addition to this number, there was an average of 34 soldiers in the Military Barracks, but supported from the proper appropriation.

† Addition of two cents to balance the account.

TABLE XII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No.
State Lunatic Hospitals.												
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$1.00.4	\$1.75.4	\$0.24.7	\$0.80.6	\$0.05.4	\$0.13.7	\$0.01.0	\$0.25.8	-	\$0.27.5	\$4.54.7	368
Taunton Hospital, . . .	0.68.1	1.53.2	0.18.3	0.40.5	0.04.6	0.15.8	0.03.8	0.32.1	-	0.17.3	3.53.7	355
Northampton Hospital, . .	0.74.0	1.37.9	0.18.1	0.53.2	0.02.5	0.18.5	0.00.9	0.09.4	\$0.00.7	0.40.6	3.56.1	376.35
Average, . . .	\$0.80.9	\$1.55.4	\$0.20.4	\$0.58.3	\$0.04.1	\$0.16.0	\$0.01.9	\$0.22.2	\$0.00.2	\$0.28.7	\$3.88.3	1,099.35
State Pauper Establishments.												
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	\$0.90.0	\$2.45.8	\$0.20.8	\$0.73.9	\$0.16.6	\$0.19.5	\$0.81.7	\$0.25.3	-	\$0.04.1	\$5.78.4	101
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	0.34.4	0.92.3	0.24.8	0.28.9	0.03.2	0.07.1	0.09.9	0.02.9	-	0.28.3	2.34.9	717
Monson Almshouse, . . .	0.31.5	0.72.2	0.05.7	0.20.0	0.00.8	0.21.1	0.02.1	0.04.1	-	0.12.5	1.70.2	543.33
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	0.26.1	0.82.5	-	0.17.2	0.01.7	0.24.8	0.01.9	0.06.1	-	0.04.4	1.65.0	482
Average, . . .	\$0.84.4	\$0.98.3	\$0.12.5	\$0.25.7	\$0.02.8	\$0.16.5	\$0.09.5	\$0.05.3	-	\$0.16.1	\$2.16.4	1,843.33

TABLE XII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Traveling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No.
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>												
Westborough School, .	\$0.87.7	\$1.21.8	\$0.20.6	\$0.39.1	\$0.00.2	\$0.07.3	\$0.02.9	\$0.09.4	\$0.00.8	\$0.41.3	\$3.31.4	825.5
Lancaster School, .	1.08.7	0.80.2	0.39.9	0.25.3	0.00.8	0.19.8	0.02.0	0.19.4	0.01.2	0.21.4	3.18.8	144
School Ships, .	1.10.5	1.31.2	0.48.8	0.13.8	0.01.7	0.19.9	—	0.15.8	0.01.3	0.33.8	3.76.7	218
Average, .	\$0.99.3	\$1.16.0	\$0.33.4	\$0.28.2	\$0.00.8	\$0.13.9	\$0.01.8	\$0.13.6	\$0.01.0	\$0.32.0	\$3.43.1	687.5
<i>Summary.</i>												
Lunatic Hospitals, .	\$0.80.9	\$1.55.4	\$0.20.4	\$0.58.3	\$0.04.1	\$0.16.0	\$0.01.9	\$0.22.2	\$0.00.2	\$0.28.7	\$3.88.3	1,099.35
Pauper Establishments, .	0.34.4	0.93.3	0.12.5	0.25.7	0.02.8	0.16.5	0.09.5	0.05.3	0.00.5	0.16.1	2.16.4	1,843.33
Juvenile Reformatories, .	0.99.3	1.16.0	0.33.4	0.28.2	0.00.8	0.13.9	0.01.8	0.13.6	0.01.0	0.32.0	3.43.1	687.5
Average of all, .	\$0.60.8	\$1.15.5	\$0.18.8	\$0.36.0	\$0.02.8	\$0.15.9	\$0.05.7	\$0.12.0	\$0.00.5	\$0.23.4	\$2.92.5	3,630.18

PROBABLE CURRENT EXPENSES.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Cash on hand, Actual Current Expenses, the Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Probable Current Expenses, and the Average Weekly Cost, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1866.	Actual Current Expenses.	Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	Probable Current Expenses.‡	Average Weekly Cost.§
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$32 24	\$87,020 33	\$4,398 00	\$82,627 83	\$83,000 00	\$4 34
Taunton Hospital, . . .	None.	65,296 86	1,589 65	63,707 21	65,000 00	3 52
Northampton Hospital, . .	1,372 59	69,686 20	5,656 25	64,029 95	69,000 00	3 52
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	367 62	30,376 95	*2,113 09	32,490 04	33,000 00	¶5 08
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	†4,345 49	87,576 09	8,883 68	78,692 41	74,000 00	1 88
Monson Almshouse, . . .	None.	48,108 50	*3,346 79	51,455 29	51,000 00	1 80
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	None.	41,363 74	*6,598 43	47,962 17	45,000 00	1 79
Westborough School, . . .	1,814 09	56,090 66	3,588 79	52,501 87	53,000 00	3 13
Lancaster School, . . .	4,339 11	23,875 85	2,250 00	21,625 85	21,000 00	2 80
School Ships, . . .	257 06	42,701 53	†3,401 00	39,300 53	40,000 00	3 52
Totals, . . .	\$12,528 20	\$552,096 71	\$17,704 06	\$534,392 65	\$534,000 00	\$2 79

† Besides \$5,138.55 due on account.

* Decrease.
‡ By estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Charities.

† Besides \$48,880, the value of new ship.

¶ Computed for the average number of paupers and soldiers, being 125.

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TABLE XIV.—*Showing the Liabilities and Resources of Ten Institutions, October 1, 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries Unpaid.	Miscellaneous Bills.	Money Borrowed and not Repaid.	Interest due on Loans or Bills.	Total Liabilities.	Total Resources.	Balance for or against the Institution.
Worcester Hospital,	\$4,736 96	\$7,409 23	\$20,329 38	\$413 53	\$32,889 10	\$16,629 74	*\$16,259 36
Taunton Hospital, .	1,854 68	3,754 44	413 89	—	6,023 01	17,313 34	11,290 33
Northampton Hospital, .	1,840 86	9,830 23	5,000 00	—	16,671 09	12,502 59	*4,168 50
Rainsford Hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	8,433 25	8,433 25
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	—	—	—	—	—	18,215 30	18,215 30
Monson Almshouse,	—	471 06	—	—	471 06	8,832 01	8,360 95
Bridgewater Almshouse,	—	—	—	—	—	17,981 40	17,981 40
Westborough School, .	—	—	1,023 42	—	1,023 42	8,192 17	7,168 65
Lancaster School, .	—	525 00	—	—	525 00	4,669 11	4,144 11
School Ships,	—	—	—	—	—	13,646 92	13,646 92
Totals, . . .	\$8,432 50	\$21,989 96	\$26,766 69	\$413 53	\$57,601 68	\$121,415 83	\$63,814 15

* Balance against the Hospital.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

2. *Receipts.*—These have been so classified in the Table as to give a tolerably correct idea of this part of the finances. But some explanations will still be needful. In the case of the Worcester Hospital it should be observed that the large receipts from Loans—amounting to more than a quarter part of the whole Receipts, and to more than a third part of the ordinary Receipts—have been rendered necessary by the burdened condition of that Hospital, to which allusion was made last year. It was supposed at that time that the debt would not exceed \$10,000;* but this estimate, though made on what seemed to be good authority, scarcely represented more than half of the debt on the first of October, 1865. By a glance at the Table of Liabilities and Resources it will be seen that the former, in case of this Hospital, amount now to \$32,889.10, and the latter to \$16,629.74, leaving a balance against the hospital of \$16,259.36. To this amount should probably be added enough on account of bad debts, etc., to make it, in round numbers, \$17,000; and it certainly was not less than that a year ago. Some time in the year 1864 it probably reached \$20,000, since when it has been gradually diminished. But so long as it exists, there will need to be provision made for it either by short or long loans, and whenever these loans are renewed, or the form of them changed, as has been the case this year, a certain portion of the Receipts will appear under the head of Loans; thus causing the transactions of that particular year to seem unusually large.

In some cases, as at Taunton and Westborough, the so-called Loans consist merely of moneys advanced by the Treasurer, for which no interest is charged.

The “Current Receipts from the State Treasury” cover such sums as have been drawn under the *regular* appropriations for 1865 and 1866, the sums drawn under Appropriations of other kinds being properly classified. The deficiency at the end of the calendar year 1865 was last year estimated by me at \$20,000; it proves to have been more exactly \$21,553.46. Of this, however, a part went for other than current expenses.

* This was really about the amount of the *bank debt*.

Out of the Total of Receipts here given, between \$20,000 and \$25,000 has been paid directly into the State Treasury, under the Act cited on page 54, and previous Acts, while most of the sums received from Loans, as may be inferred from what I have said, were merely nominal receipts. Of the Special Appropriations, upwards of \$45,000 is properly charged to Construction Account; so that the available receipts for current expenses are hardly greater than in 1865.

3. *Expenditures in Detail.*—These are given from the Financial Statements made by the several Superintendents, and are classified mainly according to their classification. And it is manifest, at once, that a different basis has been used in different Institutions. This is especially true in regard to Ordinary and Extraordinary Repairs, where there is room for much variance of opinion. At the Taunton Hospital, for example, the Ordinary Repairs amount to nearly \$6,000, while at the Tewksbury Almshouse they are but little more than \$1,100; yet, in reality, there was probably but little difference in the cost at the two Institutions. Indeed, the Superintendent at Tewksbury speaks in his Annual Report of

“A considerable outlay for repairs and permanent improvements. This sum reaches nearly eight thousand dollars. It covers the cost of painting the entire building outside and inside, which was a little over two thousand dollars, and includes three thousand dollars paid for lumber, carpenters’ work, and the removal of buildings.”

Yet it would be in vain to look for any such sum under either of the appropriate heads in the Financial Statement of Tewksbury; some of it probably makes a part of the ten or eleven thousand dollars paid for “all other expenses,” while a portion is reckoned as “Labor” in the first column of the Table.

These remarks will show that the sum returned as the “Total Current Expenditures” may sometimes be too large. Indeed it is difficult to decide what shall be classed as current expenditures.

It is from this Table XI. that Table XIII. is computed, by means of the average number of each Institution. No deductions being made in this latter Table for increase in the

ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL COST.

appraisal or any other cause, the aggregate average cost often appears larger than either the estimate of the Superintendents or my own.

4. *Different Estimates of the Annual Cost.*—It has been my custom to give, from year to year, statements of the Annual Cost of each establishment, according to several diverse methods of computation. This is done because there are different opinions about computing it, which it is easier to satisfy by adopting than by seeking to reconcile one to another. For this reason I give the Total Receipts, the Receipts from the State Treasury, etc., and again, the Total Expenditures, the Actual Current Expenses, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Current Expenses as computed by the Superintendents, etc. Besides these, I give also what I call the “Probable Current Expenses,” which is simply an estimate of my own, from all the information accessible, of the annual cost of each establishment. I do not claim that this is absolutely correct; indeed, it is given in round numbers to show that it is but an approximation. Nor do I claim to have better means of judging than the Superintendents possess, although this may sometimes be the case. I am now convinced that for the past two years I have made this estimate too low; possibly this year it may be somewhat too high. But such as it is, it is offered for your examination; the grounds on which it is based having been well considered.

The extreme difficulty of arriving at the exact annual cost of a great establishment in full operation, and with a large amount of personal property on hand, can only be appreciated by those who have attempted to ascertain it. The method which seems to be correct in ordinary times, will not stand the test of such fluctuations in prices as we have known within the last five years. Hence the importance of taking long periods over which to extend the computation; and hence the value of the Financial Statements required by you, and producing tolerable uniformity in these statistics from one year to another.

5. *Liabilities and Resources.*—For the first time I have this year given a full Table of Liabilities and Resources—not so

much in detail as might be desired, but perhaps sufficiently so. From this it appears that the total Liabilities were \$57,601.68, and the total Resources \$121,415.83, on the 1st of October, 1866. The balance of Liabilities then stood against the three Lunatic Hospitals to the amount of \$9,126.53; while it stood in favor of the seven other establishments to the amount of \$72,940.68.

Now in regard to the Hospitals the case stands very differently from that of the other establishments. They are not wholly, and sometimes not mainly, dependent upon the State for their revenues, but these are derived from the legitimate business of the Hospital. At the end of any quarter it is easy to strike a balance and see how the resources and liabilities compare, and when this has been done, the result may be taken much as a merchant interprets his balance-sheet.

But in the seven other establishments, it is only at the end of a *calendar* year that any such balance can be struck. The Resources set forth in the above Table, in the case of these establishments, are to provide for liabilities not yet accrued, but accruing throughout the quarter ending December 31, 1866. In order to know what these will be, we must wait till after that date. It is possible, however, to make a tolerable estimate of them in several ways. Of these seven establishments the Annual Expenses, as reckoned by the Superintendents, have been about \$306,500. At the same rate the liabilities for the present quarter would be \$76,625, which is enough to extinguish the balance of about \$73,000 mentioned above, and leave a deficiency of over \$3,500. In reality, this deficiency will be much larger—not less, probably, than \$10,000, and perhaps more than \$15,000.

Reverting now to the condition of the Lunatic Hospitals, it is to be noticed that one of them, at Taunton, has a great excess of Resources over Liabilities. So useful has this condition of things been that the Trustees have never found it necessary to draw from the State Treasury any money in anticipation of the end of the quarters as they might have done under Section 12 of Chapter 288 of the Acts of 1864. There is, therefore, over and above their other resources, a sum vary-

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL DEBT.

ing from \$7,000 to \$10,000 always lying in the State Treasury, subject to their draft. It is to be regretted that the case is otherwise at Worcester and Northampton,—notably at the former. Allusion has already been made to the heavy debt there, of which, until quite recently, it has been impossible to find out the exact amount. This amount was unknown to the Trustees at the time of their application for a grant of money at the last session of the General Court, and it does not appear that they had known it at any time for the previous two years, at least. The following explanation of the origin of this debt is given by the Trustees in the Annual Report for the present year :—

“ When the Worcester Hospital was established by the State, it was a pioneer institution. There was no model after which to pattern, and no experience to guide in its construction; or in the relative location of its appurtenances.

“ As medical and sanitary science progressed and experience was gained, it was discovered that great imperfections existed in the original construction and arrangements. The method of warming and ventilation was found to be expensive and very inefficient, besides being dangerous from exposure to fire. The out-buildings, stables and piggery, and the old solitary cells for the violent and ~~l~~thy, were becoming offensive from their proximity to the halls—thus endangering the health as well as offending the senses of the inmates. After several years of deliberation and consideration of many plans for averting these evils, the Trustees, in the year 1855, undertook their removal.

* * * * *

“ These improvements, or rather this reconstruction,—for such it was to a great extent,—was made under authority of the legislature, to expend money ‘for permanent repairs or improvements, which, in their (Trustees) judgment, will promote the interest of said hospital.’

“ The work of removal and reconstruction was begun, and nearly or quite completed in the year 1855, *at a cost of* \$49,362.88.

“ By this the hospital was put in a very complete sanitary condition; and the almost perfect immunity from any form of acute disease since that date, vindicates the wisdom of the then Trustees in making the expenditure. But the cost was to be paid from the surplus funds of the hospital. The legislature made no appropriation for any part of it. The funds of the hospital are derived from two sources only, viz., from

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donations of private individuals, and the profit on the board of private and town patients,—at present only from private patients. The surplus money in the treasury not being sufficient to meet this large expenditure, a debt was necessarily entailed on the hospital. It was contemplated, however, by the Superintendent and Trustees, that the surplus income of a few years would suffice to extinguish this debt, without recourse to the State for aid. In ordinary times it would, doubtless, have been cancelled.

“Since the beginning of the war, 1861, and the consequent advance in the price of provisions, and of everything pertaining to the support of the hospital, we have been unable to more than meet the current expenses of living and necessary repairs.

* * * * *

“This debt, varying during the last ten years from \$20,000 to \$15,000, has been carried by the hospital by temporary loans. *It has not been introduced into the annual reports of the Trustees: first, because it was considered a renewal or construction debt, and had no particular relation to the current expenses of the hospital; and, secondly, because it was confidently expected, until some time after the beginning of the rebellion, that, in a few years, it might be paid by the surplus income of the hospital, without making the cost of board burdensome to private patients.*”

There is perhaps no reason to doubt the general accuracy of this statement, but in some particulars it seems to be erroneous. The debt has occasionally been “introduced into the annual reports of the Trustees,” and has been often referred to by them. But such was the confusion of the Treasurer’s accounts, at one period, that, as I am well informed, it was impossible to arrive at a clear view of the financial condition of the Hospital,—and it was this fact, as much as anything, which led the committee of the last Legislature to decide adversely to the petition of the Trustees for a grant of \$15,000.

The Balance in the hands and on the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester Hospital on the 11th of December, 1855, was reported by him (23d Report, page 11,) as \$45,580.82. The present deficit is reported as \$16,259.36. There is therefore an expenditure of nearly \$62,000 in eleven years to be accounted for. \$8,411.69 had then already been expended for the improvements and repairs mentioned by the Trustees of 1866. On the

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL DEBT.

1st of December, 1856, the balance had been reduced to \$30,184.57, and \$17,686.48 had been further paid for the improvements, etc. Nothing is said of this Balance in the Reports for 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, but neither is anything said implying that the Hospital was in debt.

In 1862 the Trustees made an elaborate statement of the financial position of the Hospital, in course of which they said, (page 27, 30th Report,) that the Hospital owed on September 30, 1862, \$15,300, of which \$4,000 was "for money borrowed;" but that there was then due to the Hospital \$22,592, leaving a balance in favor of the Hospital of \$7,292. It would seem, then, that within five years and ten months, the Hospital fund had been reduced \$22,842.57. On page 33 of the 31st Report, (for 1863,) the Trustees state the debts due from the Hospital as \$16,237.62, and the debts due to the Hospital \$19,426.61, still leaving a balance in favor of the Hospital of \$3,188.99. Apparently this statement was intended to cover *all* the debts of the Hospital.

If this be so, there remains an expenditure of nearly \$20,000 between the 1st of October, 1863, and the 1st of October, 1866, to be accounted for.

It is well known to your Board that the account of the Commonwealth with this Hospital, which had been long left unsettled by reason of errors in the bills rendered by the Treasurer at that time, Mr. Woodward, was finally adjusted in September, 1864. This settlement probably reduced considerably the anticipated receipts of the Hospital, which may have been still further reduced by ascertaining that other claims were also exaggerated. But it is for the Trustees to show what has become of the large sum, apparently expended in the three years ending October 1, 1866. The statements made in the Report of the Superintendent relate only to the *Bank debt*, which has lately been less than three-fourths of the whole liabilities.

None of the present Trustees were in office in 1855, or indeed, until 1858, and two of them have been appointed since 1863. They are not responsible, therefore, for the creation of

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the debt, but have they done their whole duty in delaying so long to ascertain and set forth its amount and nature?

Be this as it may, the debt appears now to be in process of liquidation, and will eventually be paid, either from the earnings of the Hospital, as was first contemplated, or by an appropriation from the Treasury.

An appropriation was made in 1864 to pay off the Northampton debt, but it was not sufficient for the purpose.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE TEN INSTITUTIONS.

These ten establishments differ so much in their purposes and management, that few general statements can be made which will apply to all. The following Table will give the general statistics of their population :—

TABLE XV.—*The Total and the Average Population of Ten Institutions with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the two years 1865 and 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NO.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NO.	
	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.
Worcester Hospital, .	630	565	630	565	40	33	—	—	368.	349.
Taunton Hospital, .	551	560	551	560	40	32	—	—	355.	353.
Northampton Hospital, .	488	468	488	468	31	41	—	—	376.35	342.33
Rainsford Hospital, .	439	428	308	397	42	73	17	9	101.	68.
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	3,148	2,298	1,625	1,355	231	192	82	65	717.	732.
Monson Almshouse, .	1,750	1,423	759	811	67	99	21	30	543.33	605.
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	1,383	1,878	470	1,131	134	165	38	52	482.	582.
Westborough School, .	502	475	*	*	2	6	—	—	325.5	325.1
Lancaster School, .	207	221	*	*	1	—	—	—	144.	140.
The School Ships, .	424	385	*	*	2	—	—	—	218.	160.5
Totals, . . .	9,522	8,651	4,830	5,187	590	641	158	156	3,630.18	3,656.93

* Not reported.

Deducting the nominal admissions and duplicates in the whole number for 1866 given above, would reduce it to below 8,500, or but little more than twice and one-fourth the average num-

REBUILDING OF THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

ber. The percentage of deaths to the whole number would then be about 6, and when compared with the average number, about 16. I have reckoned all in the Lunatic Hospitals as cases of disease, though they are not so in the same sense that the Almshouse patients are.

From this it will appear that the mortality in these establishments has been much less than last year. This has been owing in part to the fact that so many of the State paupers are now cared for in sickness at their own homes, or in the towns where they reside. The increase in the whole number supported has been attended by a slight decrease in the average number.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

I.—*The Lunatic Hospitals.*

The Worcester Hospital.

The heavy debt of this Institution has already been spoken of. On account of this and some other circumstances, the current expenses are greater than usual, and considerably greater than at the other two Hospitals. That this should be the case, is but natural; for such is the arrangement of the buildings and halls at Worcester as to make necessary a greater cost than at Taunton or Northampton.

The absence of the Superintendent, by reason of illness, during a part of the year, has been seriously felt in this Hospital, so long accustomed to his vigilant and constant oversight. It has gone on, nevertheless, in the work assigned it, with results very satisfactory, as may be seen from the Annual Report.

It is plain that Dr. Bemis believes that the value of his Hospital could be much increased by certain changes last year suggested by him, and again referred to in his Report for 1866, from which I may be permitted to quote:—

“It will be remembered that mention was made of a plan which seemed desirable, and which it is believed the trustees of this hospital could carry out without difficulty and without involving the State in any great expense. It does not seem proper to make any undue haste in the matter, and it is hardly desirable to take steps at present beyond a

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fair consideration of the question. The plan is simply this: to put into the market at some future time certain lands belonging to the hospital and where the buildings now stand, occupying until rebuilt in some more desirable locality upon an improved plan. These lots; about twenty-five acres, have been appraised for three years in succession for about one hundred thousand dollars, leaving the buildings and eighty-five acres of most desirable land still belonging to the hospital.

“We hope to see, and believe the time will come when we shall have, in the heart of the Commonwealth a hospital for the insane, constructed upon the best plan for classification and treatment of the various mental disorders which affect the human race; when we shall have the centre building the hospital proper, with every facility for treating all cases of acute mania, and for all violent and dangerous, suicidal and troublesome cases, having every arrangement and convenience which skill and ingenuity can devise—large, airy sleeping and day rooms, improved facilities for bathing, perfect ventilation, cozy libraries, spacious parlors, convenient billiard and play rooms; and near by, a few plain, neat and substantial cottages, capable of accommodating a family of eight or ten quiet, harmless, industrious persons; and not far remote, two or three houses of more style and pretension, for a class of people found in every hospital, where they could live in a quiet family, devoting themselves to reading, writing and the cultivation of gardens and such light occupations as their health would allow. All these houses would be under the charge of old and well trained attendants, who would there find inducements to remain and make the care of the insane a life business.

“The great benefit, it seems to us, to be derived from so wide a departure from all accustomed rules, is a near approach to the family system, and the kindly influences of home treatment. Could this system, or some similar one, be carried into operation, the insane would have all the benefits they now have, with the added advantage of the family circle, to such as could be admitted to its enjoyments, homely surroundings, and the enjoyment of many of the social comforts which make life pleasant. They would also have the advantage of well trained, educated nurses and attendants, whose business for life it would be to care for and sympathize with them. They would enjoy a more free and generous style of amusement, recreation and exercise, and more frequently, and with less restraint, mingle in the society of friends and relatives; in a word, all the enjoyments of life would be multiplied, and all the social endearments to a very great extent preserved without diminishing in any way the prospect of recovery or increasing the labors of the institution.”

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

That this plan, or something approaching it, will soon be adopted in the better Lunatic Hospitals, is very probable; and the sooner it can be carried into effect at Worcester, the better. I would suggest that the next Legislature be applied to for authority to sell a portion of the present estate, to the amount say of \$50,000, with which the present debt could be at once paid, and a few family houses built. On the success of these might depend, to some extent, the further carrying out of the plan.

The Taunton Hospital.

In common with the other two, this Hospital has received a greater number of patients this year than for some years previous, and of these a greater proportion than usual were males. The cessation of the war seems to have been followed, in all parts of the country, by an increase in the admissions to lunatic hospitals, and particularly the admission of male patients. The reasons for this are various: but there can be little doubt that manifestations of insanity, which, during the disturbed state of the country, were less noticed, or more easily provided for in other ways, have, since the war closed, in many instances, been judged sufficient to warrant the committal of the patient to a hospital.

As compared with the Worcester Hospital, which is very favorably situated for the reception of patients from different parts of the State, the number of admissions at Taunton is not large; but it greatly exceeds the number at Northampton. And if we consider that nearly a third part of the admissions at Northampton were transfers from Taunton and Worcester, (38 out of 136,) the excess of admissions at Taunton is still more conspicuous. A majority of the State Patients are at present sent to Taunton in the first instance, and from there such are removed either to Northampton or to one of the Almshouses as it is deemed proper to send away, in order to make room for the recent cases, which press for admission. For this reason the classification at Taunton must be very different from that at Worcester; and when it is further considered that the halls at Taunton are mostly large, while at Worcester and Northampton they are, on the whole, much

smaller, it will be seen that the facilities for classifying patients are greater at the two other Hospitals than at Taunton. There is, therefore, in that particular, a stronger argument for giving increased facilities, such as Dr. Bemis suggests, to the Taunton than to the Worcester Hospital. But, on the other hand, there are no such means for providing the necessary funds for rebuilding at Taunton, nor would it be deemed advisable to change the form of that Hospital materially for the present. But perhaps it might be made, even more than now, the place for sending those patients less in need of minute classifications.

In regard to one of the features of the plan of Dr. Bemis, some remarks are made by Dr. Earle in his Report of the Northampton Hospital, which may here be quoted, as expressing the views, not only of that gentleman, but, as I believe, of the authorities at the Taunton Hospital :—

“In one of the recent reports of the hospital at Worcester, the question of elevating the standard of hospital *attendance*, by retaining in service for a longer period persons properly qualified, by both nature and experience, for the business, is well discussed. Doubtless every superintendent will sympathize with Dr. Bemis in his feeling of the need of such improvement, and perhaps agree with him in the method of its attainment, provided that method can be fully carried out. But its full operation would require a large increase in the number of attendants, at most hospitals, and even more than a corresponding outlay in pecuniary expenditure. This outlay few hospitals, with their present resources, could bear. Among the proposed means of retaining attendants is the promotion ‘of social intercourse, by special privileges and otherwise.’ As intimated ‘above, with sufficient money to pay a largely increased number of attendants, this might be done; and no one more than the writer of this Report would rejoice at its consummation. But, under present circumstances, I am convinced that it is impossible.

The general management of affairs at Taunton has been marked by the same vigilance, skill and frugality as in former years. Extensive repairs have been made, without calling upon the State for an appropriation, or materially reducing the reserve fund earned by the Hospital in more prosperous years.

DR. EARLE'S REPORT.

The Northampton Hospital.

At this establishment the vigorous measures begun two years and a half ago to improve its condition, have been carried on with zeal and with important consequences. None of the three Hospitals can now show a better management, or, when we consider the character of its patients, better results. I would refer you to the Annual Reports of Dr. Earle for the present and the past year, for details of the changes wrought and the methods in use there, but to some of them I may briefly allude.

The new heating apparatus has been found to work well, so far as it has been completed. A small part of the cost of it appears in the Tables for the present year. Other extensive repairs and improvements have been made, in accordance with this statement of Dr. Earle :—

“ It has been the intention that, besides the reparation of all casual damages to the building, its fixtures or appurtenances, no working day should pass without some addition in the way of permanent improvement.”

In the distribution of supplies throughout the extensive building a very perfect system has been adopted, of which the Superintendent says,—

“ The system for the distribution of supplies, mentioned in the report for last year, has been continued and improved. Its peculiarities are these :—

“ 1. Nothing given out without the authority of a written order signed by the Superintendent.

“ 2. Regular times for distribution.

“ 3. A record of every article given out, and of the department or the person receiving it.

“ There is but one day for distribution, in the week ; and but few instances have occurred in which it became necessary to furnish anything on any other day.

“ The advantages derived are :—

“ 1. *A great economy of time and labor.* It is the unanimous opinion of all who do the distributing, that the time and the work required are not more than *one-fourth* as great as before the system was introduced.

"2. *A still greater economy of noise.* There is now no incessant running for one thing here, another there, and a third yonder. It is all done with scarcely a ripple,—and even that ripple occurs but once in seven days,—upon the surface of the hospital's quietude.

"3. *Economy of supplies: and hence, of money.* It is impossible to ascertain the precise degree of effect in this direction; but there are facts, some of which have been brought to your notice, showing that the saving is large."

The annoyance caused by too frequent visits by the general public to the Northampton Hospital, has led to the establishment of a rule, limiting these visits to two days in the week—Tuesday and Friday. Concerning this regulation, which might well be adopted at other State Institutions, Dr. Earle says:—

"The basis or immediate cause of this action was that, on the twenty-seven secular days of August last, the number of visitors, including those who came on pecuniary business or to see their friends, but *not* including those who came to the rear buildings with supplies, or for other purposes, was *one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine*. Persons intimately acquainted with establishments like this need not be told to how great an extent this constant ingress of visitors tends to defeat the objects for which the hospital was founded."

The Northampton Hospital receives among its private patients a greater number from other States than either of the older establishments. This is due, in part, to its locality, and, in part, to other causes. Out of fifty-five private patients admitted during the past year, twenty were residents of other States; and of those now in the Hospital, upwards of thirty are of this class. It has sometimes been thought that in the crowded condition of our State Hospitals, admission ought to be refused to patients from other States; but, under the system of transfers adopted by your Board, there has seemed to be no necessity for adopting such a rule. It is probable that as many Massachusetts patients are now residing at Hospitals outside the State as there are of the class spoken of at the State Hospitals. If we take the McLean Asylum into the account, this estimate might be changed, since many of the patients there are from other States.

THE LABOR OF INCURABLES.

The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

Such are some of the special circumstances relating to these three establishments. But there is much that is true of the three collectively. Their general plan of treatment is the same, and all receive, to a greater or less degree, the same classes of patients, whether we look at their nativity, their means of support, or the characteristics of their insanity. As has been stated in former Reports, the number of chronic and supposed incurable patients is large at all the three Hospitals, and particularly large at Northampton. The subject of separate establishments for this class of patients, which has already long occupied the attention of your Board, will be touched upon in another part of this Report. Of the three Superintendents of our State Hospitals, Dr. Choate alone has expressed himself decidedly in favor of such separate establishments, although neither Dr. Bemis nor Dr. Earle are understood to have any strong opposition to the plan, if carried out with the proper regard for the good of the patients.

In connection with this proposed separation, the question of the labor of the incurable State patients becomes an important one. Both Dr. Bemis and Dr. Earle, in their Reports for this year, have given valuable statistics on this point. Dr. Earle says :—

“The principal part of the laborers are the incurable State patients; and among these are some who are as much interested in the farm and its belongings, and who work as faithfully as if the establishment were their own. It is estimated that not less than three-fourths of all the work done on the premises is done by patients.”

After giving certain records and tabular statements of the labor performed during a portion of the year, he adds :—

“The sum of these records and estimates is 25,081 days. Allowing 2,939 days to complete the year for the departments in the nine months’ table, we have twenty-eight thousand days as the aggregate annual number.”

Dr. Bemis gave a larger number of days’ work, as performed by his patients, namely, 30,029; but it may be that a different

measure of the day's work was taken at the two establishments. It seems probable, since Dr. Earle has a greater average number of patients in the aggregate, and a much greater number of incurable State patients, that a greater amount of work was performed at his Hospital. It also seems possible that Dr. Choate of the Taunton Hospital would be able to show a greater number of days' labor than Dr. Bemis, were his account kept in the same way ; for the reason, that he also has a much larger number of incurable State patients.

In regard to the scale of expense at the three Hospitals, it may be said that, making allowance for the exceptional case of the Worcester Hospital, of which the finances have rendered necessary a greater expenditure than will hereafter be common, the present rate is quite as low as it ought to be. . As prices now stand, and are likely to stand for a long time, no considerable reduction ought to be made or expected. Reduced to a gold basis, the average cost at Taunton and Northampton is hardly more than \$2.50 a week, and at Worcester not much above \$3.00. For the care and treatment of the curable insane and the violent among the incurable, this is a very small compensation, and the good of the patients requires that it should be increased rather than diminished.

II.—THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rainsford Island Hospital.

In the past year, as hitherto, the most conspicuous feature at this Hospital is its great cost. But in no year has this cost reached so high a figure as now, when the total expenditure is upwards of \$36,000, although the average number is but 101. It is true that a portion of this \$36,000, (namely, \$924.98,) went to pay bills incurred the year before, and a still larger portion to pay for extensive repairs. But after these deductions are made, the Current Expenses still remain no less than \$32,390.04, or nearly as much as in the year 1855, when the average number was 206. This year, including the soldiers, it has been 125, or but little more than half as much.

THE SOLDIERS AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

In order to diminish in appearance this large expenditure, the Superintendent has assumed that an average of about 25 soldiers cost \$8,568.00, or seven dollars each by the week, while he states the average cost for each of his pauper inmates at \$4.57 a week. It would thus appear that the soldiers cost just \$2.43 a week more than the regular Hospital patients. Of what items did this excess consist?

Both classes of patients had the same officers, and, mainly, the same attendants,—the transportation was the same for both, the fuel and lights about the same, etc. We are informed that the soldiers' rations were better, and that the increased cost was on that account. But when we see, by Table X., that the food of all cost less than \$13,000, or not quite \$2 a week for each, we cannot suppose that the extra \$2.43 was entirely for improved rations, although the soldiers, no doubt, had better food supplied to them than the other inmates.

How the Soldiers Happened to be at Rainsford Island.

The Inspectors of the Hospital, in their Annual Report, give a very inadequate account of the origin of the Military Barracks, and by so doing they are unjust to themselves. It is an error to suppose that sending soldiers to Rainsford "was not authorized by the Statutes." On the contrary, there are two laws which apply directly to the case. One is the general provision of Chapter 40 of the Resolves of 1862, under which the Governor may send soldiers to any of the State Institutions. The other is a special law passed in 1864, at the solicitation, as is believed, of the then Inspectors of the Hospital. It makes Chapter 170 of the Acts of 1864, and is as follows:—

AN ACT relating to Rainsford Island Hospital.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Soldiers enlisted in the army of the United States, who, while in the Commonwealth, may be sick with any contagious or infectious disease, and needing hospital treatment, may be admitted to Rainsford Island Hospital, upon the certificate of the governor.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 25, 1864.*]

It is true that this law applies only to soldiers who have not been mustered out of service, and only to such of these as have "any contagious or infectious disease," and, therefore, would exclude a great many of those who have been sent to the Military Barracks since May, 1864. But that there has been any necessity, military or otherwise, since the passage of the Military Settlement law, in April, 1865, for sending soldiers not sick with the specified diseases, I must believe to be a mistake on the part of the Inspectors. And it should be a very strong necessity which could lead officials, sworn to obey the laws, to allow them to be broken, as seems to have been the usage at Rainsford Island.

For example, the law just cited specifies that certain soldiers "may be admitted" there "upon the certificate of the Governor." Now to comply with this law, it was necessary that only soldiers of the class specified should be admitted, and that only on the Governor's certificate. But out of twelve permits of soldiers in my possession, and perhaps the only ones in existence, only *four* appear to be by order of the Governor, while five are signed only by the Surgeon-General, two by an Inspector, and one by the Assistant-Surgeon-General, while nine of the twelve are specially mentioned as *discharged* soldiers, and only one is mentioned as having any infectious or contagious disease. It does not seem probable, therefore, that any pains was taken to comply with the special law of 1864.

But under the general Resolve of 1862, it would have been easy to provide for such cases as were necessary to be treated in a hospital, if the preliminary steps had been taken. This Resolve is as follows:—

RESOLVE in relation to Hospitable Accommodations for Disabled Seamen and Soldiers.

Whereas, There is reason to fear that the hospitals at the disposal of the national government may be insufficient for the accommodation of the seamen and soldiers who may be disabled in the service of their country; therefore

Resolved, That in any emergency demanding such action, his excellency the governor, be and he is hereby authorized, to direct the board of alien commissioners to confer with the authorities of the different state

SHOULD SOLDIERS BE MADE PAUPERS?

institutions, where hospitals are maintained, and to ascertain and report to him what number of wounded and sick seamen and soldiers can be accommodated in each, and the probable cost of their maintenance; and he is further authorized to arrange for the reception and treatment of a convenient number, in such of these hospitals as he may deem advisable, at a price per week not less than the estimated cost aforesaid. [*Approved April 4, 1862.*]

It will at once be seen that provision was here made, under proper safeguards, and with proper forethought, for the reception and treatment of disabled soldiers and seamen, no matter what their disease. But it does not appear that any effort has been made to put in force this excellent law, from which it may be inferred that no such emergency as therein contemplated has ever arisen, and consequently, that the "urgent necessity" spoken of by the Inspectors of the Rainsford Island Hospital, was only a necessity for additional patients there.

The Neglect to Provide a Special Appropriation for the Soldiers.

In regard to the soldiers admitted, the Inspectors say:—

"Their names were not taken up on the hospital books, and in computing the *per capita* expense, the amount paid for soldiers was deducted from the whole sum expended, and the remainder divided among the other inmates. In this hospital the soldiers enjoyed a pleasant location, healing climate, skilful medical attendance, and a prospect of restored health. This, without increase of expense to the State for transportation, and but little for help or fuel. They were removed from the hospital in June. The question of the wisdom of this removal is with those who caused it. By force of Chapter 288 of 1866, they were sent to towns and cities, on whose quotas they had been credited. Many of the towns were reluctant to support strangers, though entitled to such support by the terms of this Act. The result was that many of them were thrown upon the charity of the public. We have seen faces, which had been familiar, every day growing brighter with returning health and healing, piteously asking alms in the crowded streets."

After making some inquiries, I am unable to learn the names of the persons who are described as thus asking alms. But it may be a matter of surprise that the Inspectors who speak of

“the charity of the public” as an improper support for disabled soldiers, should have taken no pains to save them from the legal consequences of being supported from the pauper appropriation made for the general purposes of the hospital at Rainsford Island. No special appropriation appears to have been asked for by them, although they were urged to do so by members of your Board, and although the request would probably have been granted by the Legislature.

Without such a special appropriation the soldiers must necessarily be supported by “the charity of the public,” in its most repulsive form,—that is, as State paupers, for whose support the annual appropriation at Rainsford Island is made. It can never have been the intent of the Legislature to pauperize these soldiers, yet such has been the result of the misdirected benevolence of those who insisted on sending them to Rainsford Island without proper compliance with the laws, and without any separate means for their support and treatment.

Neglect of Proper Discrimination.

On other grounds, the action of the Inspectors of this Hospital in regard to the soldiers admitted to the Military Barracks, has been equally unsatisfactory. As already indicated, no pains were taken to follow the law in respect to admission upon certificates, or for contagious and infectious disease, while, by an astonishing indifference, those sent were left to become legally paupers. A like indifference was shown as to the class of persons sent. Many, who had a clear right to support from cities and towns under the Military Settlement law, were admitted and long detained there; some whose vices and habits of life made them unfit persons were sent, and, concerning all, no proper records appear to have been kept. According to the statement of Dr. Underwood, most of their permits or certificates were destroyed; they were not entered on the hospital books, and the Inspectors, by the statement of one of the Board, did not know their names, or investigate their cases. No separate accounts seem to have been kept of the expenses incurred for their support and treatment, and the estimate of the Superintendent that the cost was \$7 a week must be

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received merely as an estimate. It was not unusual for military patients to be detained after they were able to be discharged, while others seem to have been transferred from the Barracks to the main buildings by order of the Inspectors, and then entered on the list of paupers.

Such being the general state of confusion and uncertainty in regard to this class of patients, it is, perhaps, no wonder that the Inspectors were led to believe that "many" of those removed in May and June by order of the Governor, have since become beggars on the streets. But since the matter came to my notice, in the Report of the Inspectors, I have carefully investigated it, making use of the full notes of examinations and removals taken by the General Agent, and I can find little or no proof of the vague statement above cited.

Final Removal of the Soldiers by the Governor.

On the 19th of May, 1866, under orders from His Excellency the Governor, the General Agent of your Board made examinations preliminary to the removal of *thirty-nine* persons then remaining in the Military Barracks. *Twenty-five* of these were found or deemed to be cases of settlement or relief under Chapter 230 of the Acts of 1865, known as the Military Settlement Law; namely, *nine* belonging to Boston, *three* to Lynn, *two* to West Roxbury, and *one* each to Attleborough, Brewster, Georgetown, Gloucester, Marlborough, Medway, Monson, Nahant, North Bridgewater, Roxbury, Saugus and Worcester. Of these, *seventeen* were sent to or taken by the Overseers of the Poor in these towns and cities, *two* were able to support themselves, *three* were sent to the Soldiers' Home in Boston, and the fate of *three* is unknown. One of those sent to towns and cities was neglected by the authorities, and the settlement of a few has been denied. Four persons were deemed to have settlements out of the State, and three were removed accordingly, one to Newfoundland and two to New York. The fourth would have been removed had he not been discharged too early by Dr. Underwood. Of *ten* persons the place of settlement was unknown. *Two* of these died at Rainsford Island, *four* were sent to the Soldiers' Home, *one* is in the Almshouse at Tewks-

bury, and the fate of *three* is unknown. There are, therefore, *seven* in all whom I have not been able to trace, and who may possibly have become mendicants, but I have no evidence of the fact. There are also a few of the *thirty-two* that have been traced who may have become mendicants, but there is no evidence of the fact. The most of these doubtful cases are persons who were discharged by Dr. Underwood prematurely, or without giving due notice to your General Agent.

In making these removals, the orders of His Excellency and the directions of your General Agent were explicit and sufficient to have secured the comfort of the thirty-seven persons removed. But so imperfectly were these orders and directions complied with by the authorities at Rainsford Island, that in a few cases hardship may have occurred. But the report of the Inspectors, made four or five months afterwards, is the first and only notice of such hardship that I have been able to receive.

It is not my province to offer arguments in support of the action of His Excellency in removing the soldiers and closing the Military Barracks; but it seemed proper that the connection of the Board of Charities with that action should be set in its true light.

Irregular Admissions to the Pauper Hospital.

In answer to an Order in Council, dated April 17th, 1866, and directing an inquiry into the manner of admitting patients to the Rainsford Island Hospital, it became my duty last spring to investigate the subject, when I discovered that great irregularities were taking place. By law the consent of the Board of Charities is necessary before any town or city can send its patients to Rainsford, and, by a vote passed in December, 1863, the city authorities of Boston were directed to send no patients except with permits countersigned by the Executive Committee of your Board. But it appeared that between the 2d of January, 1865, and the 16th of May, 1866, out of 550 persons admitted to the Hospital, only 262 had permits bearing in any form the consent of your Board, while all the rest, or 288, had entered without any legal right to be there. These illegal admissions seemed to have gone on with the knowledge and

EXPENSE OF THE RAINSFORD HOSPITAL.

consent of the Superintendent and Inspectors, and to have been much facilitated by the daily visits of the city steamer, the *Henry Morrison*, to the Island. These trips were made under a contract between the Inspectors and the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of Boston, by virtue of which the State paid \$2,250 yearly for a service which Boston was by law required to perform at her own expense. This sum was in addition to the annual cost of maintaining the Island yacht, amounting to upwards of \$2,000, so that the Transportation of about one patient daily to Rainsford Island, and of the supplies for the Hospital has cost at the rate of about \$10 a day, or enough to support between thirty and forty patients at Tewksbury, the most costly of the State Almshouses.

Needless Expense at Rainsford Island.

The fact just stated will show how needlessly the public money has been expended at this Hospital, for though there is perhaps no other item of cost so unjustifiable as this, yet this is a sample of the economy practised. During the month of November there has been but one patient on the Island, yet the monthly expenses, including the pay of officers, have been nearly \$700, or at the rate of more than \$8,000 a year.

Had the recommendations of your Board been persistently followed, as they were temporarily adopted, the State would have saved at Rainsford Island since 1863, no less than \$50,000, while the additional cost incurred at other institutions would have been little more than \$15,000. That is to say, by the thriftless management of this Hospital for the past three years, a sum equal to its whole excessive cost for this year has been practically thrown away. I trust that you, Gentlemen, individually and as a Board, will use your efforts to prevent any further waste of money in this direction.

The Tewksbury Almshouse.

The most important of the numerous changes which have taken place at this establishment since my last Report has been the completion and occupancy of

The Asylum for Harmless Insane.

This receptacle for chronic cases of insanity removed from the State Hospitals or sent in from towns and cities, has been completed and furnished at a total cost of \$33,910.98. Of this sum, the State treasury furnished \$33,500.

It is built of brick, with a French roof, with four stories, including the basement; 125 feet long by 43 wide, with a height of 9 feet for the basement, 12 feet each for the rooms on the first and second floors, and 11 feet for those on the third. The two entry-ways are 12 feet wide, each extending the entire distance from front to rear, and provided with good staircases. The halls are 50 feet by 39, and each has 14 windows, of 24 panes, measuring 7 inches by 9. It is warmed by two furnaces, with Clogston's heating apparatus, but is poorly ventilated.

It will accommodate 120 inmates, and in an exigency 150 with little discomfort.

The Inspectors in their Annual Report make the following statement:—

“The commissioners for the erection of the asylum for the harmless insane, consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors, on the 10th day of July, gave notice to your Excellency and the honorable Council that the same was completed, equipped, and ready for occupancy. Owing to the crowded state of some of our rooms, the Board of State Charities, to whose care the asylum was committed, gave permission for the occupancy of the building temporarily. On the 21st of July, about forty females were transferred from the house to the asylum, and on the 23d of August about the same number of males were transferred. By order of the Board of State Charities, the asylum is this day* opened for the reception of those persons for whom the building was originally designed and erected.”

The Superintendent adds the following particulars respecting the inmates of this Asylum:—

“An examination of all our registers proved that we had 145 inmates who were either insane, idiotic, or feeble in mind. We were directed to enter the names of all these, as inmates of the new department, upon a

* October 1st.

THE TEWKSBURY RECEPTACLE.

special register, although it was not necessary, or, indeed, desirable, that all of them should reside in the asylum.

“I was informed that I was expected to make written requisitions on the physician in charge for such labor as the inmates might safely render; and he was directed to detail the parties, or furnish a written reason for non-compliance. He was instructed to keep a ‘detail-book,’ in which should be entered the names of all members of the asylum detailed, whether for labor, or from sickness, or from residence in the almshouse, specifying the purpose in the case of each. He was further instructed to keep a ‘record of deaths’ and a ‘discharge book,’ which should set forth particularly the manner and cause of the removal of any inmate. From the data contained in these books, he could, in a moment, ascertain the number of his charges, whether resident or non-resident, with the amount of labor performed by each, and answer accurately all proper questions respecting them.

“By rigid adherence to these instructions, it is believed that a better personal knowledge of each inmate will be secured, and the safety and comfort of all promoted.”

These measures were taken under the advice of the General Agent, who from the first has deeply interested himself in the new provision for this class of the insane. My own part was to furnish a form for the Register, from which the needful information concerning the patients could at any time be procured. The new By-laws provide as follows for the supervision and visitation of the Asylum:—

“One of the Inspectors shall visit the Almshouse, and also the Asylum for Harmless Insane, each week, who shall make a record of the same in the Register of the visitors at the State Almshouse. He shall be furnished with a list of the insane patients, so that he may ascertain the presence and general condition of each one.”

“The Supervisors shall see that all the rooms in the Asylum are kept clean, warmed and ventilated; that all the inmates are bathed once each week, unless excused by the Physician, and oftener if required; that they are washed and combed each morning, and at such other times as may be necessary; that a sufficient quantity of food be furnished each person; see if any inmate refuses to use the food provided, that notice thereof be given to the Superintendent or Physician; and also that those able to labor, as designated by the Superintendent and Physician,

are passed over to the care of those who shall take charge of them during the hours of labor."

"The Hospital diet shall be regulated by the Physician, and no company shall be admitted to the wards of the Hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Physician."

"The insane shall be treated in a kind and gentle manner, but must be subject to strict and wholesome discipline. • Sympathy and kindness shall be the rule ; force and restraint, the exception."

These regulations are general, and leave much to the discretion and humanity of the officers, but it appears to be the purpose of all connected with the new establishment to make it so deserving of success as to satisfy the most captious visitor. As defects are discovered in the building or in the management of its inmates they can be gradually corrected, and such improvements made as practical experience shall dictate. In a matter of this kind it would be very unwise to follow any other authority.

The establishment of this Asylum or Receptacle has given occasion for some controversy among persons skilled in the management of the insane. With the exception of Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, I believe all the Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals in Massachusetts are either neutral or in favor of trying the experiment begun at Tewksbury. Dr. Choate, in his Annual Report for the present year, expresses his opinion very clearly, as follows:—

"At the time of making the last annual report, it was confidently expected that by the opening of the new experimental institution for the incurable and harmless State paupers at Tewksbury, a still further reduction in the numbers at the State Hospitals would ere this have taken place. This expectation has not yet, however, been fully realized, while the erection of the building and the preparations for its use have given rise to much controversy as to the propriety and expediency of the plan, which has not been confined to this State, nor to New England. I still entertain the opinion expressed in the last annual report, that such an institution, if rightly inaugurated and judiciously carried on, will be a benefit to the State in an economical point of view, *will*

DR. CHOATE'S OPINION.

raise the character of the State hospitals, and will subserve the interests of the insane generally. Theoretically there can be no question that the State lunatic hospitals, as at present organized, afford the best facilities for the care of all classes of the insane; but as the accommodations which they offer are limited to less than half of the whole number of the insane in the State, and the choice for the remainder is between such an institution and the ordinary almshouse provision, at least for such as are supported at the public charge, the selection would seem to be clear and easy. *The new institution is not to be considered as in any sense a substitute for a lunatic hospital, but as simply an addition or appendage, and as being an improvement in the care and provision for that class, whom it will receive.* It is to be hoped that the rule will be rigidly enforced, that none shall be admitted into it who have not first passed through one of the hospitals, and have been pronounced, as in all human probability, beyond the aid of medical skill. *In one point of view, I am satisfied that the new institution, from its connection with and vicinity to a large almshouse, may have an advantage over the hospitals in the care of the demented insane. In bringing to bear upon them the great remedial power of labor, there will be an opportunity of associating a few insane with many sane laborers, which is the reverse of what necessarily occurs here, and the influence and example of the latter will in some cases be effectual in inducing the performance of daily labor by the former, and consequently in procuring that improvement which is almost sure to follow a regular and habitual exercise of the physical powers.* Judging from the disfavor with which this project has been generally received by those connected with the care of the insane throughout the country, it seems probable that Massachusetts must make the experiment alone; but, as in some other cases in which she has been the pioneer, I believe it will ultimately be found that the new plan will prove to be an advance, and the new classification which it will afford will be deemed beneficial, and will be followed by other communities, when the demands upon the public provision for their insane become as urgent and as large as they are with us."

It is to be hoped that the expectations of such judicious friends of the new Asylum as Dr. Choate, will not in any respect be disappointed; and I believe they will not if the same care and good judgment which prevail now are exercised in its future management.

The Hospitals for the Sick.

Another beneficial change in the arrangements at this Almshouse is still going on, but will be completed before your Board will be called upon to report to the Legislature. I refer to the removal of the acute cases of sickness from the main building to those lately occupied as workshops, but now undergoing the needful alterations to fit them for hospitals. These alterations, and this proposed removal of patients, are both in accordance with the wishes of your Board, as expressed in a vote passed in September last, which the Inspectors have cited in their Report.

It has always been the desire of the Board of Charities to see the sick removed from the main buildings at the Almshouses, and placed where they could be cared for with greater comfort to themselves, a decreased mortality and more safety and convenience to the other inmates. This can, to a great degree be done, by means of the new hospital buildings at Tewksbury, and I trust a like change may speedily be made at Monson and Bridgewater.

The Physician in charge at Tewksbury is Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, who succeeds Dr. Brown, for many years the devoted Physician of the Almshouse. Dr. Wakefield reports 1,625 cases of disease and 231 deaths out of a (nominal) total population of 3,148. The average number supported has been but 717, while the average number on the sick list has been 153. The only year in which a larger number of deaths took place was 1855, when the whole number supported was 3,150, the cases of disease, 1,311, the deaths, 280, and the average number supported, 838. The principal cause of this increase of mortality within the past year has been the withdrawal of the more healthy portion of the inmates, whose places were supplied by invalids from the other almshouses, or sent in directly from towns and cities. At Bridgewater the mortality has greatly decreased, although hardly more than the number of inmates has decreased; and the same thing in a greater degree takes place at Monson. The total mortality of the three Almshouses is 432, against 456 in 1865, and that of the four Pauper Establishments is 474, against 529 in 1865. Of the 231 who

THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

died at Tewksbury, 76 were under a year old, and 7 were upward of eighty years; 36 were insane, or partially so, and three of the whole number were infants.

The Schools at Tewksbury.

In consequence of the opening of the Primary School at Monson, the number of school children at Tewksbury has been considerably reduced, and will be kept down, at least for the present, by the transfers made under the law. But apart from this, there has been a large reduction in the number of children admitted and supported, as compared with the number for 1865. For example,—on the 30th of September, 1865, there were 803 boys and girls in the four pauper establishments; on the 30th of September, 1866, there were but 709, a decrease of nearly 12 per cent. Within the same time the men have increased from 385 to 390, and the women decreased from 591 to 500, that is, about 18 per cent.

The number of school children has diminished yet more, if we look at the average number through the year, which in 1865 was 600, and for 1866 was less than 500, in the three Almshouses. At Tewksbury, the average number of school children in 1865 was 168; in 1866 it was 145. The number present on the 1st of October was 109, against 151 last year.

This diminution in numbers has led to a decrease in the number of schools,—only one school, with two teachers, being now maintained, instead of two schools with four teachers. The Principal of the Schools at Tewksbury has become Principal of the Schools at Monson, where he has upwards of 400 pupils under his direction. It is a subject for congratulation that this gentleman, Rev. Charles F. Foster, has continued to labor for the instruction of these poor children, though under circumstances somewhat changed. His zeal and experience fully qualify him for his new position, where he has a greater scope for usefulness.

The Annual Expenses at Tewksbury.

By a reference to Tables XI. and XIII., it will be seen that my estimate of the yearly cost at Tewksbury is largely in excess

of the amount set down as the cost by the Superintendent,—the difference being nearly \$5,000. One reason for this difference is the fact that the Superintendent aims to give the cost *to the State*, and so admits only the sums drawn from the State Treasury, in addition to the cash on hand, among his receipts; while I have wished to exhibit the *actual* cost, and so have noted down the receipts from Towns, Individuals, etc., as well as those from the State. A like discrepancy, and owing in part to the same cause, appeared last year. My own theory of these statements contemplates two distinct things,—*first*, the immediate cost *to the State* of carrying on the establishment, by means of direct payments from the Treasury; and, *second*, the entire cost to the community, which also, in the end, is a cost to the State, and which often exceeds the amount drawn from the Treasury, even in a series of years. I can, perhaps, best illustrate what is meant by taking the case of the State Prison. That establishment, besides direct drafts from the Treasury, receives large sums for Labor, for Rent, from Visiting Fees, etc. Now, according to my mode of computing, all these receipts would be (as they are,) taken account of in getting at the amount expended. They go to diminish the sum drawn from the Treasury, (when the balance has been struck,) but they also go to swell the amount expended, as will be seen by referring to the figures on pages 105–6. It will appear, on page 107, that the sum actually drawn from the Treasury for Construction and Prison Expenses, was \$105,099.30, of which \$10,352.94 was for Repairs and Construction, leaving \$94,746.36 for the current expenses. But, after deducting \$1,618.61 paid in for sale of old buildings, etc., the earnings of the Prison were \$88,641.71, which, being paid into the State Treasury, reduced the *cost to the State* for current expenses to \$6,104.65.

Now if, as before 1864, the State Prison had kept its own earnings, (which is practically done at Tewksbury,) and only drawn on the State for the balance, or deficit, its account, made up on the principle of that of the Superintendent at Tewksbury in his Annual Report, would stand something like this :—

FINANCES AT TEWKSBURY.

DR.

Inventory of 1865,	\$70,000 00	
Cash received of State Treasurer,	14,838 98	•
Cash on hand, October 1, 1865,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$89,838 98

CR.

Inventory of 1866,	\$70,000 00	
Less cash paid for construction,	8,734 33	
Cash on hand, October 1, 1866,	5,000 00	
Total cost for the year,	6,104 65	
	<hr/>	\$89,838 98

This statement might be perfectly correct, and represent exactly what it had cost the State to support the Prison, but it would give no hint of the expenditure of more than \$100,000, and the receipt of more than \$90,000, and would thus imperfectly set forth the financial transactions of the establishment. A view of what risk would be run by accepting such statements, year after year, probably led to the State Prison Act of 1864, (cited on page 76.) It is true that the necessary details of the financial transactions at Tewksbury are given in the Annual Report, (Statements No. 6, 7, 8, 9, on pages 22–26,) but not being summed up in one account, they do not give so clear an idea of the whole expense as would thus be done, while in the summary statement on page 12, no account is taken of the receipt of \$4,345.49 mentioned on page 23 as having been received for board and for articles sold. In my table of Receipts, on page 117, these sums are included, and go to make up the total of \$125,832.58, the sum really passing through the hands of the Superintendent in the last year. By my table of Expenditures, on page 119, the total amount expended at Tewksbury is \$121,487.09, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$4,345.49. Besides this, there is the further sum of \$5,138.55 reported as due for shoes sold, or in the hands of the agent. In the Summary Statement (No. 1,) of the Tewksbury Annual Report, this is counted as so much cash on hand. But in a market fluctuating in price, this entire sum cannot be

assumed as cash. Making allowance, therefore, for these various circumstances, I believe that my estimate of \$74,000.00 is really below the annual cost at Tewksbury.

The accumulation of so much personal property at this Almshouse, increasing, as it does, greatly, from year to year, gives occasion for much doubt in regard to the true annual cost of support. It is to be hoped that another year will witness a change in this respect, and that it will be easier then to ascertain satisfactorily the average cost of supporting the different classes of inmates here received. We ought to know approximately, at least, how much the insane cost, how much the sick, how much the children, etc.

The Monson Almshouse.

Less obvious to the casual visitor than the changes at Tewksbury, and less satisfactory as yet, in their external aspect, yet the improvements made at Monson in compliance with the Primary School Act, (cited on page 34,) are in their nature more fundamental, and promise more valuable results. By a great step forward in charitable legislation, Massachusetts has raised the poor children under her charge from the condition of paupers to that of pupils, and has made wise provision for their instruction and disposal. But this legislation, in order to be useful, must be thoroughly and humanely carried out. The change enacted must be realized, and these children, in fact, as well as in law, must be no longer paupers. Their food, their dress, their surroundings, and above all, their teachers and supervisors, must be such as their altered condition requires. In respect to them, at least, it is time that those complaints of ill fare and hard usage, which were alluded to in my first Report, and which still continue to be heard, should cease, once for all. If they are without cause, that fact should be made to appear; if, unhappily, they have a good foundation, then the unwise regulation or the offending officer should give way to the welfare of children, and the just sentiment of the community.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Organization of the Primary School.

It was the hope of your Board that the new School might open on the 1st of July last, and so it might have done, had the interest of others been equal to your own. But the necessary Rules and Regulations were not submitted to the approval of the Governor and Council until August, and then they were found to need revision, so that they did not finally receive the required signature until the 31st of that month. On the 8d of September, the School was formally opened by the transfer of 345 pupils from the Almsbouse at Monson and that at Tewksbury. On the 1st of October, this number had increased to 385; and at that date the Principal, Mr. Foster, took charge of their instruction. They have gone on steadily increasing, in spite of many discharges, and on the 1st of December, the number on the Register was 470, and the number in school 414. At this time, the number of teachers, including the Principal, was seven,—so that each teacher had an average of nearly 60 pupils, a number too large for the best results in teaching. At present there are no more rooms ready for the occupation of additional teachers, but one or two can be prepared without much difficulty or delay, and I trust there will be a better classification of the pupils by the beginning of the new year.

The Rules of the Primary School are appended to the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Dr. Brewster, and have also been printed in a small pamphlet for general circulation.

As already intimated, the material arrangements for the new School have not yet been satisfactorily completed. A separation has been made, as required by law, between the paupers and the school children, and separate yards have been assigned each. Of this and of its results, Dr. Brewster says:—

“In separating the girls from the women, I am happy to report that the change has already been very great and highly satisfactory. The wonder is that the separation was not made years before. The girls are more quiet and easier managed, and are happier and better every way. The boys have always been more by themselves than the girls, and the change of course with them is not so great, and the necessity for it much less.

“ To take the place of a poorly-ventilated, dark, damp, cheerless basement room, in cold and wet weather, a suitable building, warm, well-lighted and ventilated for summer and winter, conveniently and pleasantly located, and entirely separated from all the other almshouse buildings, is now being erected, which is to be occupied and used by the girls out of school hours for light gymnastics and a general play-room. Though their lodging, dining-hall and school-rooms are in the main buildings, still this new structure will be their little home, and being made neat and comfortable, and under the immediate charge of a competent female assistant, they will there love to cluster.”

Visits to Indentured Children.

In connection with the opening of the Primary School, another good work has been begun for the children of the Monson establishment. A Visiting Agent, long recommended by your Board, was appointed on the 24th of September, and has already accomplished enough to cause regret that he was not sooner sent on his worthy errand. Mr. Gordon M. Fisk, one of the Inspectors, has, during the months of October and November, 1866, visited about a hundred of the indentured children, and has exposed a great amount of cruelty, fraud, ignorance and selfishness on the part of those who have taken children from the Almshouse. He has also found much that is pleasing and satisfactory in the circumstances of the children, and he reports that the great majority are doing well. But the chief value of his work consists in his investigating and setting right many cases of hardship which are but the natural result of a system of indenturing children so vague and unguarded as that formerly in use at Monson. He has already seen justice done to a considerable number of poor boys and girls of this class who have been abused, cheated or seduced by some member of the family which had taken them, and he has given all persons concerned occasion to know that the State is looking out for her wards, wherever they may be scattered. I trust this temporary appointment of a Visiting Agent will be made permanent, for the good of the children and of all parties.

The Almshouse Proper.

For the past year it has been needful to consider the Primary School and the Almshouse as one establishment, and to throw

MONSON AND BRIDGEWATER ALMSHOUSES.

together their several expenses, the number of their inmates, their officers, etc. In what follows I shall therefore speak of the whole establishment as it was up to September 3d, that is, as an Almshouse.

The admissions during the year were 1,209, of whom 19 were born in the house, and 228 were transferred from other institutions. The whole number supported was 1,750, the average number, 543.33, and the average number on the sick list, 63. The number of deaths was 67, or only about two-thirds of the number last year. Of the whole number, 594, or more than a third part, were admitted from the town of Palmer, and most of these belonged to the class of vagrants.

The Schools at Monson have been more regular and permanent than for several years. The whole number of school children on the Registers during the past year has been 622, of whom 435 were boys, and 187 were girls. The average number was 265; the average age of the boys was 9.76; of the girls, 8.56 years; and of all, 9.39 years. The teachers have been faithful, and good progress has been made by the pupils.

For other facts and statistics, I would refer you to the interesting Reports of the Inspectors and the Superintendent.

The Bridgewater Almshouse.

Here, too, the year has brought its changes,—most conspicuous in the diminished number of inmates, particularly of children, and in the character of those recently admitted.

These have been chiefly persons sentenced to the new Workhouse, under the law cited on page 37. Before the first of October, owing to constant delays, and the necessity of proceeding with great discrimination in the commitments to the Workhouse, few or none were sent. But since then the commitments have been frequent, and now, on the 1st of December, about 60 sentenced persons are there undergoing the additional restraints imposed by the law. These restraints, however, are by no means so complete as they will be when the proposed alterations in the buildings have been made. The Superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, thus expresses his opinion respecting the new policy as affecting his establishment:—

"In former reports, your attention has been called to the many evils attending the management of criminal paupers, for the want of system by which they could be legally controlled. It is confidently believed that the one about to be commenced will remove many of the obstacles heretofore in the way of a more successful management of this and all other classes of State paupers.

"The supervising board have not erected any new buildings, or essentially altered any of the present ones, believing it better to learn first what the probable wants will be."

In regard to these alterations and additions, it may be observed here, that so early as the 17th of May last, a meeting of your Board was held at Bridgewater, and the Executive Committee were instructed to procure from the Superintendent and Inspectors certain plans and estimates by which to determine these alterations. But, at the request of Mr. Goodspeed, the matter was deferred until he should learn by a little experience what alterations and additions would be needed. The sooner these are now completed, the better for the inmates, both of the Almshouse and the Workhouse.

The Inmates. Schools and Hospitals.

The number of admissions during the year ending October 1, 1866, was small, being but 901, including 37 births, and 229 nominal admissions. The whole number supported has been 1,888, the average number 482, the average number on the sick list, 101, and the deaths, 134. The number of school children has been but 156, and the average number attending school but 57. Much of the year there has been but one teacher employed, and at present there is none, the few children who go to school at all being sent to the district school near by.

Neither has there been any Resident Physician during a part of the year, Dr. Young having resigned in the spring. Dr. Edward Sawyer is now the Physician. As compared with the whole number supported, the mortality this year is larger than in 1865, but as compared with the average number, it is a little less, and also a little less than the mortality at Tewksbury the present year. But when compared with the whole number supported, the Bridgewater mortality is still the highest of the

THE STATE PAUPERS DECREASING.

three Almshouses, showing that there is something peculiar to occasion a high mortality at that place.

The Four Pauper Establishments.

A few general remarks will be in place concerning the four establishments just spoken of; and first the gradual and great decrease in the number of inmates is to be considered.

On the 1st of October, 1865, there were 1,779 inmates, as already mentioned. This number steadily grew till the 10th of February, when there were 2,134 inmates; it then diminished steadily till the 22d of September last, when it was but 1,591. Since then it has been slowly rising again, and, on the 1st of December, stood at 1,695, including 56 in the Work-house. At the same time last year there were 1,885, or almost 200 more. It does not seem probable that the number will this year get above 2,000 at any time.

The causes of this diminution of State Paupers, as I have said, are various. The passage of the Military Settlement Law, and the law forbidding certain sick persons to be removed from their place of residence, have had a great effect; so, too, has the new State Aid Law. Co-operating with these have been the diligence of your Board in removing persons to their place of settlement, and the fear of the vicious poor that they would be sentenced to the new Work-house. Moreover, the general abundance of work, especially for women and children, has had its effect, especially in the large towns near the seaboard. That this is the fact will be seen by noticing how small has been the increase of pauperism in the towns and cities, while the number of State paupers has been decreasing. The Tables in the Appendix will show that the average number fully supported in towns and cities has rather diminished, as well as the number relieved, while the number of vagrants has been larger. The cost of pauperism in the towns and cities has increased very much, however,—far more than at the State Institutions.

The number of school children at the three Almshouses, as already stated, has been less than in 1865, but still large. In all, 992 different children—671 boys and 321 girls—have been

under instruction ; 622 of these were at Monson, 259 at Tewksbury, (besides those transferred to Monson,) and 111 at Bridgewater, besides those transferred. Of these thousand children, about 430 were in school on the 1st of October, 1866. About 500 were reported on the 1st of December.

The average number on the sick lists in the four pauper establishments during the year has been 418, or more than twice as many as the full capacity of the Rainsford Hospital, which has sometimes been spoken of as capable of receiving all the sick poor of the State. In addition to these, there has been a number of State paupers, averaging from 50 to 100, under treatment in the towns of their residence, as provided by Chapter 162 of 1865.

The Cost of Support at the Pauper Establishments.

Notwithstanding the diminished number* at these establishments, the annual cost has been rather larger than in 1865, as reported. Then the cost, as estimated by the Superintendents, was but little more than \$150,000 ; now, by the same estimate, it is more than \$180,000. By my estimate in 1865 it was \$179,000, and now is \$203,000. By either computation, the increase is between \$20,000 and \$30,000, or from 12 to 20 per cent. This must be considered, in part, but a nominal increase, the estimate of last year having been made too low. In part, however, it is a real augmentation of cost, arising from the fall in appraised articles, and from an improved style of living at some of the establishments.

The whole effect of the fluctuations in prices since 1861 has not been felt until now, and it will continue to be felt for some time to come. This is illustrated by the great advance in the cost of supporting the towns' poor.

I do not believe that the poor of the State are too well fed, clothed, warmed or taught at these establishments. In all these respects, but instruction, the convicts in our prisons have the advantage of them, and there are many convicts who prefer

* Among the "whole number supported" at Tewksbury and Bridgewater are reckoned 618 persons sent to various places by the General Agent, but nominally admitted to the Almshouses according to law.

THE WESTBOROUGH SCHOOL.

a prison to an almshouse. It is perilous to society to make the criminal an object of envy to the honest poor, and I trust we may avoid such a reproach. The classification of the poor, this year adopted, will enable us to do this much more easily than before.

III.—THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

This establishment, the oldest of our State Reformatories, has this year been conducted with better financial results than for some years, at least in respect to the earnings of the pupils and the products of the farm, while its educational and moral results have been equally good. While the average number of pupils has been the same as last year, and but little greater than in 1864, their earnings have been at least 25 per cent. greater than in 1865, and more than thrice as great as in 1864. The Superintendent says in his Annual Report:—

“Although the receipts from the farm and garden exceed those of last year, they are more than balanced by our increased expenses.

“In the Congregate department we have earned \$750 more than last year, having had constant employment, for the first time for many years. The number committed and discharged, during the year, is nearly one-third greater than that of last year. This has greatly increased our labors, and diminished our receipts for work, as new boys can earn but little for the first few months.”

In this connection it may be noticed that the pupils in the Family Houses, (about one-fourth of the whole number,) not only learn more and conduct themselves better than those in the main building, but also do more work and earn more.

No change has been made in the arrangement of families, etc., but the Trustees, in their Report, repeat their recommendation to build more family houses. They say:—

“We feel sure it would add very much to the usefulness of the institution to increase the number of families, either by erecting more houses on our present grounds, or establishing such, in connection with it, in some of the more distant counties. In the the latter case, the tried and

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

trustworthy boys of the school could be placed in them, and thus be brought near those with whom we desire to place them ; and farmers and mechanics in distant parts of the State would thus be able, without much outlay of time or money, to visit those schools and supply themselves with the help they need, and which they are at present often deterred from doing by the expense of a long journey to this place. An arrangement of this kind would, we think, enable us to place more of our boys among farmers and mechanics remote from large cities, where temptations to crime are much less numerous, and where they would be so far from their former evil associates that they would seldom be brought under their influence again."

The prominence here given to the plan of small reformatories scattered through the State, is an evidence of the growing feeling in favor of that plan. By proper action on the part of County Commissioners, the proposed County Houses of Reformation might answer the purpose here indicated by the Trustees, whose argument in favor of small and separate families is a very strong one.

The commendation bestowed on the Westborough School by those experienced persons from other States, who met there in June last, at one of the sessions of the *Reform School Conference*, was gratifying in itself, and the more useful because it was mingled with some judicious criticism. The State may well be proud of this School, where so much good is done, and so much evil prevented. There is still room for improvement, however ; the time spent by the pupils in the establishment is too long,—averaging nearly two years and a half,—while the term of service of the teachers is too short, owing to the frequent removals and resignations. The first defect can be remedied by the Governor exercising his power of transfer, upon recommendation of your Board, as provided in Section 6 of the Primary School Act. No such transfers have yet been recommended to His Excellency, because the condition of things at Monson is not yet such as to make it advisable, but I would suggest that this measure should be adopted as soon as it is feasible. The second defect can be remedied by the Superintendent and the Trustees, who are doubtless aware of its existence.

THE LANCASTER SCHOOL.

It seems desirable that the sum paid by towns and cities sending boys to the Reform Schools should be increased from fifty cents to one dollar, since the latter sum bears no greater proportion to the whole cost of support now than the smaller one did at the time it was fixed by law. Since then the average weekly cost has very nearly doubled, and cannot, probably, be very much reduced at present.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

Although, in former Reports, I have explained the nature and purpose of this admirable School, the following concise statement of them which is found in the Report of the Trustees for this year, will still be acceptable to you and to the public:—

What is the Lancaster School?

“1. It is a reform school for girls, from seven to sixteen years of age, who have ‘committed an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, or are leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or have been found, in a public place, in circumstances of want, suffering, neglect, exposure, abandonment, or beggary.’ They may be retained till 21, or indentured at the discretion of the Trustees.

“2. They are not convicted before a criminal court, but by commissioners and judges of probate.

“3. It is a place of detention, but not of confinement by bolts or walls, and no uniform is worn.

“4. Therefore, the inmates are encouraged to feel that they have not been disgraced, and are not criminals to be punished, but are pupils needing education, and children needing reformation and a home.

“5. The home or family system is adopted: there being five families, of thirty girls each, in five separate houses, each under charge of a matron, teacher and housekeeper; the whole under a superintendent, the families uniting only in chapel exercises.

“6. The industrial and educational features consist of the domestic duties of the family, sewing, knitting and braiding, and three hours’ schooling each day.

“7. The graded system is not attempted, girls of all ages and degrees of moral and intellectual culture being associated in each house.”

It may be added that the number of pupils has this year been larger than ever, and the public interest taken in the School has

been more active. At the *Reform School Conference*, which held one of its sessions here, the opinions expressed were highly favorable to the plan and management of the Institution; and the Commissioners of Vermont and Connecticut have since added their testimony to its excellence.

Changes in 1866.

The most marked events in the experience of this School during the present year have been the visit of the Superintendent and one of the Trustees, for four months, in Europe, where they examined several similar establishments, and conferred with persons of experience in the work of reforming young delinquents; and the energetic administration of Mr. Fay, the Acting Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. Ames. No better evidence of the good effects of Mr. Ames's discipline, than the ease with which the School was carried on in his absence, and no better opportunity could have been afforded to the generous and practical wisdom of his temporary successor. The results of Mr. Fay's experience are given in the Annual Report. One of his suggestions is specially worthy of your notice, as being in accordance with the settled conviction of your Board. After quoting the opinion of Mr. Ames, that the practice of indenturing girls should continue, Mr. Fay says:—

“This, it seems to me, is the correct theory. Where, then, is the difficulty? You will say, to find ‘truly good families,’ who are desirous to take our girls. I know well that this has been a source of anxiety to Mr. Ames and to your board. And I believe that here is where our work should begin. *We have waited for the homes to present themselves, waited for applications, and accepted the best, when we should have sought the homes and convinced the possessors of them that their duty in this direction rises into a privilege and becomes a blessing, especially to those who have had no children of their own or whose homes have been bereft.*”

The School Ships..

The nominal connection between these Ship Reformatories and the School at Westborough has been gradually and quietly severed, until they are nearly as distinct as the Worcester and

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

the Northampton Hospitals from each other. A similar separation is taking place between the two ships which receive the nautical pupils. The *Massachusetts*, after much deliberation, was last June sent to anchor in the waters of New Bedford, while the new ship, the *George M. Barnard*, remains in Boston Harbor, under the command of Captain Matthews. It remains to be seen what will be the permanent effect of this measure; but thus far it seems to have aided in procuring good places on board vessels for the pupils on their discharge. Captain Matthews and several of the Trustees saw objections to the removal of the *Massachusetts*, concerning which the Captain writes as follows in his Annual Report:—

“The ship ‘George M. Barnard,’ having been fitted up for a school ship, was dedicated on the 28th of February, 1866. On the 7th of March, one hundred of the most experienced and oldest boys were transferred from the ‘Massachusetts’ to the ‘George M. Barnard.’

“From that time till the ‘Massachusetts’ sailed for New Bedford, (June 11th, 1866,) the plan was acted upon of having all the boys committed to the ‘Massachusetts,’ and from thence drafted on board the ‘George M. Barnard,’ a plan which enabled us to grade and classify the boys, and which was working well when the governor and council fixed the location of the ‘Massachusetts’ in New Bedford Harbor. By that arrangement we were put to some inconveniences.”

What these inconveniences were, and what are the counter-vailing advantages, can be learned from the Report of the Trustees:—

“The expense of sending boys to New Bedford is generally greater than the cost of committing them to a ship in Boston; but something is saved in the reduced cost of supplies. There is some inconvenience in having the ships separated, and some trouble in visiting the two vessels, but the liberality of the railroad companies prevents these visits from being a source of expense to the Trustees or to the State. We could transfer from one ship to another more readily, and could sometimes act more promptly about discharging or shipping a boy, if both vessels were in Boston. This separation of the ships hinders the classification of the boys, and the promotion of the deserving from one ship to another.”

The Trustees say further of the results of the removal:—

“One object in making this change was the opportunity for shipping the boys on whaling voyages. These being much longer than merchant voyages, are much more beneficial to the boys, who are kept under restraint, and preserved from their former temptations until they reach an advanced age. In this respect the experiment has met fair success. Twenty-one boys have been shipped at New Bedford,—a port from which no school ship boy ever sailed before. If the transfer of the ‘Massachusetts’ could have been made a few weeks earlier, this number might have been more than doubled. The news from the vessels in which our boys have sailed gratifies their comrades, who compute the gains of their old shipmates, and feel encouraged by the hope of like good fortune. The ‘lay’ of some of these young sailors already exceeds the wages of any seaman or mate in the school ship. A striking effect of this is found in the contented disposition of the boys, not one of whom has escaped from the ‘Massachusetts’ since she was stationed at New Bedford.

“A second motive of the executive in removing the ship was the fact that the benefits of this State institution have been almost monopolized by the immediate vicinity of Boston: Suffolk heretofore sending one-half of its inmates, while the maritime counties in the southern part of the Commonwealth were hardly represented at all. The courts have now begun to remedy this inequality, although Suffolk and Middlesex still send more than one-half of our scholars.”

The divided fortunes of these two ships will be watched with interest by all who desire to see them accomplishing their assigned work as a part of the correctional system of the State.

Number and Disposal of the Pupils.

The capacity of the new ship being greater than that of the *Massachusetts*, it is supposed that the number of pupils will eventually be double what it formerly was. This year it has reached an average of 218, the whole number being 424, and the commitments rising to 242. In 1865 the whole number was but 335, and the average number, 160.5. On the 1st of October, 1866, there were 143 boys on board the *Barnard*, and 116 on board the old ship, making 259 in all. The division of this large number between two ships, and among two sets of

THE FOUR PUBLIC REFORMATORIES.

officers, lessens some of the risks and evils which were spoken of in the Report of your Board for 1865 ; while the increased length of time spent on board gives the boys a better chance to be instructed and reformed. In these respects there has been a real improvement in this institution, which, with all its defects in plan and discipline, I regard as indispensable in the present organization of our prisons and reformatories.

It is worthy of notice, however, that the number of the pupils who follow the sea appears to be decreasing. Usually it has been about one-half, but this year, out of 163 discharged or escaped, only 66 went to sea, or about two-fifths.

The Public Reformatories of Massachusetts.

In commenting upon the general condition of the three State Reformatories, I may also make mention, incidentally, of the Boston House of Reformation, the statistics of which will be found in the Appendix along with those of the three establishments just spoken of.

In regard to these four establishments, of which the House of Reformation is the most ancient, it is proper to observe that their management has lately been influenced, more or less, by the growth of public sentiment in favor of the Family System. Thus we find the Westborough School, at first congregate, now partly divided into families, and its government desirous of completing the division ; the House of Reformation, at first congregate, now placing its female pupils in a small family outside the main building ; and the Nautical Reform School, slipping its cables and running down the coast, in order to establish a separate family at New Bedford. The Lancaster School alone, having started right, has no occasion to change in this respect.

Again, with respect to the period of detention of the pupils, we find some approach toward uniformity. The tendency at Westborough and Lancaster, even though the last published statistics may not show it, is towards shorter periods—on board the School Ships, towards a longer period. In the House of Reformation, which has occupied an intermediate position, there has been little change.

The circumstances of these establishments during the past year have been various with regard to the number of pupils. At Westborough there has been little change from last year; at Lancaster, a slight increase; on the School Ships, a large one; while in the House of Reformation, in consequence of the repeal of the Truant Law of 1862 in its application to Boston, the present number is much less than at the same period last year. Then it was 232, now only 175; so that the falling off here is almost equal to the increase on the School Ships; leaving the total number of pupils at present in Reformatories but little larger than at the same time last year.

CHAPTER II.—THE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

THEIR NUMBER AND CHARACTER.

These are at present *nine* in number, being the same as last year, with the exception that the *Home for the Friendless*, in Springfield, takes the place of the *New England Hospital*. Their names are as follows, in order of the date of their establishment, and with the amount of the appropriation made for the *calendar* year, 1866:—

	Established.	Appropriation.
(1.) <i>The Massachusetts General Hospital, .</i>	1811	None.
(2.) <i>The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,*</i>	1816	\$18,100 00
(3.) <i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	1824	3,500 00
(4.) <i>The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,</i>	1829	20,000 00
(5.) <i>The Massachusetts School for Idiots,</i>	1848	12,000 00
(6.) <i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	1859	6,000 00
(7.) <i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	1862	20,000 00
(8.) <i>The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,†</i>	1864	2,500 00
(9.) <i>The Home for the Friendless,‡</i>	1865	2,000 00
Total sum appropriated,		\$84,100 00

* In Hartford, Connecticut.

† In Dedham.

‡ In Springfield.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

Six of the above named Institutions are in the city of Boston, although a branch of the General Hospital is located at Somerville.

These appropriations, in the aggregate, are somewhat larger than those for 1865, and so, likewise, has been the expenditure for the year ending October 1, 1866, on which I have to report. But in regard to some of these Institutions it is difficult to make a financial report up to that time, for the reason that their year does not close until the first of January. This is the case, for example, with

(1.) *The Massachusetts General Hospital.*

I cannot, therefore, lay before you its condition, financial or otherwise, since the date of the last published Report, (January 31, 1866,) but some facts therein contained may be mentioned. At that time the productive property of the Corporation was \$361,058.28, of which \$247,546.01 was restricted to the use of the Hospital proper, and \$60,510 to the use of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, while \$53,002.27 was invested for such general purposes as the Trustees should approve. Of this whole sum, \$40,000, or about *one-ninth*, was given by the Commonwealth, but no annual appropriation from the Treasury has been made for many years. Four Trustees out of twelve represent the Commonwealth in the management of the Hospital, one of whom, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, is the Chairman of your Board.

Besides the productive property, the Corporation owns upwards of \$700,000 worth of unproductive property, consisting, in great part, of real estate and the furniture and equipment of the two establishments, in Boston and in Somerville. The income of both establishments for the year ending December 31, 1865, was \$197,000.91, and the expenses, \$178,854.64, showing an excess of income amounting to \$18,146.27. The debt of the Corporation at that time was \$68,369.97, having been reduced more than one-fifth during the year 1865. Since the date of the Report I believe it has been still further reduced, and perhaps extinguished.

It appears by the statement of the Trustees that while the Asylum is very near self-supporting, taking into account the

income from its special funds, the Hospital; on the other hand, is far from meeting its own expenses, which are very large. The average weekly cost of a patient at the Asylum for the year 1865 was \$12.50; at the Hospital it was \$9.86.

Further statistics of this Institution will be given in the Appendix.

(2.) *The Hartford Asylum.*

Certain statistics of this Institution will also be found in the Appendix. It has this year received a larger number of Massachusetts pupils than ever before; the average number of State beneficiaries being nearly 100, while there have been also a few private pupils from our State; so that it may truly be said that well nigh half of the pupils are sent by Massachusetts,—the whole average number for the past year being but 212.

It has not been generally known what proportion of these children were born deaf. In a recent visit to the Asylum, I examined the records kept there of 119 pupils from Massachusetts, most of whom are still at Hartford, and I was surprised to find, that 60 of these were recorded as having lost their hearing after birth. Only 43 were recorded as having been born deaf, while in the case of 16 pupils no record was made in this particular. From these figures it is evident that one-half and perhaps three-fifths of the Massachusetts pupils at Hartford are not congenital deaf mutes. I also learned that a considerable number lost their hearing after they had learned to talk, and some of these retained the habit of articulation even after a residence of several years at the Asylum. Others, who were born deaf, had learned to articulate imperfectly, and a considerable number of both descriptions could read the lips with some ease. These things being so, there seems to be no good reason why those who can be taught to articulate and read the lips with tolerable facility should not receive special instruction in this,—a branch of their education which is now much neglected at Hartford.

With what facility articulation can be taught and used with children who have learned to talk before losing their hearing, may be seen from the progress of the pupils of Miss Rogers,

DEAF MUTE SCHOOL AT CHELMSFORD.

who has opened a small school at Chelmsford for teaching articulation to deaf mutes. When I visited her school, on the 1st day of November, 1866, I saw, listened to, and talked with most of her pupils, and among them, the lad whose progress I am about to describe. I held a conversation of some minutes with him—could understand him without the least difficulty, and could make myself understood by him through speech alone.

Performance of R. G., a Speaking Deaf Mute.

R. G., of Providence, R. I., who became deaf at the age of seven years and three months, entered this school, June 22, 1866, at the age of seventeen years and seven months. Not being strong and well, he had attended school only seven months previous to entering this school, but had studied at home. In Written Arithmetic he had an average knowledge of the Elementary Rules, Reduction and Common Fractions; but had never studied Mental Arithmetic and Grammar. He understood but few words from the lips, (perhaps a dozen,) but beyond that, others communicated with him by the manual alphabet or by writing, while he spoke distinctly enough to be understood by any one. Since entering this school, *one hour* a day has been devoted to his instruction in reading from the lips and from books; the same length of time (*one hour*,) to recitation in Mental Arithmetic and Grammar. After three days' instruction he was able to read the alphabet from the lips. After four weeks he read it in forty-five seconds, and after two months, read it in *thirty* seconds. On the 27th of November, after five months' instruction, he had completed Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and Tower's Elementary Grammar, and parsed simple sentences understandingly. His teachers now communicate with him entirely by the lips.

Soon after my visit, Miss Rogers put the powers of her pupil to the following test:—She read to him from the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, (page 540,) a passage which R. G. wrote down as follows:—

“Now a cat bird is mewing at no great distance then the shadow of a bird flits across a sunny spot. there is a peculiar impressiveness in this

mode of being made acquainted with the flight of a bird it impresses the mind more than if the eye had actually seen it. As we look around to catch a glimpse of the winged creature we behold the living blue of the sky & the brilliant disk of the sun broken & made tolerable to the eye by the intervening foliage. Now when you are not thinking of it the fragrance of the white pines is suddenly wafted to you by a slight imperceptible breeze which has begun to stir now the breeze is the softest sigh imaginable yet with a spiritual potency in so much that it seems to penetrate with its wild ethereal coolness through the outward clay & breath upon the spirit itself shivers with gentle delight now the breeze strengthens so much to shake all the leaves making them rustle sharply but it has lost its most ethereal power—and now again the shadows of the boughs lie as motionless as if they were painted on the pathway. Now in the stillness is heard the long melancholy notes of a bird.”

This was written November 5, 1866, by lamplight by R. G., at a distance of four feet from his teacher. He had never seen the article from which this extract was taken, not even knowing its name, but *read* it from the lips of his teacher and wrote it as it now stands in exactly twenty-nine minutes. This is the same length of time occupied by the class of Professor Vaisse, mentioned in the “American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb,” for June, 1861, pages 104 and 105. The story there quoted as written by two members of his class, who had been respectively seven and eight years under instruction, contained 174 words, while this passage, written by R. G., contains 210.

The class of Professor Vaisse were taught the sign language and the manual alphabet, both of which are rejected by Miss Rogers.

As presenting some strong points of contrast to the case just given, I may be allowed further to mention the progress of a boy received at an age too young for admission at Hartford, and deprived of his hearing so early as to make him, in the opinion of the teachers at Hartford, to all intents a congenital deaf mute.*

* It is proper to notice that about one-third of the pupils of Miss Rogers were born deaf.

HISTORY OF ARTICULATION IN EUROPE.

Performance of A. K., a Connecticut Pupil.

"A. K., of Stafford Hollow, Connecticut, who lost his hearing when two years old, entered the school of Miss Rogers September 13, 1866, at the age of seven years and nine months. In seven days he learned twelve letters; then his attention was directed solely to counting, that he might be prepared to enter a class already formed in numbers. After eleven weeks' instruction, he reads from the lips and prints all the letters of the alphabet, and articulates all but *j* and *g*. He can give the *k* sound, which is one of the most difficult in our language; he accomplished this before he had been in school two months. He reads from the lips and spells, (in the same manner as children who hear,) seventy words. He also reads forty-five sentences and explains their meaning. These sentences he understands from the lips. He asks at table, 'May I have some bread?' 'May I have meat?' etc. He reads from the lips, writes and counts the numbers to one hundred. He learned to speak and know the meaning of six of his words from seeing the children say them. He has completed his first writing book."

On the 1st of November I heard this boy count up to eighty, and understood him without difficulty.

The Teaching of Articulation in Europe.

The success thus far achieved by Miss Rogers may not be judged sufficient to serve as a test in deciding the vexed question of the propriety of teaching articulation to deaf mutes. But if we look at the history of the matter and the experience of numerous persons in Europe, we shall, I think, be convinced that, to a considerable number of the deaf mutes, articulation is desirable, not too difficult, and greatly beneficial. The early history of deaf mute instruction, like that of most inventions by which mankind have profited, is obscure. Cases in which deaf mutes were taught to speak, are mentioned by Bede as having occurred about A. D. 650, by Rodolphus Agricola in the fifteenth century, by Jerome Cardan in the early part of the sixteenth. These instances, occurring in different parts of Europe, show that attention was called to the subject in many places, and that the way had thus been prepared for the benevolent and gifted person, who, while Cardan was yet alive, carried into practice the principles of that brilliant and unscrupulous Italian.

The earliest systematic instruction given to this class appears to have been in Spain, about three hundred years ago, a Spanish monk, Pedro Ponce de Leon, being the teacher. So much interest was soon after excited in that country, that a book containing a manual alphabet for deaf mutes was published at Madrid in 1620 ;* and it was a Spaniard, residing in France, a century later, who reduced the method of teaching articulation to a modern science. I quote from Dr. Edward Séguin, the biographer of Pereire. †

“Long before the idiotic taught us that a training founded on physiology was the only one good for them, because it was natural, in the year 1734, a young Spanish Jew, a stranger to our profession, to teaching, to society, to the modern natures, undertook, for the sake of a young deaf and dumb lady, to teach the deaf and mute to speak. To accomplish this he took the bold step of teaching speech by tact, instead of the common method of acquiring it by audition. He soon astonished the French Academy, composed at that time of men not easily astonished, Buffon, Mayrau, Bezout, Lecat, Ferrein, La Condamine, Bernquilli, etc., by the exhibition of pupils born deaf mutes, yet speaking not only to perfection, but with the southern accent peculiar to a resident of Bordeaux. This lone enthusiast, comprehending and raising to the potency of a principle the induction of Jerome Cardan, that ‘all the senses are a modification of the tact or touch,’ treated, educated and perfected the tact itself to the point that his pupils could hear the speech vibrate through their own muscles up to the brain, as distinctly as others through the delicate tympanum. Buffon, in his Natural History, vol. 1, ‡ writes with eloquent eulogy, the name of that teacher of speech to the deaf mute, through physiological training,—Jacob Rodriguez Pereire,—but people at large pronounce it now De l’Epee or Sicard. Jacob Rodriguez Pereire died in 1780, having practised his art on many pupils for forty-six years. His school was near the residence of Jean Jaques Rousseau, his intimate friend, and, like himself, an illustrious name in the history of education. His brother, David Pereire, who taught under him in that school, came to

* By Juan Pablo Bonet, Secretary to the Constable of Castile, who can hardly have been ignorant of Pedro Ponce and his success, but who nowhere mentions him. He is spoken of, however, by three contemporaries : Valles, who wrote in 1587 ; Castaniza, in 1588 ; and Morales, in 1575. Pedro Ponce died in 1584.

† In his pamphlet of 1864, entitled, *Idiocy*, pages 3, 4 and 5.

‡ Lecat has also praised Pereire in his *Traité des Sensations*.

PEREIRE AND HIS METHOD.

the United States at the opening of the French Revolution, with the family of one of his pupils, M. Lecouteaux, and died in Buffalo, New York. * * *

Pereire taught congenital deaf mutes to speak; communicating to them not only a natural voice and a correct pronunciation, but even his *accent gascon*, or peculiar southern emphasis. So says every one who followed his admirable teachings, Buffon, Lecat, Bezout, Diderot, etc. So can we say ourselves, with many living witnesses, Carton, Carnot, Leroux, etc., who have seen and heard in 1831, in the *salons* of the *rue Monsigny*, M^{lle} Marois, the last surviving pupil of Pereire, when she came from Orleans to visit the then unknown grandsons* of her beloved teacher. Yes, we heard, decrepit, that voice which Buffon heard in its silvery tones of youth. Unfortunately we were too young and ignorant to pay due attention to this wonder; and our reminiscences of it are bare of the particulars which could make them valuable.

“In this teaching Pereire entered into communication with his pupils by the use of, first, the manual alphabet, engraved in the curious Spanish book of Juan Pablo Bonet, ‘*Reduction de las Letras, y arte para enseñar á hablar los mudos*. Madrid, 1620.’ Second, of another syllabic manual of forty-odd signs, of his own invention. Third, the natural resources of expression offered by pantomime. As soon as Pereire was understood by his pupils with the help of these temporary means of communication, he commenced to teach them to speak the speech proper, derived from the consciousness of the reciprocal nature of language. This consciousness could only be given to the deaf by a physiological discovery. Pereire analyzed the speech into two elements—the sound and the vibration which produces it; the first, which the ear alone can appreciate; the second, that any flesh vibrating itself may be taught to perceive. He conceived that ordinary men hear the sound, without, most of the time, noticing the vibrations; but that the deaf, who cannot hear the sound, may nevertheless be made the recipients of vibrations. Hence, a given vibration producing only a given sound, the deaf taught to perceive the vibration could not imitate it without reproducing likewise the corresponding sound of language. It is thus that he practically made his pupils hear through the skin, and utter exactly what they so heard. By this discovery Pereire demonstrated to the physiologists of his day, that all the senses are modifications of the tact—all touch of some sort.

“Buffon, taken by surprise at the sight of the deaf-speaking pupils of Pereire, and though knowing only a part of their mode of education,

* Now famous bankers in Paris.

confesses to the novelty of the discovery in these terms: 'Nothing could show more conclusively how much the senses are alike at the bottom, and to what point they may supply one another.' " *

Dr. Séguin adds with significant emphasis, though, perhaps, without doing justice to the successors of Pereire:—

"The deaf mutes did not gain by this discovery, because their succeeding teachers could not even understand what it meant."

The system of Pereire, at all events, seems to have perished with him, or to have lain dormant for three-quarters of a century. In other countries a different result had been seen. Sir Kenelm Digby, who accompanied Charles I., when Prince of Wales, in his journey to Spain, saw and talked with a pupil of Bonet, and has left an account of the fact. In 1648, John Bulwer published in London his *Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friend*, a treatise on articulation. About 1660, Dr. John Wallis, in England, taught deaf mutes to speak, and in Holland, soon after, Van Helmont and Amman did the same. But neither in England nor Holland did these experiments, for many years, lead to a school of articulation. In Germany, always a kindly soil to the instruction of children, it was otherwise. Her learned men, from the time of Cardan and Acquapendente downward, (whose works they studied,) kept themselves informed of the art of deaf-mute instruction, concerning which many details may be found in the *Polyhistor* of Daniel Morhoff. By the opening of the eighteenth century, Kerger had begun to teach articulation in Silesia; and he was soon followed by Raphel, Lasius, Arnoldi and others. The most famous of his successors, however, was a self-taught Saxon, Samuel Heinicke, who, in 1778, became Director of the first public establishment in the world for the instruction of deaf mutes—that founded by the Elector of Saxony, at Leipsig. Since his death, in 1790, the teaching of articulation to deaf mutes has become almost universal in Germany, and is practised also in Holland, Belgium and other countries.

In Great Britain, about a century after the experiments of Dr. Wallis, the teaching of articulation was resumed by

* *Natural History of Man*, 1st vol., 1st ed.

DR. JOHNSON COMMENDS ARTICULATION.

Thomas Braidwood, in Edinburgh, and Joseph Watson, in London, both of whom became successful instructors. Braidwood was visited in his school at Edinburgh by Dr. Johnson, on his return from the Hebrides in 1773; and the great scholar, who then for the first time witnessed the instruction of deaf mutes in articulation, has left this opinion on record:—

“The improvement of Mr. Braidwood’s pupils is wonderful. They not only speak, write and understand what is written, but if he that speaks looks towards them, and modifies his organs by distinct and full utterance, they know so well what is spoken, that it is an expression scarcely figurative to say they hear with the eye.”*

Dr. Watson was the founder of the London Asylum, established in 1792. Both there and at the Edinburgh Institution, founded in 1810, articulation was the original and approved system, and, we may suppose, gave reasons to justify its adoption. In several of the ten other Institutions for deaf mutes in England, the sign language has been introduced, particularly at Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

Articulation has never found much favor in France since the days of Pereire, until, of late, it has gained a new impulse from the energetic labors of Dr. Blanchet, the successor of Itard, for many years the physician of the Imperial Institution for Deaf Mutes in Paris. Itard himself strove long to extend the teaching of articulation, and at his death left a fund which was to be devoted in part to this object.

At the present time, both the teaching of articulation and the plan of placing deaf mutes in the common schools, appear to be gaining ground in England and on the continent of Europe. The Abbé Carton, founder of the deaf mute Institution at Bruges, in Belgium, has declared in favor of both, but especially of the latter, which is advocated also by Dr. Blanchet. The long experience of Carton, (for more than forty years devoted

* See the *Journey to the Western Isles*. Dr. Johnson adds, in his peculiar manner:—“Whatever enlarges hope, will exalt courage; after having seen the Deaf taught arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the Hebrides?” In our day he might have continued, “or to defend articulation in Hartford.”

to the instruction of deaf mutes,) and his high position in his specialty give great weight to his opinions.

Notwithstanding the authority and evidence on the side of articulation, (only a small part of which has here been cited,) the government of the Hartford Asylum persistently disparage and discountenance it. In this respect, it seems to me, they are very much at fault, and I hope we may take measures to convince them of their error.

(3.) *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*

This institution, under the charge of Dr. Hooper, has remained substantially the same as previously described. The appropriation for 1866 is \$3,500 from the State Treasury. A somewhat larger sum has been received from other sources; but I must refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, to be made to the Legislature according to law, for the details of admissions, expenditures, etc. I would renew my suggestion that this Report be made one of the series of public documents, unless it should be deemed best to have it made to the Legislature through the Board of State Charities.

(4.) *The Blind Asylum.*

For the past two years I have been unable to exhibit in a suitable analysis the finances of this Institution. But I am now enabled to do this; and both for convenience and because the two establishments are under one management, and are in some degree connected, I give in the same table the finances of the Idiot School. These establishments are situated within a hundred rods of each other in South Boston. The appraisal being made this year for the first time in this form, it is impossible to compare their returns strictly with those of the ten institutions already tabulated.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

TABLE XVI.—*The Finances of the Idiot School and the Blind Asylum.*

	Idiot School.	Blind Asylum.	Totals.
I.—ASSETS.			
Real Estate,—			
Buildings,	\$35,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$185,000 00
Land,	*	5,000 00	5,000 00
Totals,	\$35,000 00	\$155,000 00	\$190,000 00
Personal Property,—			
Supplies on hand,	—	\$9,795 11	—
Furniture,	\$5,079 71	7,766 42	\$12,846 13
Musical Instruments,	—	—	—
Library and School Apparatus,	—	16,380 20	16,380 20
Funds,	—	4,954 87	4,954 87
Total Personal Assets,	\$5,079 71	\$38,896 60	\$43,976 31
Total Assets,	\$40,079 71	\$193,896 60	\$233,976 31
II.—RECEIPTS.			
Cash on hand, October 1, 1865,	\$1,120 15	‡	\$1,120 15
Total from State appropriations,	12,000 00	\$18,130 12	30,130 12
From sale of stocks,	—	18,462 03	18,462 03
“ “ articles manufact'd,	93 75	928 91	1,022 66
From States, towns & individuals,	3,467 92	9,617 99	13,085 91
“ legacies,	—	1,067 50	1,067 50
“ all other sources,	185 08	2,710 60	2,895 68
Total receipts,	†\$16,866 90	\$50,917 15	\$67,784 05
III.—EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$3,086 09	\$11,763 87	\$14,859 96
Provisions and supplies,	4,844 27	10,598 28	15,442 55
Clothing,	368 84	155 82	514 66
Fuel and Lights,	1,801 19	2,479 09	4,280 28
Medicine and medical supplies,	56 26	47 77	104 03

* Included above.

† Exclusive of \$11,300 borrowed and paid.

‡ Not stated.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

TABLE XVI.—Concluded.

	Idiot School.	Blind Asylum.	Total.
Furniture, beds and bedding, .	\$595 18	\$1,989 92	\$2,585 10
Transportation and travelling expenses,	50 34	90 82	141 16
Ordinary repairs,	554 96	921 99	1,476 95
All other expenses,	2,925 77	6,379 56	9,612 54
Total current expenditures, .	\$14,282 90	\$34,427 12	\$48,710 02
<i>Extraordinary Expenditures.</i>			
1st. Buildings and improvements, .	—	\$240 00	\$240 00
2d. Extraordinary repairs, . .	\$1,206 62	2,460 57	3,667 19
3d. Miscellaneous expenses, . .	315 40	216 35	531 65
Total extr'ary expenditures, .	\$1,522 02	\$2,916 92	\$4,438 94
Total expenditures,	\$15,804 92	\$37,344 04	\$53,148 96
Current expenditures, as estimated by the Superintendents, .	\$14,282 90	\$34,427 12	\$48,710 02
Average number of inmates, . .	70	123	193
Average annual cost of inmates, .	\$204.04.9	\$279.89	\$253 97
Average weekly cost of inmates, .	3.92.5	5.38	4 85
IV.—RESOURCES & LIABILITIES.			
Cash on hand, October 1, 1866, .	\$168 39	\$4,954 87	\$5,143 26
Debts due the Institution, . . .	750 00	8,074 03	8,824 03
Unexpended appropriation, . .	3,000 00	5,869 88	8,869 88
Total resources,	\$3,938 39	\$18,898 78	\$22,837 17
Total liabilities,	2,927 70	4,941 68	7,869 38
Balance in favor of the Institutions, .	\$1,010 69	\$13,957 10	\$14,967 79

From this Table it appears that the real and personal estate of these Institutions amounts to nearly a quarter of a million; their receipts to nearly \$68,000; their total expenses to more than \$53,000, and their current expenses to less than \$49,000. Their resources are nearly \$15,000 in excess of liabilities.

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The receipts and expenses of the Blind Asylum make up the larger part of these sums; the former being nearly \$51,000, and the latter less than \$38,000; while the balance of liabilities in favor of the Asylum is nearly \$14,000.

The average weekly cost at the Blind Asylum is much higher than at most the establishments supported or aided by the State. This is due in part to the elaborate education given to the pupils, and in part to other causes.

What the Asylum Has and Wants.

From the Annual Report of the Trustees for the past year, I take the following passages to show what has lately been done and what is desired at the Blind Asylum:—

“The changes and improvements in the buildings and grounds, which have involved great expense and consumed the surplus funds, are now completed and found to be of great advantage. The only things wanting to make the premises entirely satisfactory are, first, a removal of the brick stable on to the land lately purchased, so as to give an easy and commodious access to the main building; and, second, a heating apparatus more safe, commodious and economical, than the present one. When these are done, the Institution will possess unequalled advantages in respect to material arrangements and conveniences as of school-rooms, music-rooms, sleeping-rooms, workshops and the like, and second in respect to location. The first can be had anywhere by money enough; but the latter must exist; they cannot be bought. The location of the Institution is not only salubrious, but it possesses many rare advantages. It is within the city, and yet has singular advantages of room and air. It is upon the summit of a dry, gravelly peninsula, which slopes away on all sides to the sea-shore. There is space and opportunities for all sorts of exercises, and, besides, great facilities for bathing, swimming and rowing,—of all of which our pupils avail themselves,—many of them being good swimmers and good oarsmen.

“The facilities for attending churches, lectures, concerts, &c., are uncommonly great and duly improved.

“The advantages of easy access to musical performances of the highest order are of very great importance to those who are to become musicians. Boston presents many such, and the persons who conduct them are generally very kind and liberal towards our pupils.

“Two things are now especially wanted : first, the means of giving a supplementary course of instruction in the higher English to those who wish to pursue a more advanced course of study than is given in ordinary institutions for the blind, and a more thorough musical education to a select number of pupils who have the capacity and disposition for high culture. The details for a plan to effect this are given in the report of the Director. Second, the means of printing of books in raised letters.”

(5.) *The Idiot School.*

This establishment has varied little from its usual course in the past year. It remains where it was established in 1855 ; but there are many reasons why it should be removed into the country. The blind may profit by the resources of a great city, but the idiotic are better instructed and provided for in rural places.

The publication by Dr. Séguin of an elaborate work on Idiocy, during the present year has drawn unusual attention to this subject. It is gratifying to learn from his pages, that the United States have made earlier and better provision for this helpless class of persons, than any other country in the world as yet. In an earlier treatise Dr. Séguin says :—

Idiot Schools in the United States.

“Prior to 1837, idiocy was pronounced by the highest medical authorities incurable. At that time Itard, Guersaut and Esquirol, the last named, however, strongly incredulous of any successful result, advised the first trial of methodical treatment of an idiot ; and, after nine years of incubation, that method of treatment was published in Paris in 1846. Its publication was speedily followed by the opening of experimental schools, for the training of this unfortunate class, in the States of Massachusetts and New York. Among the pioneers in this noble work, the names of Doctors Backus, Wilbur and Howe, will be associated and never forgotten by the gratitude of their countrymen. Then came Doctors Brown, Richards, Parrish, Patterson, Knight and others, beside the erudite and indefatigable writer on idiocy in our papers, reviews and cyclopædias, till the cause of the idiot became almost as popular as that of our public schools: Soon asylums sprung up in many of the States,—private enterprise competing with State munificence,—till the Republic, in the midst of a gigantic renovation, supported more institutions for idiots than all the nations of Europe together. When the heroes of

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FOR IDIOTS.

that fight against idiocy began, there was nothing to illumine their path, except some faint rumors of success and a book written in a strange language. What had been done in France was undone; what was doing in Prussia, Switzerland, England and Belgium, was not published, and the American physician had as much to invent for the erection and organization of asylums for idiots, as Esquirol did for the creation of the first insane asylum worth naming. So that all the organizations and methods for the instruction of idiots in this country, are entirely American. There is, very naturally and properly, a great diversity in the details of structure, management and methods of these institutions; but with, or without these differences, the American asylum for idiots, with its grounds and rooms, its attendants and its teachers, its order and its regulations, is the offspring of the American genius.

“Let us pause here for a moment, to indicate to you a few of the interesting features of these institutions: Every one notices at once the gentle and elevated character of the employees; nearly all are females, all according to their station, with the pleasant expression of young women devoting themselves freely and cordially to a work of Christian charity and love. What a change, to one who has seen the low-typed and brutal people employed in the care of the idiots in some of the European hospitals, to look upon these bright, happy faces! Another peculiar feature of the American asylum is, the separation of the sexes, while engaged in such labors and duties as they are able to perform, and their reunion to engage together in exercises in music, recitation, imitation, gymnastics, &c., a measure which preserves the moral habits, yet imparts to the pupils the stimulus attending large and varied assemblages,—a stimulus so necessary to arouse idiots to attention and action. Another subject of congratulation is, the skill and good sense which has governed the selection of the pupils for training. Instead of mixing,—as has been done elsewhere,—the young and old, the idiot, the epileptic, the imbecile, the lunatic, &c., the subjects chosen here have been young, and as nearly as possible of the type idiot, and those afflicted with any incurable infirmity have been rejected. The results of this selection and discrimination in behalf of idiots, have been published in the annual reports of each institution, by men most competent and reliable.”

This general description of the American Schools and Asylums for Idiots, will answer very well for our own School at South Boston, which was the first public establishment of the kind in America. In the same year (1848,) in which it was

opened, in connection with the Blind Asylum, a private school for the same purposes was started by Dr. H. B. Wilbur, at Ba~~re~~ in Worcester County. This still flourishes, under the charge of Dr. George Brown.

In 1851 the State of New York established an experimental school at Albany, under Dr. Wilbur, with results so satisfactory that a permanent State institution was erected at Syracuse in 1854.

In 1852 a private school had been founded in Germantown by Mr. J. B. Richards, which soon became the *Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots*, at Media. The States of Connecticut and Ohio opened their institutions, respectively, in 1855 and 1857, Kentucky in 1860, and Illinois in 1865. Thus the United States has eight of these schools, in which nearly one thousand children are constantly in training.

The largest of these establishments is the New York State Asylum, at Syracuse, of which Dr. Wilbur is still the efficient Superintendent.

Idiot Schools in Europe.

The largest asylum for idiots in the world, however, appears to be that at Earlswood, Surrey, near London, and not far from the celebrated reformatory at Red Hill. Here the number of inmates is upward of 400, and measures are in progress for increasing the capacity of the buildings until they will receive from six to eight hundred. The corner-stone of the Earlswood Asylum, (which is a private establishment, supported by subscriptions,) was laid by Prince Albert in 1853. The first English school of this kind had been opened at Bath in 1846, and in 1848, Sir Morton Peto had opened his own house of Essex Hall, at Colchester, for a similar school. In Scotland a school for Idiots was opened in 1852.

Although the greatest practical results have thus been achieved by the Anglo-Saxons in this branch of philanthropy, yet the origin of it was in France, where from 1800 to 1807, Dr. Itard of Paris was conducting and explaining the education of the singular being, (an idiot,) known as the *Savage of the Aveyron*. A generation later, Dr. Séguin carried on the experiments of Itard, his master, to a more successful issue, and became.

THE TRAINING OF IDIOTS.

the object of benevolent curiosity to our countrymen, Messrs. Horace Mann and George Sumner, about 1843, by whom the facts were made known in Massachusetts.

In Switzerland, Dr. Guggenbühl began to study Cretinism in 1839, and opened his school on the Abendberg in 1842, simultaneously with that of Dr. Saegert, at Berlin; both, it is said, without having any knowledge of Dr. Séguin's experiments, or of his four successive pamphlets on the treatment and education of idiots, published before 1843.

In 1846, Dr. Kern established a school at Leipsig, and elsewhere, both in Germany and France, the work of teaching idiots has gone on. Especially is this the case in Southern France, where M. Bost, at Laforce, has established a noble charity of this kind.

Necessity for Further Efforts in Massachusetts.

So much having been accomplished in this new and most difficult of all the branches of education, I submit to you, Gentlemen, the question whether there is not occasion for renewed and increased efforts in this direction in Massachusetts. Our School, though of great service to the public, has for several years remained nearly stationary in point of numbers, and has come to depend almost entirely on the State for support. It does not secure by any means all the children who should be sent, and it makes little or no provision for adults and for those who have been discharged from it. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should, but I have long believed that something can be done to improve the condition of the adult idiots in the State, and that a greater number of the children of this class could be trained to habits of decency and industry in our School.

I would therefore suggest for your consideration these two propositions: 1. That the Idiot School shall be removed from South Boston to some convenient location in the country, and that the property now held shall be sold, and the proceeds used to purchase or build convenient houses on the new site.

2. That efforts shall be made by private subscription, and by requiring towns to support certain classes of their idiotic poor

at a training school, to increase the resources and the number of inmates of the Idiot School.

These propositions are independent of each other, and can be adopted separately, if advisable. I am well aware that your Board have no authority in the matter, save what is derived from your familiarity with the wants of the dependent classes, and your experience in measures for their relief. But the discussion alone of these suggestions, in the Legislature, and in the community, will be of service to this unhappy class.

(6.) *The Washingtonian Home.*

This establishment also, as mentioned in my Report of last year, is in an unfavorable location, and will probably soon be removed and enlarged. It is doubtful whether it would be wise to increase very much its capacity for receiving inmates, lest by so doing its usefulness might be impaired, rather than extended. It remains under the superintendence of Dr. Albert Day, and its condition, financial and otherwise, will be made known to the Legislature in its Annual Report, which has not yet come into my hands. It receives this year a larger appropriation than ever—namely, \$6,000.

(7.) *The Discharged Soldiers' Home.*

I was last year in error when I stated that this was the most recent of all the institutions aided by the State, it having been established in 1862, before the *Temporary Asylum* in Dedham was incorporated. It has now been aided by the State for four years, and for the past two years has received a yearly appropriation of \$20,000, which has been expended with good judgment and humanity. It has received, besides, considerable donations from individuals, and from the city of Boston the use, rent free, of the commodious building in Springfield Street which it now occupies. It is understood that the city will soon resume its occupancy of the building, or will sell it; so that it becomes a question what shall be done in regard to the continuance of the institution.

An average number of nearly a hundred persons has been supported here for the past two years, and it is believed by

FEMALE REFUGES.

some that there is need of such a home for at least that number of our discharged soldiers. Others hope to avoid entirely the necessity for congregating so many of this class in a public establishment, and believe that the law of Military Settlement will make the further continuance of this charity needless. My own opinion inclines to the maintenance of such an establishment,—perhaps on a smaller scale,—until the results of this and other legislation shall fully appear.

(8.) *The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.*

The third Annual Report of this excellent establishment has been made, and some of the results can there be read. It is managed with economy, and with that greater efficiency which experience has taught the benevolent ladies who control it. As the first of a group of Refuges for female prisoners, I have regarded it with great interest, and have taken pleasure in commending it to the notice of the Legislature. I look upon such establishments as a necessary part of our prison system, and as perhaps the most available means for the reformation of the criminal. In the decrease of crime among women, there will be less apparent need of such establishments; yet it will be long, I fear, before we can receive persons enough in them to make their influence widely felt throughout the State. The appropriation for the present year in aid of this Asylum is \$2,500. The total Receipts have been \$6,618.32, and the Expenses \$3,112.20.

(9.) *The Home for the Friendless at Springfield.*

A somewhat smaller amount (\$2,000,) was last spring granted, for the first time, in aid of a similar Refuge at Springfield. In one respect, the plan of this establishment differs from that at Dedham; the inmates at Springfield not being exclusively discharged prisoners, but including children and indigent women who have no other home. It is probable that this difference will not long continue, since the managers of the Springfield Refuge find that they will have need of all their rooms, and all their resources, for the vicious persons whose cases are brought to their notice.

The first and only Report of this new institution was published in March, 1866, at which time the receipts had been \$2,598.11, and the expenditures \$1,662.07; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$936.04. The receipts and expenses of the current year will be much larger. The Home has been visited, since the Legislature adjourned, by the Chairman and Secretary of your Board.

Cost to the State of Eight Institutions.

The following figures will show the sums actually drawn from the State Treasury for the aid of the above named establishments, between September 30, 1865, and September 30, 1866:—

(2.)	<i>The Hartford Asylum,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$17,244 14
(3.)	<i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	.	.	.	.	*3,500 00
(4.)	<i>The Blind Asylum,</i>	.	.	.	.	19,000 00
(5.)	<i>The Idiot School,</i>	.	.	.	.	12,000 00
(6.)	<i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	.	.	.	.	5,500 00
(7.)	<i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	.	.	.	.	18,000 00
(8.)	<i>The Temporary Asylum at Dedham,</i>	.	.	.	.	*2,500 00
(9.)	<i>The Home for the Friendless,</i>	.	.	.	.	*2,000 00
Total,						\$79,744 14

Patronage of Discharged Convicts.

To the above sum ought to be added what has been paid for the expenses of the Agent for Discharged Convicts. This has been \$1,276.08, including \$551.11 for the salary of the Agent, Mr. Daniel Russell, during the period from January 22 to September 30, 1866. The salary and expenses of Mr. Peck; of which I have no account, would probably increase this sum to \$1,700.

* The full sum for the calendar year has been drawn by these Institutions.

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

PART FIFTH.

THE PAUPER RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF
IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

The customary Tables, to be found in the Appendix, will show what has been the number, cost, mode of support, etc., of the poor of the Towns and Cities of this Commonwealth, during the year ending October 1, 1866. It will be noticed that the expenditures for these purposes have risen this year to a point never before reached, amounting, without reckoning interest on the value of the Almshouse property, to upwards of \$700,000. Since this valuation is about a million and five-eighths, (\$1,650,000,) the addition of interest would make the total cost more than \$800,000. This sum (\$700,000,) may be regarded as almost equally divided between the two principal modes of aiding the poor, namely,—*In-Door Relief, or Full Support, and Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support.*

(1.) FULL SUPPORT, OR IN-DOOR RELIEF.

This is given in various ways and places, but chiefly in three, namely, in the *Town Almshouses*, in the State and City Lunatic Hospitals, and in private families in the several municipalities. The average number fully supported in Town Almshouses is this year above 2,800; the average number in Hospitals is about 500; the average number fully supported in private families is uncertain, but probably about 600. At all events, the number in Almshouses is considerably more than two-thirds of the whole average number fully supported.

In previous Reports I have spoken of the condition and character of the Town Almshouses. They seem to be gradually improving, although this is by no means true of all of them. They are also increasing in number, though there has

been no great change in this respect since 1860. The number of towns in the State steadily increases, but the proportion of these which have Almshouses is somewhat larger this year than ever before.

The number of towns and cities having Almshouses has this year been increased by *five*, namely, Dana, Edgartown, Hudson, Mattapoisett and Raynham, and diminished by *one*,—North Chelsea. The whole number having almshouses and using them is now 222; the number of towns which make use of the almshouses of other towns is *six*. The whole number of towns and cities in the State is 386. Of these a few have failed to report at all; six have reported that they have no paupers, and just about one hundred are reported as providing full support in Hospitals and in private families, without using any town almshouse.

The number of acres of land in the Almshouse farms is above 22,000,—several new farms having been purchased or brought into use since last year. Changes are also annually taking place in the towns which have long owned farms, either by buying or selling. In Ashland, for example, the old farm has been sold and a new one bought, of different extent and in another locality. This town, by the way, is remarkable for containing two Almshouses, that of Holliston being situated within the limits of Ashland, and its Superintendent being one of the Overseers of the Poor of Ashland.

The 500 persons supported by towns and cities in the Lunatic Hospitals of this and the adjoining States, are treated like other patients of the same form of insanity. A majority of them are incurable, probably four-fifths of the whole number.

Of those fully supported in private families, the majority are in towns which have no Almshouses, but a considerable number in other towns and cities are supported in this way.

The population of the towns and cities supporting their poor in Almshouses is nearly 1,100,000, or more than six-sevenths of the whole population of the State. The money expended in these towns and cities is about nine-tenths of the whole sum expended, and the number of persons supported is between six-sevenths and nine-tenths of the whole number. .

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

(2.) Out-Door Relief or Partial Support.

The modes of bestowing this charity are more numerous than the modes of full support. In many cases the applicants receive a fixed sum for every week in the year; in others, only for certain months of the year. Some receive supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc.; others are relieved by individuals who are re-imbursed by the Overseers, so that the money paid does not go into the hands of the person relieved. Many of those returned as partially supported are at Reform Schools, Prisons or other places where the Overseers pay a part of the cost of their support; and in some cases, the sums paid out to feed and lodge vagrants are included in the expenditure for out-door relief, as well as those paid for the relief of sick State Paupers, mentioned by the General Agent.

By comparing the Tables in the Appendix with those for 1865, it will appear that while the sums paid for out-door relief are considerably in excess of those paid in 1865, yet the number of applicants and the whole number of persons relieved have much diminished, except in Suffolk County, where there has been a great increase. I have no doubt that this diminution of numbers is owing in part to the new State Aid law. The increased expense reported is partly due to the fact that the returns grow more complete each successive year.

Some attempt has been made by me to ascertain how much of the sums paid, and what proportion of the persons relieved are likely to vary much from year to year, and what proportion are more permanent. From my investigations I conclude that at least three-fifths of the amount expended goes to a class of poor persons as permanent from one year to another as the class of persons fully supported, while the remaining fraction is in the nature of casual relief. The number of persons in the whole State receiving stated out-door relief I estimate at 13,700; the number occasionally receiving it at 9,000; the whole number, excluding duplicates, being less than 23,000. Of the whole sum paid, which probably exceeds \$300,000, above \$200,000 was probably for stated, and \$100,000 for casual out-door relief.

CHAPTER II.—VAGRANTS IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

An evil already alluded to in my Annual Reports—that of vagrancy—which was checked by the war, now seems to be again largely on the increase. The whole number of vagrants this year reported, outside of Boston, and exclusive of State paupers sent to State Almshouses, is 18,000, or double the number reported in 1865. Nor does this include the whole number of appearances, for from some of the larger towns, where these persons are lodged at police stations, I have very incomplete returns. The number of different persons is, of course, much smaller than the number of appearances, but it is large enough to make a formidable army, especially when it is recollected what sort of persons many of these vagrants are. Ten to one of them in the larger towns, and nearly eight to one in the country towns, are males; more than half of them are between the ages of 15 and 30, and more than two-thirds are under 40. Many of them are vagrants by profession, and some are guilty of worse offences.

In Boston, the apparent number of these vagrants, or “lodgers,” as they are called in the Reports of the Chief of Police, is about as great as in all the rest of the State together;* but so many of these thousands are counted several times, that the number of different persons represented by this great number of appearances, is probably less than half the number reported. In the rest of the State, the disproportion between appearances and persons is not so great. But out of nearly 40,000 appearances of vagrants in the whole State, I think we should find at least 18,000 different persons, of whom certainly not more than 8,000 were honestly and reputably poor.

In the latter part of 1865, and early in the present year, the Poor Law Commissioners of England undertook to inquire into the condition of vagrancy in that country, where it is far more prevalent, and a greater curse than with us. The revelations made by an amateur “casual,” or vagrant, in a London newspaper, were fully verified by the official returns.

* 18,807 according to the Police Reports.

VAGRANCY IN ENGLAND.

Although in some respects our vagrants differ, as a class, from those of England, there is a large number of them who would come within the descriptions given by the master of the Chester Work-house, in the west of England, and cited by Mr. Doyle in his Report to the Poor Law Board, made in December, 1865. This officer says:—

“The public are totally unaware what class of persons apply for this kind of relief. Estimated roughly, I am decidedly of opinion that 75 per cent. of them *never* work, but spend their time in tramping from union to union. In fact, I have at this moment the names, or rather the nick-names, of between thirty and forty men and women, who are known as the ‘Long Gang,’ and who ‘work’ Cheshire and North Wales in pairs, visiting Liverpool when they get possession of anything that they cannot dispose of safely elsewhere. (You must understand that the most of those are thieves, robbing clothes-lines, stables, &c.) While I have been writing this, one of the ‘Long Gang,’ ‘Connaught Tom,’ has been brought in by a police officer, charged with stealing a web of cloth. He informed me that he is ‘tired of the road,’ and wants to be ‘lagged,’ (transported.) He came here to-night to meet ‘The Cure,’ another of the gang. He had ascertained from a ‘writing on the wall,’ at the Nantwich vagrant ward, (a common mode of communication with these people,) that ‘The Cure’ had been there on the previous night, and intended to apply for a ticket to spend the Sunday here. I venture to say that out of the 5,000 relieved, not five per cent. were genuine cases of distress. The number is made up of professional tramps, who never work, but beg and steal, staying in the vagrant wards at night, or, in summer time, in the fields. Large numbers of discharged soldiers—ten years’ men—present themselves; hulking fellows, who never worked, and have almost invariably left the army in disgrace, the ‘tail’ being cut off their official discharge.

* * * * *

The master of another Work-house in the same district, says:—

“The greater part of them (vagrants,) I find, from experience, too idle to work and get an honest living. They prefer travelling about from town to town; begging and stealing chiefly occupy their time, making regular circuits of the country. I have had the same parties five or six times in the course of a year, giving a different name almost

every time, and have frequently had occasion to take them before a magistrate, either for disorderly conduct, refusing to work, or destroying their own clothing in hopes to get better."

The master of a Work-house in Shropshire, says:—

"The average age of the vagrants admitted into this house is about 30 years, and there are about as many youths under 20 as there are men above 40. Very few old men indeed, and still fewer old women; in fact, we have but few women at all, and what we have are young ones, going about with the men as their wives; but no one who sees them can doubt that five out of six are prostitutes of the lowest class."

Many of these statements are true of our vagrants.

The mischiefs which must result from mixing up these dregs of society with the virtuous poor, who may happen to be travelling from place to place without means, will be obvious to every one. Equally obvious are the dangers of allowing such a class of wretches free range and gratuitous support throughout the State. It is much to be desired, that some uniform regulation should be made requiring these vagrants, when able bodied, to work at least half a day to pay for their lodging and meals, and, that the law previously cited, (page 40,) should be rigidly enforced throughout the Commonwealth. As a means of evidence against the professional vagrant, I have on file the names of more than 20,000 persons who, within the last thirty months, have been lodged in town almshouses and police stations in all parts of the State.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL RESULTS DERIVED FROM THE RETURNS.

State of the Laws.

The law of 1864, (chapter 307,) under which the towns and cities make return of their poor to this office, has now been in force a little more than two years and a half, and it has been found possible to arrive at conclusions sufficiently accurate respecting the number, classification and cost of relieving these poor of the municipalities. The law has imposed much labor

RETURNS UNDER THE LAW OF 1864.

on Overseers of the Poor, and may now, I think, be safely amended so as to relieve them of a part of this labor. I would therefore suggest, that the Legislature be recommended to repeal the exact provisions of the present law, and instead thereof, to require answers to such questions as the Board of Charities may see fit to ask. Should this be done, some of the present questions, which are no longer necessary, could be dropped, and others could be substituted as occasion should arise.

The method of return which has been in use since 1864, is believed to have had good results besides the information which it has afforded to the public through your Board. It has led the Overseers of the Poor, in many towns, to adopt more exact modes of registering their paupers and keeping account of the money expended, and it has given opportunity for drawing up a tolerably complete list of all persons fully supported in the towns and cities, which can hereafter be referred to in cases of disputed settlement.

It is now most desirable that this work should be supplemented by a carefully prepared register of all the soldiers of Massachusetts who, under the Military Settlement Law of 1865, are entitled either to a full settlement, or to relief in the towns for which they were credited. To prepare such a register would be a great work, but it can better be done now than years hence, when much of the evidence may be lost.

In September last, under a vote of your Board, I drew up and distributed among the Overseers a small pamphlet giving instructions and explanations concerning the required returns and some of the pauper laws of the State. There is need of a full digest or manual of all these laws, for the use of Overseers and all other persons having business of this kind. I would suggest that the General Agent, who, from long experience is very familiar with them, be requested to draw up such a manual.

The Returns for 1866.

Most of the towns and cities have made the returns required by the law of 1864, but a few are still delinquent. Among these are some which have always been dilatory, and have lately

almost entirely neglected to comply with the law. I would suggest that the Legislature be asked to give your Board authority to hold back the sums due to towns for the support or burial of State Paupers until the returns required are received. A penalty of this kind, it is believed, would be more likely to secure prompt returns than that now nominally in force.

The returns, so far as received, show that the whole number of paupers fully supported in town almshouses during the past year has been considerably greater than last year, being upwards of 4,500 ; although the average number is hardly so great. The whole number fully supported throughout the State during some part of the year has been nearly 6,000 ; the number partially supported, about 23,000, and the number of vagrants, probably about 18,000. This makes a total, exclusive of State paupers sent to State almshouses, of a little less than 47,000 ; of whom about *half* received out-door relief—about one-eighth received in-door relief—and about three-eighths were vagrants or poor travellers.

The total cost to the towns of supporting and relieving these 47,000 persons has been, as stated, upwards of \$700,000 in money, and upwards of \$100,000 in interest on the Almshouse property. The average weekly cost of town paupers fully supported has been about \$2.00 ; the amount paid for superintendence of the Almshouse property has risen to upwards of \$87,000, or more than *two and one-half* times as much as has been paid for salaries and wages in the State pauper establishments. The average number of persons in each family receiving partial support, is between two and three, but in some counties this number is greater. The amount of money reported in the appropriate Table, for this species of relief, is considerably too small, as may be seen by comparing it with the figures in the Tables preceding that.

PAUPERISM AND ITS CAUSES.

PART SIXTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPERISM.

1. *Is Pauperism Decreasing in the State?*

From what has been said it is apparent that obvious and legal pauperism is very considerably diminishing in Massachusetts. There are fewer State paupers, and there are fewer town paupers than in 1861, so far as can be judged from the imperfect returns then made; and although larger sums are paid for their relief now than then, yet this is chiefly owing to the condition of our currency and the state of prices. But when we consider how great is the number of persons drawing their support in whole or in part from pensions, from State Aid, etc., it may be well be doubted whether this check given to pauperism is anything more than nominal, while it is certain that the whole cost to the State and the General Government, of all their charitable measures is very far beyond what it was five years ago, after all allowance is made for a depreciated currency. It is one of the inevitable results of war to increase the number of disabled and dependent persons, and thus to increase the burdens of those who are able to labor and to be taxed.

2. *The Questions of Labor and of Currency.*

The permanent causes of Pauperism are to be sought in moral and physical conditions upon which no transient event can exercise much influence. Want of health, want of mental vigor, intemperate habits, improvidence, an unjust division of the burdens of society, oppressive laws, and the like, will always throw a larger or smaller number of mankind into that dependence which is abject Pauperism. But with these causes there may be a co-operation of men and circumstances, or there may be an opposing tendency which will neutralize their influence. It is no small check upon pauperism,

for example, to place men in a new country, where labor is in great demand, where castes are almost unknown, where the ways of life are simple, and the means of support easily secured. For this reason, our Western States are comparatively free of paupers, and so, too, are those portions of the Eastern States which resemble the West in their circumstances.

But on the other hand, it is favorable to the growth of Pauperism when labor becomes degrading, or the supply of it excessive; when the state of the currency is such as to make prices high and variable; when taxes are heavy, and so imposed as to bear hard upon the poor; and when it is easier to get into debt than to pay what we owe. Debt, which in ancient times made men slaves, now makes them paupers, and to incur debt is not difficult where the whole fabric of finance is built upon uncertainty. Many believe this to be the condition of America to-day, and advocate a reduction of taxation and a return to specie payments, because the poor, and those who live by manual labor, are the greatest sufferers by any inflation of the currency. Such seems to be the view taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is reason to fear that he is correct. In spite of the apparent prosperity of all classes, there are influences at work which tend to place the laborer more and more at the mercy of the capitalist, and so to derange the balance which ought to exist between Labor and Capital. A perception of this state of things has led, of late years, to an agitation of the question of Labor, which cannot fail to produce good results. Although some of the measures proposed are in the highest degree crude and unsatisfactory, yet the demands of Labor, when deliberately made, after careful examination of the facts, will be found reasonable, and necessary to be complied with.

Such measures as teach our poorest citizens habits of forethought and self-control, and make them avoid all waste and improvidence, will be the most effective to improve their condition. Savings Banks, Life Insurance, Loan Funds, what is known in Europe as *Co-operation*, and other means of converting the laborer into a capitalist, are far more useful than plans for regulating the hours that men shall work, or the wages that they shall receive.

COMMITMENTS IN 1866.

CHAPTER II.—CRIME.

The Alleged Increase of Crime.

We hear on all sides complaints that Crime is on the increase ; that the war has demoralized the country ; that there is need of stern punishments and severe laws. There must be some foundation for an opinion so wide-spread ; yet I apprehend that the actual increase of crime is much less than is commonly supposed.

That there has been a greatly augmented number of convictions for crime during the past year is true, when compared with the figures for 1864-5. In 1865, the number of commitments to all our prisons reported was less than 10,000 (9,917 ;) and the number of persons committed was less than 8,500. In 1866, the number of commitments has risen to 12,633,—an increase of more than twenty-five per cent.,—while the number of persons committed has been nominally 11,260, and really upwards of 10,000,—an increase of nearly twenty per cent.

It should be remembered, however, that the commitments in 1864-5 were much fewer than they had been before the war, and that the number for the past year is by no means unprecedented. The reported whole number in prison in 1858 was 16,502 in the county prisons alone ; in 1866, it is but 13,387 in all the prisons ; while the actual number, after deducting the duplicates, is less than 12,500. We have not, then, by any means come up to the amount of detected crime existing before the war.

In some respects, indeed, there has been a positive falling off in crime since 1865. The number of females committed is reported as 2,828, against 3,051 in 1865 ; and the number of children under 15, which in 1865 was nominally 464, is now but 345 ; that is to say, crime among women has diminished *ten* per cent., and among children nearly *twenty-five* per cent. This certainly is a gratifying result.

The Education, Property, etc., of Criminals.

It is notorious that the great mass of criminals is made up of the poor, the ill-taught, the ill-conditioned, and, in a double

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

sonse, the unfortunate. In Massachusetts, too, it is well known that the majority of those arrested and convicted are foreigners by birth or extraction. But perhaps few are aware to what extent these things are so.

The proportion in the Commonwealth of those who cannot read and write among persons capable of crime, is between *six* and *seven* per cent., while the proportion of criminals who cannot read and write, for the last ten years, has been between *thirty* and *forty* per cent., or more than five times as great.

In respect to Property, the following facts appear. Out of 11,260 prisoners, only 429, or less than one in twenty-five, are reported as ever having owned the value of \$1,000. In the State Prison, the proportion was greatest, being about one in *nine*, while in the House of Correction it was one in *twenty-seven*, and in the jails, one in *fourteen*. Of the 429, only 33 were females.

The nativity of 3,007 prisoners, or a little more than *one-fourth*, was in Massachusetts, but the number whose parents were both Americans was but 2,589—considerably less than one-fourth. 151 are reported as being the children of convicts. 7,848, or about *two-thirds*, are set down as intemperate, but this number is known to be too small. Probably more than 80 per cent. come within this class,—Intemperance being the chief occasion of crime, as it is of Pauperism, and, (in a less degree,) of Insanity.

The whole number of Recommitments in 1866 was 4,498, or, including 138 persons who had been sent to Reform Schools, 4,636. This is about 41 per cent. of the whole number committed, or, excluding the State Prison, where there are few recommitments, 42 per cent.; somewhat less than the percentage for the past four years, but about the average for eight years.

As intimated in my Special Report, (pages 137–8,) too much care cannot be taken in dealing with statistics of recommitment. A different basis will give a very different result, in comparing one prison with another, and it is not safe to rely too much upon such comparisons. An illustration of this is found in the Report of the Warden of the Charlestown Prison for the past year. Speaking of the Irish System, (which he praises,) Mr. Haynes says, (page 19,)—

RECOMMITMENTS.

“The only means I have of comparing the results of their system with ours, is what I gather from their Ninth Report. From that I learn that the recommitments from those discharged from the beginning of 1856 to the close of 1862 were 12.44 per cent., while during the same period in our prison they were only 8.21 per cent.”

Now, excluding deaths, but including nine persons sent to insane hospitals, the number *discharged* in the years 1856–62 was 1,061, while the number of recommitments was 155, or 14.6 per cent. Out of these 1,061 persons, the Warden has ascertained that only 87 had been recommitted in 1856–62, (leaving 68 recommitments of persons discharged in previous years,) but it is proper to notice that during the whole period, 1829–1866, (which is a more accurate basis of computation,) the percentage of recommitments was at least 10.9. per cent. when reckoned by *persons* discharged, and 13.8 per cent. when reckoned by *commitments*. And it must not be forgotten, that the means of tracing and recommitting relapsed criminals are much more efficient in Ireland than in Massachusetts,—perhaps more so than they can ever become here.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AND PENAL LEGISLATION.

In this, as well as in former Reports, I have drawn your attention to the important subjects of Prison Discipline and a Penal Code. In respect to both, I believe that we have much to learn and much to do. Allow me here to sum up, in a form different from that heretofore adopted, what I regard as essential to a perfect Prison System:—

I.—*A Gradation of Prisons.*

II.—*A Classification of Prisoners.*

III.—*Thorough Inspection, and the Careful Selection of Officers.*

IV.—*A Proper Construction and Location.*

V.—*The Means of Voluntary and Compulsory Employment of Prisoners.*

VI.—*A Method of Apportioning Sentences, with regard to the Conduct of Prisoners in Confinement.*

VII.—*An Accurate Mark System.*

VIII.—*Provision for the Instruction of all Prisoners, and for the Mental Occupation of such as do not labor.*

IX.—*Judicious Prison Rules.*

X.—*Proper Appliances for Restraint and Punishment.*

XI.—*A Method of Conditional Pardon.*

XII.—*Strict Supervision and Liberal Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.*

To these should be added such improvements in our Criminal Administration as would secure the identification of second-comers and old offenders ; the speedy trial of all arrested persons, especially such as are charged with light crimes ; and the most liberal system of admitting to bail that is consistent with the public security.

The great merit of the *Irish System* is that it aims at, and has already secured, most of the objects here indicated. I do not overlook, and, I trust, have never underrated the many good features of our own system ; but all who are familiar with it know how inoperative it is in preventing crime.

A complete revision of our Penal Code would give occasion to introduce such changes as experience has shown to be needful. The first, and therefore most important, is the substitution of a single Inspector for the fourscore or hundred persons who now perform that duty.

CHAPTER III.—DISEASE AND INSANITY.

The four topics of this last division of this Report are so closely connected as to make any exact separation of them difficult. Pauperism and Crime ; Pauperism and Disease ; Crime and Disease ; Insanity and Crime ; Insanity and Pauperism,—how frequent are the permutations and combinations of these evils ! Like Sin and Death, in Milton's allegory,—what are they indeed but forms of sin and death ?—they breed from each other a mixed and woful progeny. Insanity, to be sure, is but a species of disease, but for convenience, it may be treated separately.

A FOUNDLING HOME.

There is here no occasion to speak generally of diseases,—although much might be said on that topic. But there is one special subject coming under this head, to which I beg leave most earnestly to direct your notice.

A Foundling Home.

Our Almshouses are manifestly unfit places for the reception of one class of their inmates,—I mean the foundling and neglected children, who are sent there in considerable numbers, and who die generally before they are a year old. Until the community can provide better receptacles for these children, it is responsible for the death of many; for there is no doubt that a well ordered foundling hospital would save the lives of a good number.

I know well that there is an unwillingness in the minds of many to consent to the establishment of such a hospital, for fear that it will encourage vice, and that it would not be well managed. But I have been making inquiries of physicians and others familiar with this class of cases, and I find them almost unanimous in favor of some establishment of the sort in the vicinity of Boston. Drs. D. H. Storer, Henry G. Clark, Samuel A. Green, H. R. Storer, Marie Zakrzewska, and Lucy Sewall, the physicians at the Almshouses, and others have expressed an opinion decidedly to this effect. Mr. T. J. Marsh, Superintendent of the Tewksbury Almshouse, who sees the distressing results of the present system, is equally an advocate of a special establishment.

The following suggestions have been offered me by one of the lady managers of the *New England Hospital for Women and Children* :—

“The objection frequently made to a Foundling Hospital, that it encourages vice, always seemed to me very doubtful, even with the indiscriminate shelter given there; but I think any establishment should be based on the idea of helping mothers to support their babies,—not of taking them out of their hands. We have many women willing to support their children, but they cannot do it. No child can be decently boarded for less than three dollars per week, and only a very superior servant, or wet nurse, can earn that beside her board, leaving clothing

out of the question. There are many unfit for wet nurses. Of the babies who leave our Hospital, we *know* that one-third die,—we *think* more than one-half,—for we know very little of the worst cases often. When a child was left on our hands by the death of the mother, we sent to the City Hall to ask about sending it to Tewksbury. We asked, ‘How long will it live?’ ‘A week, perhaps,’ was the answer of the official. Dr. Sewall is paying its board in hopes of getting it adopted.

“I think the State *ought* to establish, or at least provide for, this experimental institution. It should be small, and, they should always be small, and placed in different towns. Perhaps twenty children is enough for one household. It should be partly self-supporting, and, I think, a lawyer could often get money from the guilty fathers. The whole community should be taxed for the remedy of an evil produced mainly by a vice so widely spread and so little heeded,—not the charitable few who are now so burdened with the constant appeals for money. Far from wishing any connection between this Hospital and a proposed Foundling Home, we believe it would be very unwise. The Home would be an immense relief and comfort to us; but we should not wish women to suppose they could certainly go, or send their babies there, because they went from our hospital.” * * *

I trust that this question of providing special receptacles for deserted infants will be brought at once before the Legislature and the public for examination. I do not agree with the lady whose letter I have cited, that the State ought to establish such institutions and maintain them; but I do most fully believe, after much inquiry and reflection, that the State ought to authorize and aid in their establishment. I am convinced, also, that the reception of these children at our present State Almshouses is little better than consenting to their death; and that it is the duty of the Legislature, as soon as possible, to stop this lamentable waste of human life.

Better Provision for the Chronic Insane.

The Asylum for Harmless Insane, at Tewksbury, has already been mentioned, and allusion has been made to the controversy among experts in Insanity regarding the expediency of such establishments. A year ago I gave some notice of a discussion at Pittsburg on this subject. The question was again taken up.

THE SO-CALLED INCURABLES.

by the Association of Medical Superintendents, at their meeting in Washington last April, and in course of the discussion statements and assumptions were allowed to pass unquestioned which the gentlemen making them, I apprehend, would find it hard to maintain by evidence. The actual character of the Tewksbury Asylum, and the motives of the authorities establishing it, seemed to be misunderstood, if not misrepresented, while the condition of the chronic insane in other States was not accurately set forth. Vermont, for instance, was held up to admiration by one speaker as a State making ample provision for all her insane; the fact being, (by the statement of Dr. Rockwell, Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum,) that not more than half the insane persons of that State, are or can be maintained at Brattleboro'. In New Hampshire, the same is true, Dr. Bancroft having assured me that not more than half the insane of his State are under his charge at Concord. In every other State east of the Mississippi, I venture to say, the case is as bad or worse,—a great mass of incurables, to be maintained by the public, without sufficient Hospital room for them, nor ever likely to be.

Strongly impressed with these facts, as existing in Massachusetts, the Board of Charities and other official persons have undertaken to make an improvement in the condition of these chronic insane, and the Tewksbury Asylum is the first step in that direction. I had supposed that such a measure would at least escape the aspersions of those having the welfare of the insane at heart; and I perceive some indications that the Association referred to will not long maintain its present attitude towards this necessary separation of the recent and the chronic insane. Besides Dr. Choate, who has been quoted,* Dr. Butler, of Hartford, Dr. Walker, of South Boston, Dr. Workman, of Toronto, Dr. C. A. Lee, of Peekskill, and other members, have declared their dissent from the views of the majority. Dr. Workman has laid before the Canadian Board of Inspectors a well-considered plan for such a separation, and Dr. Lee has published his own opinions in a valuable pamphlet.

* See page 150.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages the subjects assigned me have been treated, some of them less fully than I could wish, and all less adequately than their consequence demands. Allow me here to recapitulate some of the more important suggestions made:—

- I.—An amendment of our Registration Laws, and of the method of reporting the information collected.
- II.—A careful revision of the State Aid Law.
- III.—A revision of our Penal and Prison Codes, with a view to establishing a better Prison System, and of reaching and checking crime.
- IV.—That the teaching of Articulation to such deaf mutes as can profit by it, be encouraged.
- V.—The removal of the Idiot School into the country, and the adoption of means for its enlargement.
- VI.—The establishment of a Foundling Home or Hospital.

A Supplement will contain the lists of officers at the various Institutions making returns to me, and the customary Tables will be found in the Appendix.

In conclusion, I would return my thanks to all those who have assisted in the preparation of the statistics herewith submitted, and in the other labors of my department. I have been much indebted to gentlemen in various parts of this Commonwealth, and of the Union, for facts communicated and suggestions made, and to several correspondents in Europe for timely co-operation. I would specially name, among my American correspondents, Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, who has not permitted his own unwearied labors to prevent him from aiding mine very materially.

F. B. SANBORN,

Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

No. 12 STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, }
December 26, 1866. }

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, ETC.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent,	\$1,050 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron,	
Joseph Draper,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,000 00
Mrs. Draper,		
Rev. George Allen,	Chaplain,	225 00
Janette W. Wright,	Clerk,	300 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	800 00
Marshall S. Green,	Supervisor,	370 00
Thomas E. Wood,	"	300 00
John Johnson,	Engineer,	900 00
William Sherman,	"	900 00
George T. King,	Baker,	854 94
Amos Wood,	Carpenter,	600 00
James W. Holmes,	Mechanic,	227 50
Mrs. Holmes,	Chambermaid,	79 00
Frederick Lane,	Farmer,	280 00
Albert Bartlett,	Coachman,	800 00
Nelson J. Adams,	Attendant,	91 18
Mrs. Adams,	"	
Frederick J. Bliss,	"	282 20
Mary E. Carney,	"	37 02
Jennie M. Cowing,	"	48 91
Lucie C. Darling,	"	81 02
L. B. Chickering,	"	146 81
Marion Day,	"	22 00
Emily Day,	"	16 50
Emma Kellogg,	"	30 89
Eudora H. Keep,	"	73 07
Joseph G. Maynard,	"	281 24
Edgar M. Martin,	"	23 83
Charles V. Merrick,	"	298 89
William F. Merriam,	"	23 83
John F. Nourse,	"	271 60
Elizabeth Newton,	"	22 00
Fanny Redhead,	"	91 12
Edward E. Richardson,	"	300 00
Alfred Sanderson,	"	336 00
Daniel E. Twichell,	"	23 25
Clarissa F. Vinton,	"	138 00
Sophronia A. Walker,	"	22 00
Pamelia Williams,	"	161 50
Nettie Woodburn,	"	150 00
John D. Avery and wife,	Cooks,	112 20
Sabrina Flagg,	Cook,	136 05
Augustine Hapgood,	"	218 09
Persis Boynton,	Care of Laundry and Sewing-Rooms,	110 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Charles L. Bacon and wife, . . .	Care of Laundry and Sewing-Rooms,	\$400 00
Mary E. Mellen, . . .	" " "	165 00
Addie Blake, . . .	Table Girl, . . .	63 00
Convers Francis, . . .	Mason, . . .	644 25
Frederick K. Austin, . . .	" " "	5 00
Carrie Austin, . . .	" " "	33 84
William S. Bickford, . . .	" " "	75 00
Ellen Brown, . . .	" " "	33 78
Victoria Bolton, . . .	" " "	98 03
Lucy E. Brown, . . .	" " "	66 99
E. P. Childs, . . .	" " "	222 38
Abbie F. Coburn, . . .	" " "	19 23
Mary L. Cook, . . .	" " "	57 97
Sarah Campbell, . . .	" " "	27 50
Nellie Castle, . . .	" " "	28 13
Minnie Curtis, . . .	" " "	33 33
George Cheney, . . .	" " "	29 41
John H. Demming, . . .	" " "	148 29
Edward Davis, . . .	" " "	31 25
Lottie V. Drinkwater, . . .	" " "	21 92
M. A. Evans, . . .	" " "	128 00
Evander French, . . .	" " "	289 22
Rosella Fairbanks, . . .	" " "	16 50
Mary D. Frost, . . .	" " "	91 42
Emma Frost, . . .	" " "	18 06
W. H. Foster, . . .	" " "	50 00
William Follett, . . .	" " "	339 64
Clara E. Foster, . . .	" " "	31 78
Cornelia Fisher, . . .	" " "	27 89
Ira Foster, . . .	" " "	85 69
Charlotte A. Garfield, . . .	" " "	22 00
A. Goldthwaite, . . .	" " "	46 53
Jessie Gunn, . . .	" " "	33 84
Frederick Gale, . . .	" " "	65 87
Myrick Holden, . . .	" " "	296 64
Horace A. Hapgood, . . .	" " "	169 29
Irving M. Howard, . . .	" " "	211 42
John Johnson, Jr., . . .	" " "	32 70
George F. Jordan, . . .	" " "	29 15
William E. Keep, . . .	" " "	21 68
Frederick Kinsley, . . .	" " "	33 30
J. F. Mellen, . . .	" " "	16 12
Antoinette Miles, . . .	" " "	65 62
Sarah R. Morrison, . . .	" " "	46 48
Henry S. Mullett, . . .	" " "	76 94
Albert Newhall, . . .	" " "	39 23
James W. Powers, . . .	" " "	141 28
Juliette L. Prentiss, . . .	" " "	16 66
F. F. Powers, . . .	" " "	9 96
I. C. Richardson, . . .	" " "	210 68
Fannie Richardson, . . .	" " "	104 98
Carrie F. Ranger, . . .	" " "	77 96
Daniel W. Roberts, . . .	" " "	26 36
Jennie M. Raymond, . . .	" " "	7 70
Abbie E. Scriptor, . . .	" " "	132 16
Mary R. Sawyer, . . .	" " "	43 16
Sidney Sibley, . . .	" " "	129 01
George C. Sibley, . . .	" " "	97 96
J. M. Sanderson, . . .	" " "	135 00
Carrie C. Smith, . . .	" " "	24 38
Gilman Scott and wife, . . .	" " "	14 17

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Josephine A. Stone,	- - -	\$5 50
George E. Smith,	- - -	50 00
Alice F. Tidd,	- - -	137 64
Jessie C. Taft,	- - -	40 30
Abner F. Titcomb,	- - -	19 92
M. B. Thurston,	- - -	51 47
Alfred Wetherby,	- - -	171 54
Hattie L. West,	- - -	90 14
Horace Wood,	- - -	121 57
Charles Wordie,	- - -	54 10
Albert Wetherby,	- - -	81 91
Total, 121 persons,	\$18,168 95

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

George C. S. Choate,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
" " " " " " " "	Treasurer,	300 00
Floyd W. Hixon,	Assistant-Physician,	725 00
Norton Folsom,	" " " " " " " "	133 33
John Kittridge,	Clerk,	800 00
Edward N. Dalton,	Supervisor,	500 00
Mary B. Poor,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Sarah J. Robinson,	Housekeeper,	300 00
Eliza Fifield,	Seamstress,	164 00
Annette M. Hardy,	" " " " " " " "	8 33
Truman B. Hardy,	Engineer,	480 00
Hugh Gilmartin,	Baker,	270 00
Michael Carlan,	" " " " " " " "	100 00
Abby Gilmartin,	Assistant-Baker,	78 01
George N. Sawyer,	Coachman,	8 33
James R. Hamilton,	" " " " " " " "	35 00
Thomas V. Hunt,	" " " " " " " "	225 00
William O. Dinsmore,	" " " " " " " "	50 00
Oscar Sibley,	Farmer,	90 00
Wells C. Youngman,	" " " " " " " "	233 33
A. F. C. Moore,	" " " " " " " "	50 83
Stephen W. Caldwell,	" " " " " " " "	113 36
Levi B. Cox,	" " " " " " " "	120 00
Crowell Whitehouse,	" " " " " " " "	84 17
David Murray,	Fireman,	116 66
John Mack,	" " " " " " " "	164 16
Enoch W. Cleasby,	Attendant,	305 00
Jewett B. Sweetser,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Thomas V. Hunt,	" " " " " " " "	25 00
Edward D. McKenna,	" " " " " " " "	250 00
William O. Dinsmore,	" " " " " " " "	250 00
Alna M. Gove,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
George A. Hardy,	" " " " " " " "	139 17
Chester W. Hall,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Charles E. Lyon,	" " " " " " " "	236 67
Thomas S. McKenna,	" " " " " " " "	90 83
Madison C. Sweetser,	" " " " " " " "	60 00
Frederick N. Lufkin,	" " " " " " " "	60 00
Charles E. Sherman,	" " " " " " " "	48 33
William N. Lyon,	" " " " " " " "	133 33
Margaret R. Mercer,	" " " " " " " "	168 00
Lizzie Mercer,	" " " " " " " "	168 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

N A M E.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Vesta J. Bridges,	Attendant,	\$42 00
Rhoda A. Belden,	"	21 00
Carrie B. Smith,	"	35 00
Lois M. Bridges,	"	21 00
Clara Hallett,	"	38 73
Sarah E. Barton,	"	38 27
Fanny G. Eaton,	"	146 53
Dora E. Bean,	"	65 33
Sarah A. Currier,	"	65 33
Clementine E. Sherburn,	"	50 40
Lydia P. Barton,	"	48 52
Abby B. Tibbetts,	"	83 55
Carrie M. Boynton,	"	41 55
Elmina N. Cox,	"	83 55
Ellen A. White,	"	83 55
Fanny Rockwood,	"	18 67
Etta J. Moore,	"	31 27
Emma J. Terrell,	"	25 13
Isaac Bailey,	Carpenter,	40 00
Susan E. Woodward,	Laundress,	47 33
Nettie A. Cox,	Attendant,	83 55
Vesta J. Bridges,	Laundress,	66 66
Mary A. Dodge,	"	41 66
Catherine Monnegan,	Laundress Girl,	78 01
Margaret McMannus,	" "	7 71
Mary McMannus,	" "	72 02
Mary E. Clark,	" "	20 00
Joanna Flynn,	" "	100 66
Ellen A. Dodge,	" "	34 38
Mary Payne,	Cook,	57 08
Ellen Monnegan,	"	19 43
Bridget Muldrain,	"	19 29
Ellen R. Stein,	"	94 87
Annie E. O'Connor,	"	31 72
Margaret Wafer,	"	25 35
Ellen McGinnis,	"	61 71
Margaret Mahan,	"	8 57
Mary Sullivan,	"	65 72
Ellen Summers,	"	26 78
Mary Ryan,	House Attendant,	127 10
Mary Ann Gowan,	" "	5 43
Annie E. O'Connor,	" "	77 72
Bridget Fitzgerald,	" "	7 14
Clergymen, for services on Sunday,	- - -	318 00
Total, 85 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$12,579 10

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Pliny Earle,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
C. K. Bartlett,	Assistant-Physician,	775 00
C. M. Moody,	Clerk,	825 00
S. M. Smith,	Treasurer,	300 00
Asa Wright,	Farmer,	600 00
Stiles Smith,	Farm Hand,	300 00
Pliny W. Sanderson,	"	260 00
W. E. Hall,	"	168 17
Philip Wall,	"	68 38

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Continued.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
E. W. Strong,	Carpenter,	\$588 70
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	560 00
L. M. Blodgett,	Assistant-Engineer,	171 43
M. L. Newcomb,	" "	128 46
M. L. Harris,	" "	156 00
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	415 00
J. F. Rice,	Cook,	375 00
M. L. Newcomb,	Hostler,	60 00
Peter Rice,	Pumper,	87 42
Alfred Parento,	Painter,	552 75
Gilbert Parento,	" "	15 10
Albert McMaster,	Kitchen Hand,	68 71
Nelson A. Cadwell,	" "	96 50
Jerusha Howe,	Cook,	141 30
Lydia Osgood,	Kitchen Hand,	144 00
Mary Loomis,	" "	18 00
Lucy A. Gilbert,	" "	72 67
Lola Cadwell,	" "	20 90
Nellie Griswold,	" "	18 00
Helen W. Lea,	Laundress,	140 90
Angie Whitbeck,	" "	168 00
Harriet Whitbeck,	" "	22 13
Sarah R. Phelps,	Seamstress,	210 00
Mary A. Lafargue,	Care of Rotunda,	75 63
Jennie B. Morse,	" "	68 90
Emma G. Clark,	House Attendant,	64 78
R. Champion,	" "	31 05
Jeremiah E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	317 84
Edwin Whitman,	Attendant,	110 71
George Foster,	" "	94 71
M. L. Harris,	" "	121 71
Milton A. Crad,	" "	38 57
Daniel E. Heath,	" "	32 90
Jonah Stiles,	" "	120 00
Henry E. Miner,	" "	100 71
Albert Wetherell,	" "	100 00
George Bardwell,	" "	52 83
Joseph Bartlett,	" "	122 23
Percy Davis,	" "	134 69
George W. Wood,	" "	80 40
W. E. Hall,	" "	60 00
H. W. Kenny,	" "	77 04
Walter B. Nelten,	" "	136 76
R. A. Crittenden,	" "	127 89
Henry D. Hamilton,	" "	82 24
Andrew B. Owen,	" "	51 08
James Price,	" "	108 28
Leander Bartlett,	" "	50 00
Asa P. Wheeler,	" "	99 33
Henry Tillson,	" "	91 33
Pliny F. Nims,	" "	87 44
Stephen Valcour,	" "	85 33
Samuel Hodge,	" "	58 71
Albert Hobbs,	" "	48 66
Mingo Lewis,	" "	81 61
Clinton Wetherby,	" "	28 88
Amos Barnes,	Watchman,	100 71
Jonah Stiles,	" "	120 00
Jane L. Rice,	Supervisor,	200 00
A. Maria Norris,	Attendant,	114 80
S. F. Norris,	" "	113 00
Agnes S. Wilson,	" "	144 00
Julia A. Cook,	" "	143 81

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Addie Sawin,	Attendant,	\$120 10
Jennie B. Black,	"	61 97
Lizzie C. Moulton,	"	144 00
Helen Hodgman,	"	129 12
Julia D. Bemis,	"	131 62
Sarah A. Orcutt,	"	140 84
Lucy L. Taylor,	"	65 92
Lucretia McDonald,	"	142 00
Mary A. Williams,	"	56 65
Elizabeth S. Berry,	"	61 20
Charity S. Crowley,	"	61 20
Ann E. Allen,	"	32 23
Mary Tillson,	"	26 40
Caroline S. Haskings,	"	18 19
M. M. Moore,	"	16 67
Total, 87 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,368 46

IV.—THE RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

J. M. Churchill,	Inspector,	\$150 00
J. I. Baker,	"	37 50
William J. Dale,	"	112 50
H. Burr Crandall,	"	112 50
Jonathan D. Wheeler,	"	37 50
George L. Underwood,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
J. W. Newcomb,	Assistant-Superintendent,	500 00
Mary M. Patterson,	Matron,	240 00
Andrew Irwin,	Baker,	300 00
A. Anderson,	Steward,	300 00
C. Lomeaney,	Gardener,	75 00
Dan Leary,	Laborer,	104 00
B. Bass,	"	20 00
S. A. Williams,	Carpenter,	53 00
W. Griffin,	Cook,	150 00
Ann Scanlan,	"	74 00
L. E. Clement,	"	40 00
W. Langley,	"	20 00
R. Jennings,	"	50 00
Sarah Brown,	"	40 12
Abby Brown,	"	17 14
John Asmuth,	"	5 00
James Faha,	Nurse,	100 00
Bridget Broderick,	"	26 00
John Barter,	"	70 00
Francis Ray,	"	50 00
Ann Farrel,	"	12 00
Daniel Ivers,	"	20 00
John McQuade,	"	110 00
Maria Alexander,	"	11 00
W. Lany,	"	20 00
Servants at Superintendent's house, . . . . .	. . . . .	128 00
Francis Morris,	Teamster,	50 00
G. Brown,	"	42 50
M. Kelley,	Washer,	44 00
B. Bennet,	"	28 00
Mary Murray,	"	26 00
Mary Harrigan,	"	16 00
Mary Crowley,	"	16 00
M. Conlin,	Chambermaid,	28 80
Total, 39 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,766 57

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Horace P. Wakefield,	Inspector,	\$160 00
George P. Elliot,	"	160 00
Francis H. Nourse,	"	160 00
Thomas J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Matron,	
Jonathan Brown,	Physician	225 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	678 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Seamstress,	
Charles F. Foster,	Chaplain and Teacher,	678 00
Mrs. Foster,	Teacher,	
Henry J. Moulton,	Assistant-Clerk,	300 00
James Poor,	Farmer,	420 00
Simon P. Adams,	Engineer,	600 00
Charles H. Trull,	Assistant-Farmer,	219 06
Mrs. Trull,	Laundress,	
Thaddeus P. Bartlett,	Watchman,	400 00
Mrs. Bartlett,	Nurse,	
Martha B. Marsh,	Dairy-Maid,	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby,	Nurse,	114 00
Nancy M. Foster,	Assistant-Matron,	17 77
Sophia L. Larkin,	Teacher,	15 00
Emma S. Marston,	"	98 37
Fannie L. Crosby,	"	156 00
Helen M. Marsh,	Seamstress,	156 00
Abraham S. Barnard,	Cook,	300 00
George G. Safford,	Teamster,	287 50
Abel G. Whidden,	Instructor in shoe-making and Su- pervisor in Asylum for Insane,	511 00
Mrs. Whidden,	Supervisor in Asylum for Insane,	
Augustus F. Whidden,	Instructor of shoe-making and Su- pervisor of Asylum for Insane,	442 50
John H. Whidden,	Instructor of shoe-making,	360 00
Abel G. Whidden,	Extra Watchman,	140 00
Horace P. Wakefield,	Medical services,	717 77
Mrs. Wakefield,	Nurse,	
Elisha Huntington,	Consulting Physician,	20 27
Total, 34 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,992 24

VI.—THE MONSON ALMSHOUSE.

G. M. Fisk,	Inspector,	\$160 00
George Chandler,	"	160 00
Eleazar Porter,	"	160 00
John M. Brewster, Jr.,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
Mrs. Brewster,	Matron,	
William K. Vail,	Chaplain,	100 00
E. M. Haynes,	"	100 00
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	700 00
Joseph H. Brewster,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	625 00
Harriet E. Dart,	Teacher,	250 00
Lucy M. Colton,	"	78 00
Jane E. Hastings,	"	147 00
M. Augusta Colton,	"	78 00
Frances J. Phelps,	"	81 00
Irene J. Burnett,	"	156 00
Hattie E. Kellogg,	"	78 00
Mary W. Kellogg,	"	78 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Monson Almshouse—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Orpha P. Kent,	Teacher,	\$75 00
Maria E. Gallivan,	Supernumerary Teacher,	72 00
Flora Hill,	Nurse,	192 00
Mary W. Richmond,	Assistant-Matron,	218 50
Susan C. Yarrington,	" "	117 00
Sarah C. Alford,	Seamstress,	48 00
Lucyette Mason,	"	192 00
Jane L. Hayes,	Laundress,	28 71
John N. Lacey,	Engineer,	600 00
Daniel W. Knight,	Cook in Inmates' Departments,	45 83
Willard J. Clark,	" " "	406 25
Edwin Doane,	Farmer,	507 91
Charles Adams,	"	432 50
Henry M. Prouty,	"	198 94
Hiram P. Shedd,	"	92 50
John McDonald,	Baker,	456 00
Frank H. Wood,	Assistant,	37 50
Sanford C. Pond,	"	150 00
Joseph F. Gibbs,	"	-
Joseph W. Mason,	"	203 14
King S. Sedgwick,	Watchman,	259 63
Total, 38 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,784 40

VII.—THE BRIDGEWATER ALMSHOUSE.

James Ford,	Inspector,	\$160 00
J. B. Thaxter,	"	160 00
J. H. Mitchell,	"	160 00
L. L. Goodspeed,	Superintendent,	} 1,500 00
Mrs. Goodspeed,	Matron,	
S. L. Young,	Physician,	533 33
M. Robinson,	"	120 00
Edward Sawyer,	"	100 00
J. E. Harlow,	Consulting Physician,	100 00
P. L. Cushing,	Chaplain,	200 00
W. C. Howland,	Assistant-Superintendent,	500 00
E. B. Ellis,	Farmer,	400 00
E. A. Harlow,	"	150 00
Galen Conant,	"	48 00
J. H. Hamblin,	Engineer,	200 00
H. E. McCollen,	"	206 00
S. H. Linton,	Watchman,	78 00
George Banks,	"	72 00
Francis Murdock,	"	180 00
A. B. Fuller,	Nurse,	135 00
John Smithick,	"	15 00
Joseph Corrie,	Clerk,	115 00
Margaret Youdell,	Assistant-Matron,	225 00
Julia Decker,	" "	208 00
Ann Youdell,	" "	184 00
Carrie Patten,	" "	156 00
Belinda Palmer,	" "	134 00
Sarah Franks,	" "	48 00
Adelaide Patten,	Teacher,	144 00
Frances Robinson,	"	100 00
Total, 30 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,331 33

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

VIII.—THE WESTBOROUGH REFORM SCHOOL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Joseph A. Allen,	Superintendent,	\$1,400 00
Orville K. Hutchinson,	Assistant-Superintendent,	700 00
George C. Davis,	Treasurer,	200 00
Henry H. Rising,	Physician, (non-resident,)	125 00
Arthur L. Smith,	Teacher,	254 41
D. M. Edgerly,	"	28 08
Alice E. Johnson,	"	86 77
Carrie L. Cooper,	"	250 00
Maria Henshaw,	"	268 97
George B. King,	"	257 03
Edward W. Stephenson,	"	20 81
Edmund B. Fox,	"	192 58
Martha B. Kidder,	"	187 50
Mary K. Cannon,	Matron,	159 04
Frances D. Parker,	Assistant-Matron,	182 00
Hattie J. Steadman,	" "	164 71
Luther G. Shepard,	Man of all work,	} 541 50
Adaline S. Shepard,	Laundress,	
Hattie E. Worden,	Cook,	52 00
Lizzie M. Barton,	Overseer in Dormitories,	165 00
George Morse,	Overseer in Chair-shop,	475 84
E. B. Bigelow,	Overseer in Comb-shop,	199 55
Wilber H. Rice,	Overseer in Shoe-shop,	330 06
D. W. Beales,	Baker and Overseer in Kitchen,	362 50
Charles Goddard,	Farmer and Teacher,	} 176 49
— Goddard,	Nurse,	
Charles P. Knapp,	Watchman and Farmer,	337 50
E. O. Bailey,	Engineer and Fireman,	112 00
John F. Savory,	" "	402 40
Louisa C. Goddard,	Tailoress,	164 00
Minnie H. Spark,	Seamstress,	87 00
Frances M. Bigelow,	Assistant-Seamstress,	89 93
Charity R. Kent,	Tailoress,	24 00
Ellen Savory,	Nurse,	79 29
Laura Clark,	Teacher Chair-shop,	250 00
Helen M. Johnson,	Assistant-Seamstress,	109 39
Flora N. Smith,	Overseer Dining-Room,	64 29
George E. Allen,	Overseer Yard and Farming,	201 66
James W. Clark,	Carpenter,	525 00
Achsa S. Hitchcock,	Cook,	56 57
Marion E. Day,	Assistant-Cook,	120 29
Emma J. Newton,	Seamstress,	109 15
Eliza S. Rice,	Cook and Seamstress,	59 15
Nancy H. Beales,	Overseer of Dining-Room,	68 58
James Mahony,	Overseer of Comb-shop and Yard,	116 10
Sylvester B. Newton,	Watchman,	144 73
William McGilbert,	Overseer Yard,	143 08
Charles J. Johnson,	Gardener,	} 700 00
Eliza J. Johnson,	Matron of Garden family, 30 boys,	
Rebecca A. Nickerson,	Teacher,	138 46
H. J. Kidder,	"	139 83
N. P. Brown,	Master of Peters house f'm'ly 24 b'ys,	} 650 00
Sarah M. Brown,	Matron " " " "	
Lucy S. Newton,	Teacher,	282 60
Wright Stratton,	Farmer & Master farm-house family,	} 362 50
Lois Stratton,	Matron of farm-house family,	
William H. Eveleth,	Farm laborer and Overseer,	360 84
Josephine C. Lakin,	Teacher of farm family, 30 boys,	150 55
Charles F. Allen,	Master of farm-house family 30 boys,	} 353 84
Annie C. Allen,	Matron of farm-house family,	

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Westborough Reform School—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Lucia A. Cook,	Teacher of farm-house family,	\$126 37
Rufus King,	Farmer,	375 00
Marcus N. Putnam,	Farmer and Fireman,	337 50
Michael Sullivan,	Farmer,	90 00
Charles Hayden,	"	284 77
George Jarwell,	"	179 02
Total, 66 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,525 33

IX.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

Marcus Ames,	Superintendent,	\$1,725 00
L. A. Procter,	Assistant-Superintendent,	400 00
A. E. Boynton,	Farmer,	700 00
Susan L. Wood,	-	137 50
J. Logan,	-	152 00
Isabella N. Spaulding,	-	281 25
Harriet F. Perry,	Matron,	281 25
Mary K. Jones,	-	137 50
Harriet P. Abbott,	-	256 25
E. G. Longfellow,	Matron,	143 75
Mary A. Rowley,	-	82 69
Lucy E. Case,	-	281 25
Sarah M. Procter,	-	231 25
Aseneth R. Gage,	-	121 87
Ellen J. Carlton,	-	231 25
Margaret Anderson,	-	192 00
Ellen F. Dascomb,	-	158 25
Anna M. Rice,	-	45 25
Anna F. Spaulding,	-	192 00
Martha Boyd,	-	192 00
Carrie Boynton,	-	118 75
Lucy E. Goodwin,	-	58 59
E. M. Spalding,	-	87 72
L. E. Dodge,	-	33 66
E. S. Fisher,	-	7 00
A. M. Rice and E. S. Fisher,	-	45 25
C. J. Walton,	-	28 80
F. N. Abbott,	-	9 72
E. H. Fisher,	-	13 00
Mary Willsby,	-	24 87
Sarah E. French,	-	18 12
Lydia A. Gibbs,	-	28 65
J. M. Gordon,	-	12 09
Abbie S. Farnsworth,	-	5 76
Sybil Wallace,	-	11 72
Margaret Kent,	-	18 92
S. E. Dodge,	-	35 02
Jacob Fisher,	Steward,	100 00
Frank B. Fay,	Treasurer,	200 00
Total, 40 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,749 45

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

X.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Richard Matthews,	Superintendent,	\$1,725 00
M. L. Eldridge,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,425 00
C. W. Reed,	Treasurer,	200 00
Daniel Russell,	First Officer,	278 22
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	569 08
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	840 00
Edward Baker,	" "	519 42
G. P. Smith,	Second Officer,	550 15
William Jenkins,	" "	364 28
Charles Howard,	Third Officer,	260 00
C. H. Barbour,	Steward,	369 00
S. Stanton,	"	25 50
Henry Barclay,	"	15 00
Julius Leath,	"	120 50
W. S. Tighman,	"	265 00
John Pennington,	Third Officer,	105 00
William S. Perry,	" "	205 00
S. Shepard,	Cook,	440 00
James Fairweather,	"	157 50
P. Nelson,	"	30 00
Andrew Green,	Carpenter,	174 16
Nelson Lund,	"	480 00
R. Harp,	Captain Berth Deck,	314 00
William Grant,	" " "	258 00
George Andrew,	Captain Mess Deck,	203 52
B. Mahoney,	" " "	55 00
B. Brown,	" " "	6 00
John Adams,	" " "	148 00
D. P. Caswell,	— — — — —	146 00
P. Murphy,	Assistant-Teacher,	} 87 50
D. Minohan,	" "	
J. J. Kepler,	" "	
William Willshaw and others,	Coxswain,	455 60
E. Thurston and others,	Boatswain,	80 00
Jonah Stevens,	Ship-keeper,	150 00
Sixty seamen,	Employed at different times,	1,513 88
Total, 95 persons, . . . .	. . . . .	\$12,530 26

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

S. G. Howe,	Director,	\$3,000 00
A. W. Mulliken,	Teacher, (with board,)	300 00
M. C. Green,	" " "	300 00
M. S. Cobb,	" " "	300 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron, " "	250 00
F. J. Campbell,	Music Teacher, (with board,)	1,600 00
Thomas Reeves,	Assistant Music Teacher, (with b'd,)	500 00
D. L. Bradford,	Steward, (without board,)	660 00
Edward Trobitz,	Baker, (with board,)	530 00
Charles H. Merrill,	Fireman, (with board,)	516 83
A. W. Bowden,	Superintendent of Boys' Shop,	510 00
Nellie Ford,	Printer, (with board,)	230 00
J. W. Smith,	Care of Boys, (with board,)	} 315 20
Fannie Hartwell,	" " "	
Hattie Wood,	Care of Girls,	
— — — — —,	Chamber Work,	190 45
— — — — —,	Table Work,	80 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Blind Asylum—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Mary Knapp,	Music Reader,	\$150 00
_____ ,	Teaching Work,	143 67
_____ ,	Cook,	131 64
_____ ,	Assistant-Cook,	48 00
Ada Ford,	Care of Halls,	101 00
_____ ,	Waiter,	154 92
_____ ,	Cleaning, &c.,	96 00
_____ ,	Book-keeper and Clerks at sales r'm,	938 00
Total, 17 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$11,171 04

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

Mary McDonald,	Matron,	\$399 96
Catherine Spalter,	Teacher,	199 92
M. C. Worcester,	"	199 92
A. E. Dana,	"	203 91
J. W. Lovejoy,	Boys' Attendant,	287 50
L. A. Lovejoy,	Attendant,	138 00
Clara Hamilton,	"	116 40
_____ ,	"	125 72
Dennis Reardon,	Assistant,	179 50
_____ ,	"	29 60
C. H. Hubbard,	Teamster,	170 00
_____ ,	Teacher in Boys' Shop,	30 00
_____ ,	Cook,	168 40
_____ ,	Assistant-Cook,	53 20
_____ ,	Chamber Girls,	191 60
_____ ,	Table Girls,	112 67
_____ ,	Seamstress,	72 85
_____ ,	Paid for labor,	406 94
Total, 9 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,086 09

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.

Edwin Walden,	Inspector,	\$200 00
Anthony S. Morse,	"	166 67
Estes Howe,	"	200 00
Joseph D. Pinder,	"	33 23
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,500 00
B. L. Mayhew,	Deputy,	1,500 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	1,200 00
George J. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,100 00
A. B. Bancroft,	Physician,	700 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	800 00
Almon Hale,	"	800 00
C. F. Houston,	"	721 43
C. W. Gale,	"	795 74
J. B. Jepson,	"	797 88
G. A. Lounsbury,	"	400 00
E. O. Nichols,	"	773 96
J. B. Rea,	"	783 16
Thomas Richardson,	"	776 09

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

State Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
David Sargent,	Turnkey,	\$782 49
John E. Shaw,	"	784 49
J. W. Averell,	Watchman,	164 11
Francis Beverstock,	"	750 00
C. R. Clark,	"	154 75
Laban Beal,	"	333 33
Henry Lowell,	"	738 88
George W. Norris,	"	750 00
Isaac M. Causland,	"	750 00
Lucius Patterson,	"	475 80
J. W. Prentiss,	"	750 00
Samuel Poor,	"	744 80
S. I. Pearle,	"	697 92
William B. Ramsell,	"	750 00
Moses F. Rogers,	"	742 89
J. F. Simonds,	"	750 00
J. M. Wyatt,	"	685 50
E. S. Starkweather,	"	310 88
Samuel Patterson,	"	99 00
F. A. Bellows,	Assistant-Watchman,	477 42
Amos Blazo,	" "	177 30
William Blanchard,	" "	541 98
A. F. Hopkins,	" "	559 17
George L. Hoor,	" "	118 92
T. W. Lord,	" "	355 37
E. I. Newhall,	" "	174 20
Charles L. Ramsell,	" "	458 86
William H. H. Reed,	" "	551 62
Thomas Stayner,	" "	86 66
O. E. Patten,	" "	27 42
T. C. Vose,	" "	294 81
Total, 49 persons, . . . .	. . . .	*\$29,284 71

XIV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
Edward A. Whiston,	Physician,	600 00
John W. Dadmun,	Chaplain,	350 00
Bradish R. Clapp,	Clerk,	400 00
Charles C. Page,	Engineer,	720 00
Daniel Hanson,	Assistant-Engineer,	250 19
Stephen G. Connor,	" "	148 72
Joel L. Bacon,	Overseer,	480 00
John B. Bacon,	"	315 00
Thomas L. Vose,	"	150 00
William Shackley,	"	75 00
D. C. Wiggin,	"	225 00
Otis Fernald,	"	51 29
Edwin B. Stone,	"	158 79
John Coyle,	"	65 00
John Dunn,	Carpenter,	523 50
Daniel Lahey,	Receiving Officer,	480 00
J. E. Bridges,	Baker,	331 89

* Of the above, there was a drawback paid by contractors of \$762.50. The extra compensation was \$5,144.13.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Boston House of Industry—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
P. C. Dooley,	Teacher,	\$105 20
George M. Rowe,	"	216 67
H. M. Longfellow,	"	76 44
Thomas Payson,	Ferryman,	204 94
A. Haskell,	"	117 12
Lendall Bartlett,	"	83 70
Mariana Payson,	Organist,	104 00
Hannah B. Payson,	Supervisor,	300 00
Mehitable B. Curtis,	Matron,	213 29
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Sarah D. Miller,	"	282 50
Alice Soloman,	"	240 00
Eliza A. Fogg,	"	80 00
A. K. Page,	"	80 00
Hannah B. Hamlin,	"	220 76
Susan F. Green,	"	82 46
Elizabeth Eastman,	"	21 70
Emily F. Fish,	"	69 04
Jennie Burbank,	"	13 81
Frances R. Palmer,	"	12 10
Ellen Page,	"	23 02
Margaret McKay,	"	24 72
Rhoda A. Downer,	"	94 85
Mary P. Wright,	"	93 76
S. R. Page,	"	20 55
Mary Stearns,	"	12 63
Helen M. Wallace,	"	102 74
Jennie Newbert,	"	96 82
Jennie M. Davis,	"	131 67
Susan B. Smith,	"	25 63
E. F. Squire,	"	17 89
Nellie Taylor,	"	17 75
Frances Brigham,	"	23 67
Abby Bacon,	Dairy-Woman,	105 00
Mary F. McTaggard,	Attendant,	48 00
Total, 53 persons, . . . .	. . . .	\$10,126 81

XV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$500 00
G. F. Brown,	House Officer,	200 00
Thomas Payson,	"	146 27
William H. Bartlett,	Teacher,	394 24
James H. Eastman,	"	99 72
Joseph T. Morris,	"	57 20
John T. Prince,	"	27 94
George H. Guttererson,	"	31 23
E. F. Payson,	"	46 03
F. E. Eastman,	"	38 13
J. B. Rogers,	"	202 60
W. H. Brewster,	"	159 45
D. A. Caldwell,	"	94 25
Sarah A. Brackett,	"	300 00
John McCabe,	Overseer,	360 00
Phineas Buckley,	"	172 85
H. F. Longfellow,	"	19 72
William F. Chase,	Attendant,	119 83

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Boston House of Reformation—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
John O'Neal,	Watchman,	\$300 00
Henry Bailey,	"	26 63
Harriet McWain,	Matron,	90 00
Mary E. Bridges,	"	139 14
Maria R. Adams,	"	127 73
Susan C. Simons,	"	86 29
Total, 24 persons, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,689 25

XVI.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	\$10 00
George A. Wing,	" "	10 00
Eben Smith,	" "	10 00
James Gifford,	Overseer at Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	" "	10 00
Albert Eastabrook,	Keeper at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" at Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	40 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$465 00

Lenox Prison, Berkshire County.

Henry W. Taft,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$25 00
George J. Tucker,	" " "	25 00
Samuel H. Sears,	" of Convicts, 228 days,	342 99
Albert H. Northrup,	" " 137 days,	213 01
Phineas Cone,	Keeper of Prison,	\$ 1,350 00
Warren Little,	Chaplain,	16 66
G. M. Smith,	"	8 34
William Sabin,	Physician,	86 25
William Deming,	"	85 00
W. H. Wentworth,	"	18 75
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,121 00

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$100 00
John B. Baylies,	" " "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	\$1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	600 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe Department,	912 50
Henry W. Sampson,	" " "	877 50
Henry Humble,	Officer " "	132 50
Daniel D. Saley,	Instructor in Basket Department,	80 00
Francis C. Ring,	" " "	462 50
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer " "	140 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

New Bedford Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Daniel P. Lewis,	Officer of Yard, Prisons, &c., . .	\$912 50
Nathaniel Cory,	" and Engineer in Boiler Room,	912 50
Caroline Morse,	Matron in Female Department, .	365 00
Amelia P. Lewis,	" " "	20 00
Allen Raymond,	Night Watchman,	326 50
Francis Maxwell,	" "	310 75
Asa Allen,	Cook,	547 50
Samuel C. Perry,	Officer temporarily employed, .	30 00
B. S. Batchelor,	Chaplain,	130 00
F. H. Hooper,	Physician,	25 00
B. F. Wilson,	"	75 00
_____,	"	7 00
Total, . . . .	. . . .	\$8,416 75

Taunton Jail, Bristol County.

Isaac G. Carrier,	Keeper,	b h \$800 00
Ellen Lillis,	Labor in the House,	b 27 00
Mary Oakes,	" " "	b 59 00
Alfred Baylies,	Physician,	} 26 00
John B. Chace,	"	
Charles T. Hubbard,	"	
Total,		\$912 00

Total for Bristol County, \$9,329 75

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

Samuel S. Daggett,	Overseer,	\$10 00
George Luce,	"	10 00
Samuel S. Daggett,	Keeper,	231 00
Samuel Keniston,	Sheriff, (care of Jail,)	25 00
Total,		\$276 00

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

George Roundy,	Overseer,	\$100 00
J. H. Parrott,	"	100 00
Aaron Sawyer,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master of House of Correction,	1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey,	450 00
Daniel F. Pinder,	"	450 00
T. B. Fall,	Engineer and Steward,	300 00
Mary A. Hale,	Matron,	200 00
William Burrows,	Chaplain,	150 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	100 00
Total,		\$2,950 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Nehemiah F. Emery,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas W. Hopkinson,	"	100 00
Eben B. Currier,	"	100 00
H. G. Herrick,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,000 00
George B. Poore,	Steward and Engineer,	b 600 00
Amos Southwick,	Turnkey,	b 450 00
A. T. Potter,	" and Watchman,	b 450 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	b 200 00
George W. Sargent,	Physician,	125 00
George P. Wilson,	Chaplain,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,325 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

John Akerman,	Keeper,	h \$700 00
Jona. G. Johnson,	Physician,	15 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$715 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	h \$1,200 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey, Cook and Steward,	h 500 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	75 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,775 00
Total for Essex County, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,765 00

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

Lewis Merriam,	Overseer,	\$25 00
Rufus Howland,	"	25 00
Samuel H. Reed,	Jailer and Master,	b 600 00
_____ ,	Matron, Cook, &c.,	100 00
A. C. Deane,	Occasional Assistants,	100 00
	Physician,	68 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$918 00

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

George Dwight,	Overseer,	\$100 00
John W. Hunt,	"	100 00
Samuel Palmer,	"	100 00
F. Bush,	Jailer and Master,	h 1,000 00
Joseph S. Noble,	Turnkey,	h 800 00
Nancy Elv,	Matron,	h 350 00
A. D. Bullock,	Chaplain,	800 00
H. G. Stickney,	Physician,	150 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$2,900 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Prison, Hampden County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Daniel Kingale,	Overseer,	\$15 00
William P. Strickland,	"	15 00
Luke Lyman,	"	18 12
H. A. Longley,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Charles D. Wells,	Chaplain,	104 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,152 12

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Jailer and Master,	\$ 1,933 33
Sylvester Harrington,	Clerk,	1,000 00
Rufus R. Wade,	Turnkey at Jail,	\$ 850 00
Baruch Floyd,	Officer in the lower shop,	900 00
George P. Stevens,	Officer in the yard,	\$ 420 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in the cooking department,	\$ 377 85
Amos Jones,	Officer in the upper shop,	\$ 228 67
Abbie F. Eaton,	Matron in the female workshop,	\$ 244 28
Sarah A. Durgin,	Matron in the female prison,	\$ 244 28
Rev. W. R. Stone,	Chaplain,	250 00
John B. Taylor,	Physician,	200 00
Total,	\$6,946 41

Concord Jail, Middlesex County.

Samuel Staples,	Keeper,	\$350 00
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Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

Charles Kimball,	Jailer,	\$ 800 00
Jacob G. Favor,	Turnkey,	\$ 487 50
Thomas Slater,	Chaplain,	104 00
James G. Bradt,	Physician,	60 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,251 50

Total for Middlesex County, \$8,547 91

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

Alexander Whippey,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Rowland Folger,	"	10 00
Rowland Folger,	Jailer and Master,	50 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$70 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
C. C. Churchill,	Overseer,	\$100 00
S. W. Richardson,	"	100 00
Moses Gregg,	"	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Theodore L. Browne,	Under Keeper,	750 00
Henry White,	" "	625 00
Edmund Thomas,	Under Keeper and Clerk,	500 00
Reed Blanchard,	Watchman,	400 00
Sandford White,	Overseer of workshop,	600 00
Olive Huntington,	Matron,	300 00
W. P. Blackmer,	Chaplain,	300 00
Alfred R. Bullard,	Physician,	140 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$4,915 00

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

William H. Whitman,	Overseer,	\$50 00
Daniel J. Robbins,	"	50 00
Daniel E. Damon,	"	50 00
Charles H. Paine,	Inspector,	13 20
William P. Carthell,	"	13 20
Harrison Staples,	"	13 20
James Bates,	Jailer and master,	750 00
John A. Blake,	Assistant and Overseer of Shop,	730 00
W. H. Brooks,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,744 60

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

John M. Clark,	Jailer,	1,000 00
George Booth,	Turnkey,	969 00
Darius F. Bradley,	Officer and Watchman,	823 00
Benjamin Richardson,	Yard Officer and Watchman,	751 37
John F. Bailey,	Guard-room Officer and Watchman,	701 37
George E. Hibbard,	Steward and Watchman,	701 37
William P. Drury,	Officer " "	377 76*
Z. Holmes, Jr.,	Clerk " "	70 83†
James F. Goodwin,	Extra Watchman,	62 34
A. L. Chamberlin,	Matron,	97 21
George W. Bicknell,	Clerk and Watchman,	693 00†
S. S. Richardson,	Gate-keeper and Watchman,	800 00‡
D. C. Jones,	Guard-room Officer and Watchman,	297 50||
A. G. Dawes,	Extra Watchman,	158 84,
Z. Holmes,	" "	14 00
T. J. Loud,	" "	6 00
R. C. Cook,	Chaplain,	1,000 00¶
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8,023 09

* From April 10, 1866. † From August 20, 1866. ‡ To September 1, 1866.
‡ To April 1, 1866. To March 8, 1866. ¶ Paid by the city.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Charles Robbins,	Master,	\$1,376 98
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,300 00
William Bishop,	Clerk,	548 66
James C. Magraw,	"	56 57
J. J. Patterson,	Receiving Officer,	800 00
J. J. Berry,	Shop Officer,	500 00
C. H. Davis,	" "	500 00
Albert Condon,	" "	225 00
C. H. Hildreth,	" "	122 26
Parlin Crawford,	" "	51 22
Martha Robbins,	Female Supervisor,	350 00
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	300 00
Kate Price,	"	300 00
C. L. Winn,	"	300 00
Nancy Wormwell,	"	300 00
Helen M. Wallace,	"	130 75
Anna Rumble,	"	118 54
Matthew Pierson,	Gardener,	500 00
John McKenna,	Baker,	350 00
H. Holt,	Yard Officer,	130 56
Dudley P. Cole,	" "	8 22
H. H. Holt,	Prison Watchman,	75 92
S. W. Wallingford,	" "	53 13
Oscar Shaffer,	" "	144 12
De Witt Shaffer,	" "	76 56
Samuel Patterson,	Yard Watchman,	218 15
A. G. Potter,	" "	171 90
John R. Gove,	" "	75 02
Theodore L. Gibbs,	" "	56 57
Samuel Johnson,	" "	4 93
E. F. Houdlett,	Prison Watchman,	98 34
S. W. Wallingford,	Night Watchman,	67 72
J. F. Condon,	Gateman,	115 60
E. R. Davis,	"	50 00
William H. Houdlett,	"	81 57
E. F. Houdlett,	"	55 75
C. H. Hildreth,	"	83
Dudley P. Cole,	Messenger,	178 52
Joshua S. Crowell,	"	2 47
E. Hallahan,	Engineer,	12 00
J. H. K. Downes,	Organist and Vocalist,	224 84
H. F. Wight,	"	53 84
Mrs. Drake,	Vocalist,	28 00
Mrs. Bigelow,	"	21 00
Mr. Biers,	"	21 00
Mr. Smith,	"	61 50
Mr. Kerns,	"	21 00
Miss Davis,	"	54 00
Miss Knapp,	"	40 50
Clement C. Walker,	Physician,	600 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$10,931 64

Total for Suffolk County, \$18,954 73

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Alvah Crocker,	Overseer of Prison,	\$100 00
William Baker,	" "	100 00
Alpheus P. Kimball,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,000 00
M. Edwin Day,	Turnkey,	b 440 00
James Harrington,	Overseer,	650 00
N. C. Day,	"	138 00
Daniel Virgil,	"	38 75
A. W. Joslin,	Watchman,	650 00
Martha L. Nichols,	Matron,	b 65 00
Eleanor A. Hall,	"	b 195 00
Martha L. Nichols,	Chambermaid,	b 32 50
Ellen M. Beals,	"	b 97 50
Margaret Shehan,	Cook,	b 130 50
Alfred Hitchcock,	Physician,	56 25
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,693 50

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Putnam W. Taft,	" "	100 00
J. D. Daniels,	" (9 months,)	-
Rufus Carter,	Jailer and Master,	b 1,100 00
John Ammidon,	Turnkey,	b 544 00
H. A. Washburn,	"	b 208 00
Mrs. Lowell,	Matron,	b 208 00
Mrs. Washburn,	"	b 208 00
Sarah C. Franklin,	Assistant-Matron,	b 208 00
E. H. Kellogg,	" "	b 208 00
Mrs. Carter,	" "	b 208 00
Merritt L. Start,	Watchman,	b 425 00
Cyrus Parker,	Overseer of Shoe-shop,	850 00
R. R. Shippen,	Chaplain,	250 00
Henry Clarke,	Physician,	200 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,985 00

Total for Worcester County, \$7,678 50

Total number of Officers and Employees reported, 936.

In the Prisons,	330
In the Reformatories,	165
In the other Establishments,	471

Total cost of Salaries, Wages and Labor, \$244,776.49, viz.:—

In the Prisons,	\$111,630 06
In the Reformatories,	39,406 14
In the other Establishments,	93,740 29

NOTE.—The salaries, wages, etc., reported on page 118, are incorrect for the Westborough School, the salary of the Treasurer being there omitted. The true amount is \$15,046.07.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL AGENT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Your General Agent submits herewith his Third Annual Report, containing in full detail, as prescribed by the Statute, an account of the operations and expenditures of his department for the year ending September 30th, 1866. It is also the Ninth Annual Report it has been his duty to prepare since his connection with the State Charities as their executive officer.

Most of the suggestions he has had the honor to make heretofore, have been adopted by the Legislature, and are now incorporated in the Statutes of the Commonwealth. While their practical execution has added materially to his labors, he has found great pleasure in witnessing the results predicted by those with whom he has taken counsel. The experiments now in progress are of the greatest import to Massachusetts, to society and to humanity. They are sufficient of themselves to occupy the whole attention of the Board, its officers and subordinates. He therefore defers to a more convenient season the renewal of the one or two remaining suggestions, and in this Report will confine himself, with a single exception, to facts and figures.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

The permanent force of the General Agent's Bureau consists, besides himself, of four deputies, four clerks and two boatmen. With two or three exceptions, which will appear in the list

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

appended, the same officers have been retained as in 1865, and at the same rate of compensation. This compensation is entirely inadequate. Several of them have been more than ten years in the service of the State, and display great industry and skill in managing their specialty, and yet, excepting the percentage added by the Legislature, but two of the ten receive over \$800 per annum, while six are paid \$600 or less. This is on the average, barely half of the sum received by the clerks in other departments, whose hours of labor are fewer and whose duties are neither onerous nor dangerous, nor of a peculiar character, to be learned only by long practice. The undersigned deeply regrets this inequality; but the resources of the Board do not seem adequate for its remedy. The public fails to realize not only the varied and complicated nature, but also the great number of the distinct duties assigned to this Board; and jealous, with good reason from past experience, of the expenses of charitable supervision, it has expected from the Board an example of the strictest economy. With further light will doubtless come increased liberality to the faithful and deserving among the officers of a department which is far more than self-supporting.

The exigencies of business sometimes demand additional assistance. To meet these, temporary officers are employed, and paid from special appropriations. Four different persons have been so employed, as occasion required, during the past year—no one, however, receiving over \$50 per month. It is not proposed to increase the number of permanent clerks, although several more might be employed in the investigations of the sub-department of settlement with decided advantage to the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The receipts of the General Agent's office for the	
year ending September 30th, 1866, amount to	\$30,222 30
Its expenses (including \$174.83, being the expenses	
of the Board for the last three months of 1865,) to	12,106 39
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of the office,	\$18,115 91

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, 1866.

Of the sum received he has paid into the treasury,	\$30,142 59
To institutions,	79 71
	<hr/>
	\$30,222 30
Entire expenses of the Board,	21,588 51
	<hr/>
Surplus,	\$8,633 79

Thus it appears that the entire expenses of the Board and all its departments are paid by its receipts, while a handsome surplus remains for the State.

The following is a list of the permanent officers employed by the General Agent, with their respective salaries. The first column gives the regular and ordinary compensation of past years. The second shows the salaries as affected by the legislation of last winter. The increase of twenty per cent. for subordinates affects the current year alone.

1. General Agent,	\$2,000	\$3,000
<i>Department of Immigration, &c.</i>		
2. First Deputy,	\$1,200	\$1,440
3. First Clerk,	600	720
<i>Department of Settlement and Bastardy.</i>		
4. Second Deputy,	\$1,000	\$1,200
5. Second Clerk,	500	600
<i>Department of Transportation.</i>		
6. Third Deputy,	\$800	\$800
7. Third Clerk,	400	400
<i>Department of the Boarding Officers.</i>		
8. Fourth Deputy,	\$800	\$960
9. Fourth Clerk,	500	600
10. First Boatman,	600	720
11. Second Boatman,	510	612
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,910	\$11,052
Average compensation of the persons employed by		
the General Agent,		\$691 00
Do. as temporarily increased by 20 per cent.,		805 20

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Expenses for 1865.

The following is a detailed statement of expenses incurred and paid by the General Agent for the financial year ending December 31st, 1865. As these Reports are made up to and including September 30th of each year, this statement could not be presented in the Report for 1865. Appended are the receipts for the same period.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$2,400 00	
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,440 00	
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	720 00	
4. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	600 00	
5. Merritt Nash, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	1,200 00	
6. George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> ,	720 00	
7. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	960 00	
8. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	600 00	
9. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	720 00	
10. John Crocker, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,		
(part of year,)	170 00	
11. James Smith, <i>Second Boatman</i> (part		
of year,)	816 70	
12. Other assistance,	10 00	
Total for salaries,	—————	\$9,856 70

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Board of State Charities, as a whole,	\$209 93	
2. F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> ,	191 46	
3. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i>		
<i>and Clerks</i> ,	273 93	
4. Nathan Allen,	56 75	
5. Samuel G. Howe,	50 45	
6. Edward Earle,	15 87	
7. J. C. Blaisdell,	24 00	
8. Merritt Nash, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	70 64	
9. Other Officers,	50 63	
Total for travelling expenses,	—————	943 66

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, 1865.

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

Rent and taxes,	\$786 90
Fuel,	98 07
Repairs,	16 60
Water rates,	12 00
Ice,	8 00
Stationery,	102 46
Printing,	49 29
Cleaning office,	46 00
Furniture for offices,	186 00
Incidentals, postage, &c.,	101 46
	<hr/>
	\$1,406 78

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

Wharfage,	37 50
	<hr/>
Total expenses for 1865,	\$12,244 64

Receipts for 1865.

From immigrant head money,	\$16,743 00
From charter of yacht "Whisper,"	57 00
From towns and individuals,	4,474 21
	<hr/>
	\$21,274 21

Balance in favor of Department, \$9,029 57

The appropriation for the General Agent for 1865,
 was, \$11,200 00
 Increased by 20 per cent. of the amount of salaries
 added by the Legislature, it was, \$12,770 00

A comparison of the above figures will show—

- 1st. That the expenses of 1865 have been brought
 within the appropriation, of which there
 remains an unexpended balance of \$525 36
- 2d. That the office has produced for the State for
 the aforesaid year, a net profit of. \$9,029 57

Expenses for 1866.

For the year ending September 30, 1866, being the third
 year of the Board of State Charities, the expenses were:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , .	\$2,850	00
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> , .	1,440	00
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> , .	720	00
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> , .	1,200	00
5. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> , .	600	00
6. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> , from January 1,	600	00
7. George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> , to March 31st, \$330; Stephen D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> , to Septem- ber 30th, \$122.22,	452	22
8. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> , .	960	00
9. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> , .	600	00
10. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> , . . .	720	00
11. James Smith, <i>Second Boatman</i> , one month, \$42.50; Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> , eleven months, \$544,	586	50
	<hr/> \$10,728 72	

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Board of State Charities, . . .	\$62	30
2. F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> , . . .	12	53
3. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , .	70	75
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> , . . .	75	40
5. A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> , . . .	45	74
6. Other officers,	30	00
	<hr/> 296 72	

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and taxes,	\$521	50
2. Fuel,	92	40
3. Repairs,	14	25
4. Water rates,	12	00
5. Ice,	10	00
6. Stationery and record books, . . .	162	93
7. Printing,	42	40
8. Cleaning office,	53	50

EXPENSES FOR 1866.

9. Railway guides,	\$10 50	
10. Furniture for office,	41 50	
11. Postage, telegrams, incidentals, &c.,	96 80	
		\$1,057 78

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Repairs on boat,	\$17 42	
2. Extra boating,	5 75	
		23 17

Expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, . . . \$12,106 39

Cost of the several Sub-Departments.

The following schedule will show in what proportion the above expense is divided among the several sub-departments:

Of Immigration.—Five officers employed.

Salaries,	\$3,586 50	
Office expenses,	253 61	
Boat expenses,	23 17	
Total,		\$3,863 28

Of Local Business.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$1,440 00	
Office expenses,	385 11	
Total,		1,825 11

Of Settlement, &c.—Three officers employed.

Salaries,	\$4,650 00	
Office expenses,	75 00	
Travelling expenses,	221 89	
Total,		4,946 89

Of Transportation.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$1,052 22	
Office expenses,	244 06	
Total,		1,296 28

Total General Agent's expenses, \$11,931 56

Add expenses of Board incurred in the last quarter

of 1865, and charged to his appropriation, . . . 174 83

\$12,106 39

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Receipts for 1866.

1. From immigrant head money,	. \$23,500 00
2. From cities and towns, . ● .	. 3,765 44
3. From individuals, . . .	. 2,956 86
Total,	<u>\$30,222 30</u>
Balance in favor of department, . .	. \$18,115 91
The appropriation for the year ending September	
30, 1866, was, . . . . .	. \$14,067 50
Deducting the expenses, . . . . .	. 12,106 39
	<u>\$1,961 11</u>
A surplus remains of, . . . . .	. \$1,961 11

Comparing the expenses with the receipts, we find a net profit to the State of \$18,115.91, enough to pay the cost of the Board and its remaining department, and leave a balance of \$8,633.79 in the Treasury.

Expenses of the Board and its Secretary.

An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the last Legislature to cover the expenses of the Board of State Charities. Up to October 1st, there had been expended of this sum \$1,457.17, as follows:—

Travelling expenses,	\$732 04
Rent of offices,	300 00
Fuel,	55 25
Furniture and book cases,	184 00
Stoves,	31 25
Printing,	53 00
Record books,	18 00
Advertising,	83 63
	<u>\$1,457 17</u>

Leaving for the last quarter of the year a balance of \$1,042.83.

For the year ending September 30, 1866, the expenses of the Secretary's department, as shown by his Report, were \$8,024.95, making a total expenditure for the Board and all its departments of \$21,588.51, as given on page 233.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

An account will next be given in minute detail of the business of this office.

1.—Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.

The laws concerning Immigrant passengers are executed mainly by the Fourth Deputy, his clerk and the boatmen, under the immediate direction of the First Deputy. It is the duty of these officers to board all vessels bringing passengers to the port of Boston from foreign parts, to make a thorough examination of these passengers, and report, first, how many are of American birth, or have been before within the State ; second, the number, names and physical and mental condition of the remainder. The former are permitted to land at once, and no restriction is placed upon their movements. The latter cannot be landed until bonds are given, satisfactory to the First Deputy, that the parties shall not become a public charge for five years, and in some cases for ten. Heavy penalties are affixed to the violation of these regulations, affecting owners and consignees as well as masters, and no excuses or pleas of ignorance of the Statute are admitted. The exclusion of the lunacy, pauperism and crime of other communities is of the most serious import to our tax-payers, and has been recognized as such by the Legislature, in the enactment of peremptory statutes with stringent penalties. Held to be constitutional by the highest authority in the land, the fundamental law of self-protection demands their thorough and impartial enforcement. Cases of hardship may occasionally arise, but the public good requires imperatively that they should be remedied by an appeal to the Legislature for relief, rather than by a lax execution of the laws on the part of the Alien officers.

As commutation of the bonds above named is provided for, by payment of a sum not less than two dollars in each case, should it be deemed expedient to receive it, it is made the duty of the First Deputy to assess a suitable amount, basing his decision on the investigations of the examining officers. This delicate task is performed by the officer named with great judgment and fidelity, and cases of appeal to the General

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Agent are of rare occurrence. He also collects the sums assessed, and makes monthly payments to your Agent.

If the Commonwealth could be as effectually protected by land as by sea, State pauperism would speedily reach its minimum and certain species of crime be immensely reduced. Of this there will presently be occasion to speak. But in spite of the utmost effort of five zealous and faithful officers, your Agent believes that no inconsiderable loss accrues annually to the State from the landing of passengers illegally, either from ignorance or with fraudulent intent. The only present remedy seems to be a vigorous prosecution of every infraction of the Statutes, through the General Agent and the District-Attorney, till owners and consignees shall awake to the fact that they are not superior to the law of the land, and masters shall be convinced that they cannot perjure themselves at the custom house with impunity.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, the Fourth Deputy has boarded 1,089 vessels, arriving in Boston from foreign ports.

These vessels have brought 21,269 passengers, all of whom have been duly examined, and their names and those of the vessels bringing them, entered in the Registers of the office.

The following table will show the nationality of the vessels bringing passengers, the places whence they sailed and the number brought by each class :—

ALIEN PASSENGERS, 1866.

TABLE NO. 1.
American Vessels.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
From Great Britain,	5	293
British Provinces,	182	5,858
West Indies,	39	140
Sweden,	1	1
Mediterranean Ports,	11	26
South America,	6	19
East Indies,	10	84
Coast of Africa,	7	43
Russia,	1	1
Netherlands,	1	2
France,	1	1
Cape de Verde,	1	11
Totals,	215	6,429

British Vessels.

From Great Britain,	66	9,155
British Provinces,	703	4,728
West Indies,	44	96
Sweden,	5	14
Mediterranean Ports,	10	23
Western Islands,	6	516
South America,	18	47
East Indies,	5	29
Coast of Africa,	7	93
Mexico,	4	7
French Provinces,	2	4
Totals,	865	14,712

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Other Foreign Vessels.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
From West Indies,	1—Dutch.	2
South America,	1—Dutch.	1
Mediterranean Ports,	1—Swedish.	8
Sweden,	2—Swedish.	21
Western Islands,	1—Portuguese.	92
French Provinces,	1—French.	2
West Indies,	1—Danish.	1
Mediterranean Ports,	1—Italian.	1
Totals,	9	128

Total number of Vessels, 1,089

Total number of Passengers, 21,269

The number of vessels is larger by 172 than in 1865, and the increase in passengers 5,446, or 34½ per cent.

A Depot for Immigrants.

Should this increase continue, not only the interests of the State and the rights of the mercantile community, but common justice and humanity to the immigrant will demand that a depot should be established, similar to that at Castle Garden, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, where all Alien passengers might be promptly landed, examined, bonded or commuted for, protected from "sharks" and runners, and then forwarded to their place of final destination. The establishment alluded to is most ably and economically conducted and has proved an inestimable blessing to tens of thousands. It is supported entirely from the receipts for head-money, which are sufficient to defray every expense, not only of management, but also of the care and support of those who become a public charge within five years of their arrival, and to leave a large surplus constantly

A DEPOT FOR IMMIGRANTS.

on hand. This financial success is doubtless due in part to the promptness with which so many are transported to the Far West, where, becoming at once producers, they are soon placed beyond danger of pauperism.

The General Agent has no doubt that like results would follow the adoption of a similar policy here; in fact, repeated calculations covering a period of many years, have proved it. And, he is equally confident that, preventing evasion and fraud, and offering inducements for increased immigration, it would so materially add to the annual receipts as to prove an excellent investment for the State. He therefore respectfully suggests to your Board the careful investigation of the subject, so as to be fully prepared with the facts and figures should any emergency arise. He is convinced that the humanity of Massachusetts will never permit a thousand immigrants per week to be thrust into the streets of Boston,—the prey of ruffians and swindlers,—and many of them, unless cared for in advance, the future tenants of jails, almshouses and hospitals.

Perhaps a portion of the premises at Rainsford Island might be set apart for this purpose, while the remainder is reserved for an Immigrant Hospital. Or, if the improvements suggested by the Harbor Commissioners should be carried out, and a series of wharves be extended to the deep water line, the State might reserve upon one of these a suitable site, in close proximity to railway lines running south and west. The immigrant bound farther on could there pass from the ship to the Alien Depot, there be examined, registered and bonded, or commuted for, and thence be escorted directly to the train and forwarded with a genuine ticket, baggage properly checked, and no diminution of his little stock of money, or exposure to the temptations of the city.

This is the only proposition made by the General Agent in this Report, and he urges it upon the Board, not only as a measure of system and economy for all concerned, but on the higher grounds of religion and humanity.

Classification of Immigrants.

The next table will show the results of the examination of the passengers.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 2.

No. of American birth,	8,951
in the State before,	5,786
bonded,	186
who died on passage,	5
commuted at \$2 each,	11,301
extra commuted,	40
	<u>21,269</u>

The sum received for commutation, of 11,301, at \$2	
each was	\$22,602 00
For 40 extra commuted,	398 00
Forfeitures,	500 00
	<u>\$23,500 00</u>

All which has been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth and the vouchers placed on file.

From October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1866, the	
amount of commutation received was, . . .	\$240,090 00
Expenses of collection,	\$75,370 19
Amount refunded under a statute now	
repealed to those in transit,	24,314 00
	<u>99,684 19</u>
Net proceeds of twelve years,	\$140,405 81

The four tables that follow will show the number of vessels boarded, and of passengers arriving at this port, and the amount received for commutation and paid into the treasury for the twelve years and nine months intervening between January 1st, 1854, and October 1st, 1866, with the cost of collection for each year.

TABLE No. 3.

Vessels boarded in 1854,	1,084	Vessels boarded in 1862,	666
" " in 1855,	910	" " in 1863,	770
" " in 1856,	910	" " in 1864,	916
" " in 1857,*	645	" " in 1865,	917
" " in 1858,	760	" " in 1866,	1,089
" " in 1859,	807		
" " in 1860,	872	Total,	11,007
" " in 1861,	661		

* Nine months.

ALIEN PASSENGERS SINCE 1854.

It will be noticed that the number boarded this year continues to be greater than in any year since 1854.

TABLE No. 4.

No. of Passengers in 1854, .	31,006	No. of Passengers in 1862, .	8,430
" " in 1855, .	20,853	" " in 1863,* .	13,787
" " in 1856, .	21,912	" " in 1864, .	14,091
" " in 1857,* .	16,467	" " in 1865, .	15,823
" " in 1858, .	11,587	" " in 1866, .	21,269
" " in 1859, .	14,623		
" " in 1860, .	15,721	Total,	217,668
" " in 1861, .	12,099		

Receipts and Expenditures for Fourteen Years.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount received in 1854, \$49,844 00	Amount received in 1862, \$4,336 00
" " in 1855, 26,520 00	" " in 1863, 10,560 00
" " in 1856, 27,822 00	" " in 1864, 11,628 00
" " in 1857,* 21,301 00	" " in 1865, 13,908 00
" " in 1858, 10,285 00	" " in 1866, 23,500 00
" " in 1859, 14,631 00	
" " in 1860, 15,611 00	Total, \$240,090 00
" " in 1861, 10,144 00	

TABLE No. 6.

Cost in 1854, \$6,425 94	Cost in 1862, \$6,071 04
" in 1855, 6,514 39	" in 1863, 5,957 42
" in 1856, 6,848 35	" in 1864, 3,337 00
" in 1857,* 4,855 68	" in 1865, 3,785 83
" in 1858, 6,671 82	" in 1866, 3,863 28
" in 1859, 7,276 22	
" in 1860, 6,997 40	Total, \$75,370 19
" in 1861, 6,765 82	

* Nine months.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The receipts of this branch of the business for the	
year ending September 30, 1866, have been,	\$23,500 00
Its entire cost has been for salaries,	\$3,586 50
For rent and office expenses,	253 61
For boating, etc.,	23 17
	<hr/>
	3,863 28
Balance in favor of the Sub-Department,	\$19,636 72

Local Business.

This is conducted at the office of the Board on Long Wharf, and is under the charge of the First Deputy and his clerk. On them devolves the execution of the law of 1860, by which numerous applicants for relief, who would otherwise become inmates of the State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals, are authorized to be sent directly to the "places whence they came, or where they belong." They also aid largely in executing the law of 1851, under which Transportation Companies bringing parties into the State are required to support or remove such as become a public burden within one year thereafter.

Here also are kept copies of the Registers of the State Almshouses, and various other public Institutions, for the accommodation of those desiring information of their friends, or seeking to recover them.

During the past year, these officers have examined 1,509 cases, and caused the removal of 1,313 paupers and lunatics.

The expenses have been as follows:

For salaries,	\$1,440 00
Rent and office expenses,	385 11
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,825 11

By this cheap and simple agency, the city and State are saved from a heavy outlay. The average stay of paupers in our almshouses is about 16 weeks. If the above 1,313 persons had been committed instead of removed, the State would have furnished support equivalent to 21,008 weeks for one person.

SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

The average weekly cost being now about \$1.80, it is quite certain that this additional support would have cost at least \$1.25 per week, or over \$26,000. The railway fares alone would have cost Boston one thousand dollars. But when it is considered that very many of the above were life cases, the prevention of expenditure is more apparent.

These details are inserted here, not in the way of self-praise, but in answer to the impatient question, so often repeated, "Of what use is the Board of State Charities?" They show, to the comprehension of any one who can cipher, that in one branch only—one little item, as it were—of the business of that Board, enough is saved to pay its entire expenses, and many thousands over.

2.—*Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.*

This is made the special charge of the General Agent, assisted by the Second Deputy and his clerk. Occasional aid is given by other officers.

Ever since the State system was established, it has been customary to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birth-place and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents, and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State.

During the past year, your Agent, his deputies and clerks, in pursuance of this duty, have made numerous visits to the institutions, as well as to different towns within and without the State, have travelled many thousand miles, and conducted an extensive correspondence.

Examinations for Six Years.

The following table will show the number and places of these examinations for the past six years:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 7.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Alms house at Tewksbury, .	1,254	800	964	1,021	848	1,400
Alms house at Bridgewater, .	649	754	568	146	580	662
Alms house at Monson, . .	25	79	154	162	212	402
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	262	—	135	196	204	257
Lunatic Hospitals, . . .	227	225	816	776	550	300
Offices of Board, . . .	1,705	1,425	1,301	1,103	1,036	1,424
Totals,	4,122	3,283	3,438	3,404	3,430	4,445

After examination, each case is carefully studied, and all necessary investigation made, with the view to ascertain some possible means of support through a "lawful settlement," or "kindred of ability;" or, failing these, to verify the propriety of removal, by some one of the methods provided by law, and in the next table will be found the result of these labors for the past six years.

TABLE No. 8.

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Settlements within the State, .	143	94	50	29	28	38
Settlements out of the State, .	648	633	514	307	351	350
Cases where friends have paid or removed,	325	176	243	212	245	413
Totals,	1,111	903	817	553	629	803

Total found for six years, 4,816

Thus it appears that since October 1, 1865, 4,122 cases have been investigated, 143 settlements found in this State and 643 in other States, and 325 persons given up to the proper officer to be sent to their friends, who in a few cases have wholly or in

MILITARY SETTLEMENT.

part remunerated the State for the expense incurred. More than 1,600 others have been placed in the care of the same officer for transportation to the “places where they belong or whence they came.”

Expenses of the Sub-Department.

The cost of this sub-department paid from the regular appropriation, has been as follows:—

Salary of General Agent,	\$2,850 00	
Salary of Deputy,	1,200 00	
Salary of Clerk,	600 00	
Travelling expenses,	221 89	
Record books and office expenses,	75 00	
Total,	—————	\$4,946 89

The receipts have been,—

From cities and towns,	\$3,765 44	
From individuals,	2,956 86	
Total,	—————	6,722 30

Balance in favor of the sub-department,	\$1,775 41
---	------------

The Law of Military Settlement.

Viewed from the stand-point of your Board, this has proved a most beneficent statute, though it is neither natural nor likely that it should be so regarded by the local authorities.

Families of soldiers, numbering in the aggregate many hundred souls, have been saved from the State Almshouses and aided at home, thereby lessening the chance of their permanent pauperization.

It is, however, liable to two objections, foreseen by your Agent from the outset. First, it changes pre-existing settlements. This he strenuously opposed, insisting that the thing needed was to settle somewhere every unsettled but yet resident soldier. If already settled, no interference was required. But he was overruled, and the inevitable results appeared within a few months. Secondly, after the lapse of some years, it will

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

be almost impossible to prove a military settlement. Action promptly taken now will remedy this defect, as far as can reasonably be expected, and the undersigned is maturing a plan therefor, for the consideration of the Board.

The only change so far made in the law is to provide that the months required to make up the year of service need not be continuous. It arose from the following circumstance.

A citizen of a certain town enlisted on its quota in a nine months regiment, and after an actual service of about eleven months, was honorably discharged. Having rested awhile at home, he again enlisted on the town's quota for three years, but just before completing the first year's service, was honorably discharged with his regiment, on account of the close of the rebellion. He had thus actually served about 22 months, and the town had received credit for him at Washington for three years and nine months. But his wife and children having fallen into distress in a neighboring city, the aforesaid town disclaimed them, on the ground that the soldier had not served for twelve successive months, and the family was sent to the State Almshouse. The indignant superintendent, to his credit, be it said, refused to receive them, on the ground that the parties had a known settlement in the Commonwealth. The local authorities insisting on their right to send, and the duty of the superintendent to receive, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, then in session, providing that the term of service should not necessarily require a continuous year, and rejected on the ground that such was the true intent of the existing law. The danger of litigation, however, and of hardship to soldiers and their dependents before a decision could be reached, having been represented, it was passed as a defining Act, thus settling finally the question in dispute.

A more liberal policy on the part of some towns towards the families of settled soldiers, would in the end prove more economical for the one, and of lasting advantage to the other. Let the towns be forbidden to send any settled soldier, or any of his family, to the local almshouses, so long as they are persons of good behavior; let all the disabilities of pauperism be removed by statute from any such who call for and receive

BASTARDY CASES.

assistance ; let it be understood that this local aid is a right, and not a charity ; that it is just as “ respectable ” to receive it from the tax imposed by the town, as from that levied by the State, and assessed upon the towns ; and the millions now paid out as “ State aid,” and squandered, so much of it, in pandering to vice, will dwindle to an endurable figure, and all the really deserving will be more judiciously, and just as surely provided for.

Bastardy.

In his last Report, the undersigned gave full expression to his feelings concerning this most disagreeable and embarrassing portion of his duties. It is needless to repeat it here. To secure any improvement in the laws seems quite hopeless, committees and legislators, wherever addressed, finding it convenient forthwith to “ change the subject.” Even an attempt last winter to secure some definite penalty for the desertion of infants by heartless mothers,—a crime fearfully on the increase,—was utterly abortive. He can only execute the existing statute in the few cases where it is practicable, and witness with painful apprehension the physical and moral effects of this criminal neglect on our social fabric.

At the close of last year, four cases only were pending, which have since been terminated. During this year, only fourteen others have been commenced. Of these one has been settled by the marriage of the parties, and six have been compromised by the payment of a fixed sum, a part of which has been paid to the mother for the support of the child, when there was reasonable ground to believe that it would be properly expended. All receipts not thus disposed of have been paid into the State treasury, from which have been drawn the sums due for costs and expenses. One case has gone to the supreme court on exceptions. In another, the defendant was convicted, and is serving out his time in jail, and five are still pending.

The sum of \$778 collected from this source has been paid into the State treasury. The expenses for suits of the present year have been so far \$169.55. Each prosecution costs on an average about \$30, unless the case goes to the Supreme Court, which materially adds to the expenditure required.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The State Work-House.

Upon recommendation of this Board, a bill establishing the above institution was reported to the Legislature, received with great favor and passed unanimously. Other important business has caused its opening to be deferred till the first of October, but, at the date of preparing the final pages of this Report, about 85 persons have been sentenced. The effect has been most visible and positive. The vicious poor manifest the greatest dread of a commitment, and eleven persons have absconded from Tewksbury in a single week for fear of arrest and conviction. Perhaps the opening of a work-house may explain the considerable reduction in the number of State paupers the present fall, for which there appears to be no other adequate cause. In the next Annual Report, it will be possible to give a full account of its operation and results.

But there is one class which neither the Work-house nor Primary School can reach: the fast-growing horde of juvenile offenders who cannot be kept in the almshouses, and for whom the Reform Schools and School Ships are insufficient. Some new policy must be adopted to provide for the surplus forthwith, if only to prevent the future multiplication of penal institutions.

3.—Sub-Department of Transportation.

This is assigned to the Third Deputy and his clerk, but much of its business is done directly by the General Agent, and, in the frequent exigencies that occur, all the employes are expected to lend their aid. During much of the year, it is necessary to employ an extra officer.

Its expenses for the past year are as follows:—

For salaries,	\$1,052 22
For rent and office expenses,	244 06
Total,	<u>\$1,296 28</u>

It is hardly worth while to repeat what has been said so often as to the vital necessity of this sub-department to the property-holders of Massachusetts. It is sufficiently suggestive to state,

REMOVAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

that in the eight or nine years past, over 17,000 paupers and lunatics have been removed from the State, or otherwise legally disposed of, and that, since this policy was adopted, no new institution of charity has been projected, while one—and a most costly one too—has been closed.

The expenses of transportation are paid from a special appropriation, which is usually eight or nine thousand dollars, and is seldom entirely expended; not that the supply of persons suitable for removal gives out, but because the force of examining and transporting officers is entirely insufficient; there being for all our institutions only five, including the General Agent, to complete the three processes of examination of inmates, outside investigation to verify or disprove their statements, and final removal. As in temporary cases the cost of these processes averages about one-tenth of the cost of support, to say nothing of life cases, where, by expending twenty dollars, an outlay of two or three thousand is cut off, the true policy is to supply assistants enough to examine each institution thoroughly every week and make the outside investigations and removals immediately.

The whole number of removals for the year ending September 30, 1866, was 1,965; of transfers, 451, in all 2,416. The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$9,517.18; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$1,229.43, or an average of \$11.08 for each person sent; to other places, \$7,775.19, or \$3.87½ for each. The transfers have cost \$2.46 each. The above aggregate also includes the amount paid for the compensation of all extra officers employed. The appropriation for this purpose for the financial year 1866, was \$9,000.

Details of Transportation.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure from the appropriation for transportation:—

Amount expended, \$9,517 18

1. Cash paid fares to transatlantic ports
and British Provinces, (by water,) . \$1,035 37

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

2. Cash paid fares in the United States

and the Canadas,	\$5,968 00
3. Board and provisions,	754 69
4. Clothing and outfit,	94 06
5. Cartage and express,	38 65
6. Postage, telegrams, &c.,	21 96
7. Assistance,	591 89
8. Transfers,	1,012 56
	<u>\$9,517 18</u>

The following Table will show the number and destination of the persons removed:—

TABLE No. 9.

Sent to friends in the State,	322
transatlantic ports and British Provinces,	111
Canada,	29
other States,	745
	<u>1,207</u>
<i>Under Law of 1851.</i>	
Sent to Maine via Boston and Maine Railroad,	16
Maine via Eastern Railroad,	14
Maine via steamer,	63
New Hampshire via Boston and Maine Railroad,	15
New Hampshire via Eastern Railroad,	1
New Hampshire via Lowell Railroad,	13
New Hampshire via Fitchburg Railroad,	4
Vermont via Fitchburg Railroad,	8
Vermont via Lowell Railroad,	10
Rhode Island via Boston and Providence Railroad,	28
Connecticut via Boston and Providence Railroad,	4
Connecticut via Western Railroad,	17
New York via Stonington Railroad,	235
New York via Newport Railroad,	156
New York via Norwich and Worcester Railroad,	53
New York via Western Railroad,	83
Canada via Boston and Maine Railroad,	15
Canada via Eastern Railroad,	6
Canada via Boston and Lowell Railroad,	12
Canada via Fitchburg Railroad,	4
Canada via Connecticut River Railroad,	1
	<u>758</u>
Total removals,	<u>1,965</u>

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

Transfers in Detail.

The various transfers will appear in

TABLE NO. 10.

<i>Lunatic Hospitals to State Almshouses.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	23	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	11	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Monson Almshouse, .	1	
	<hr/>	35
<i>Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., .	24	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., .	8	
	<hr/>	32
<i>From State Almshouses, &c., to Lunatic Hospitals.</i>		
From Monson Almshouse to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, .	4	
Tewksbury Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, .	2	
Tewksbury Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .	1	
Bridgewater Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .	1	
Rainsford Island Hospital to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .	1	
	<hr/>	9
<i>Transfers between State Almshouses, &c.</i>		
From Tewksbury to Monson,	157	
Bridgewater to Monson,	82	
Rainsford to Monson,	3	
Monson to Tewksbury,	62	
Rainsford to Tewksbury,	23	
Bridgewater to Tewksbury,	4	
Rainsford to Bridgewater,	18	
Tewksbury to Bridgewater,	5	
Tewksbury to Rainsford,	11	
Bridgewater to Rainsford,	1	
Monson to Rainsford,	1	
	<hr/>	367
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
From Rainsford Hospital to Soldiers' Home,	5	
Hartford Asylum to Tewksbury,	2	
Bridgewater to Idiotic School,	1	
	<hr/>	8
Total,		451
Whole number of removals and transfers,		2,416

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Removals from Lunatic Hospitals.

The pressure of other business has compelled your Agent to omit in great measure, his usual examinations at the Lunatic Hospitals; but they seemed at the close of last year, in a better condition than any others to endure a temporary neglect. He has only removed sixty inmates since October 1st, 1865, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the number then remaining; but the rapid increase of inmates warns him to resume his labors, though at the sacrifice of other important business. That number had risen on October 1, 1866, in spite of the removal of 60, from 478 to 548, and at this time of writing exceeds 560.

Those removed were disposed of as follows :—

TABLE No. 11.

Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses,	.	23	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses,	.	12	
		—	35
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital out of the State,	.	12	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital out of the State,	.	9	
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital out of the State,	.	2	
		—	23
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to friends,	.	1	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to friends,	.	1	
		—	2
Total,	.		60

The following Table will show the number of this class removed for thirteen years, ending September 30, 1866 :—

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS, 1854-66.

TABLE No. 12.

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . .	35	14	49	1862, . .	8	31	34
1855, . .	122	40	162	1863, . .	87	64	101
1856, . .	81	28	109	1864, . .	70	73	143
1857, . .	44	18	62	1865, . .	70	35	105
1858, . .	14	102	116	1866, . .	85	25	60
1859, . .	28	45	73				
1860, . .	9	21	30	Totals, .	551	531	1,082
1861, . .	8	35	38				

The following Table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st October, 1858, to 1866, inclusive:—

TABLE No. 13.

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1858.	Oct. 1, 1859.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.
Worcester, . .	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129
Taunton, . .	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147
Northampton, .	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272
Totals, . .	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548

Increase since 1865, 70

The undersigned has often declared that if the process of transportation and transfer was suspended, we should require a new lunatic hospital once in every three, or at most four years; but like the words of some ill-boding prophet, his statements have never been believed. He is now able to furnish statistics for the last nine years, for the correctness of which he can personally vouch.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

It must be observed, that in the judgment of experts, three hundred and fifty patients is the largest number that should be congregated in one hospital, and that our own were built to accommodate no greater number. With four hundred inmates they are uncomfortably crowded, and the chances for cure are diminished.

TABLE No. 14,
*Showing the Accumulation of State Pauper Lunatics from 1858 to 1866,
a period of nine years.*

Removals, 1858,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	
Increase to 1859,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	
								<u>130</u>	
Removals, 1859,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	
Increase to 1860,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	
								<u>205</u>	
Removals, 1860,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	
At close of three years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>365</u>	
Increase to 1861,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	
Removals, 1861,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	
Increase to 1862,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	
								<u>115</u>	
Removals, 1862,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	
(No increase to 1863.)									
Removals, 1863,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	
At close of three years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>318</u>	
(No increase to 1864.)									
Removals, 1864,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	
(No increase to 1865.)									
Removals, 1865,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	
Increase to 1866,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	
								<u>175</u>	
Removals, 1866,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	
At close of three years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>378</u>	
Total for nine years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1,061

Or an average of 353 $\frac{2}{3}$ for each period of three years.

Temporary expedients might postpone for awhile the creation of new establishments, but the final result is inevitable, unless provision is made for the removal of over one hundred a year.

SICK STATE PAUPERS.

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

Besides the transactions detailed above, there are many duties devolving especially upon the General Agent, too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Among them are the maintenance of an extensive correspondence, consultations with overseers of the poor, auditing the bills of the lunatic hospitals and the ordinary pauper accounts of the cities and towns. He is also directed by statute to execute the recent enactments in respect to supporting the sick poor of the cities and towns without removal, so far as the investigations and bills are concerned. This is becoming a very weighty responsibility, and he needs a special clerk to assist him. The number of notifications of sickness sent in from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, is 498. These appear to cover 588 individuals. There is a corresponding number of investigations to make, (some of them a hundred miles away,) and the same number of bills to audit. This is more than sufficient to occupy his entire time, and unless special arrangements are made, other more important duties must be neglected.

The undersigned has now completed the Annual Report of his proceedings under the direction of the Board. But it would be unjust to them, and an unwarrantable suppression of the truth, to omit an exact narrative of the action he has been instructed to take by His Excellency and the Executive Council, in regard to

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

It is the more necessary that he should give the facts, because the Board of State Charities, which has had nothing to do with this action,—which has passed no vote and issued no order in relation thereto,—has been assailed by the Inspectors in their Annual Report, in language which, intended to arraign this Board before the public, is really a sharp criticism upon the course deliberately and advisedly taken by the Governor and Council, the common superiors of either Board. The causes of this onslaught appear to be the closing of the so-called “Military Barracks” at Rainsford, and the removal of the

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

pauper inmates of the Hospital. Of the latter the undersigned has spoken fully in a communication to the Board, which is appended to their Report. He will here detail the facts respecting the closing of the former.

The "Military Barracks."

Like many other strange things, this establishment must have been born of "military necessity." Its early history, as given so faithfully by your Secretary, need not be repeated here. We speak only of its end, and the causes that induced it.

The Inspectors, in their last Report, inform the public that certain soldiers were present illegally on the Island. The Superintendent, in a previous Report, avers that they were there supported without "color of law." One would have thought that the mere existence of this illegality, which they did not cause, and yet for which they were responsible, would have called forth a vigorous protest from the Inspectors. It seems that they failed to make it; but, on the contrary, apparently forgetful of the violation of the law they had just reported, and the solemn obligation of all public officers to terminate such violations within their jurisdiction, they say "the question of the expediency of these removals is with those who caused them!" But they were "caused" by His Excellency and the Council, whose attention was early attracted by the large aggregates of the Bills from Rainsford presented for their approval. Inquiry led to their discovery of the illegality noticed above; and also that while this unlawful expenditure was going on, the twenty-five beds in the Discharged Soldiers' Home, to which the State was entitled, in virtue of its appropriation of \$20,000 thereto, were not used for its benefit. Consultation with Dr. Underwood developed his dissatisfaction with the arrangement, and the additional fact that but few of the recipients of this sumptuous bounty were specially deserving. For these reasons, your General Agent, without your knowledge as a Board, was ordered, as the executive officer of the charities, to put a stop to farther infringement of law, by removing the inmates of the Barracks as speedily as consistent

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

with humanity ; and the Superintendent of the “ Home ” was directed to receive the number to whose support the State was legally entitled. Forthwith the authorities of that Institution made a written request that they might not be compelled to receive any parties expelled by them for good cause ; and an examination revealed the fact that twelve per cent. of the patients at the “ Barracks ” had been so expelled from the “ Home ” for drunkenness and violation of its rules. Two others proved to have been thieves, and yet more were afflicted with disreputable diseases. Of the few remaining nearly all belonged to the class known as “ bummers.” And these were the parties,—“ illegally ” present on the Island, and “ supported without color of law,” at some seven dollars each per week,—the “ wisdom ” of whose removal by the Governor and Council, is “ questioned ” by the local Board !

Of the thirty-nine found by the General Agent in the Barracks, all were removed, except those who died, or were discharged by the Superintendent ; and proper provision was made for all but two, who seemed able and willing to take care of themselves. Two “ bummers ” of the worst class absconded from the officer who was conveying them to comfortable quarters, and these probably were the “ patriots ” who, the Inspectors say, were “ seen piteously asking alms in the crowded streets.” Your Agent is very sure that they were never seen looking at “ the face of the enemy.”

The Closing of the Pauper Hospital.

In view of the truths detailed by the General Agent in his communication, appended to the Report of the Board, that the Legislature has chosen to provide for the really sick State paupers within the cities and towns ; that, were it not so, it is inhuman to send a patient from a distant town to Rainsford, when a good Hospital is near at hand ; that, for this reason, and because it costs so much, the municipal authorities would not ordinarily do it ; that consequently admissions were limited to the sick poor of Boston and vicinity who are mainly of the vicious classes, and if they were to be moved at all ought to go to a place of detention ; and finally, that but few even of them could be secured

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

except by illegally providing for them transportation; your Agent submits that the Inspectors have no just grounds of complaint against either the Board of Charities, or the Governor and Council, for terminating, after the emergency had passed, that temporary arrangement, which made Rainsford a State Pauper Hospital.

CONCLUSION.

These lines are written in the spirit of kindness, and simply that the "other side," all-important in every controversy, may be brought fully before the public.

No question is raised as to the sincerity of the Inspectors in the convictions they avow, nor as to their integrity in performing their official duties. On the contrary, the undersigned is confident that every member of this Board entertains for these gentlemen a full measure of personal good-will. But two of them at least have been in service less than a single year; and confined to one institution, and that the smallest and least consequential of the whole, their knowledge is necessarily limited to a small segment of the vast circle of our charities. Without a longer and more varied experience, they would hardly claim to be qualified to define that line of policy which the general good might require. It would seem, then, more appropriate, and quite as modest, if having, as they believe, faithfully and acceptably fulfilled their special trust, they should leave the general duties of suggestion and action where the Legislature has deliberately placed them, and with His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council—the actual controlling head of our system of charities.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or to places, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83, and the expense of the same.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1865.			
October 3,	Peasley, John,	Salem,	\$0 50
3,	Anderson, James,	Springfield,	3 00
3,	Murphy, John,	New York,	4 00
3,	Kane, John,	"	4 00
4,	Brown, Chas. E.,	Toledo, Ohio,	20 75
4,	Robbins, Charles,	Dexter, Mich.,	22 00
4,	Davis, Henry,	Cambridge, Ohio,	23 00
4,	Davis, William,	" "	23 00
4,	Hightower, Jas. P.,	Xenia, Ohio,	23 95
4,	Reeses, John,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
4,	Reeses, Margaret,	" "	23 35
4,	Shinall, William,	Philadelphia,	6 00
4,	Yates, John W.,	Reading, Pa.,	11 00
4,	Roulstone, James,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	21 25
4,	Lovett, Joseph,	Baltimore,	9 00
4,	Cole, Joshua,	Sandusky, Ohio,	19 85
4,	Dyer, Joshua,	Philadelphia,	6 00
4,	Malone, Charles,	"	6 00
4,	Malone, Mary A.,	"	6 00
4,	Johnson, Joseph C.,	Carlisle, Penn.,	9 00
4,	Green, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
4,	Menery, Elizabeth,	Cannelton, Ind.,	} 46 00
4,	Menery, Isabella,	" "	
4,	Menery, Sarah,	" "	
4,	Menery, Elizabeth, jr.,	" "	
6,	Cartwright, Delia,	Waterville, Maine,	} 11 50
6,	Cartwright, Martha,	" "	
6,	Cartwright, Linda,	" "	
6,	Gamble, Joseph,	New York,	4 00
10,	Atwell, Thomas,	South Barton, Vt.,	} 14 75
10,	Atwell, Catherine,	" "	
10,	Atwell, Maria,	" "	
10,	Dacey, George,	New York,	4 00
10,	Stutzell, George,	"	4 00
10,	Sullivan, David,	New Bedford,	1 50
10,	Piercer, Philip,	New York,	4 00
10,	Smith, Geo. H.,	"	4 00
10,	Ballard, Jacob,	Philadelphia,	6 00
10,	Cannon, Henry,	"	6 00
10,	Calnan, Joseph,	Trenton, N. J.,	6 00
10,	Collins, Jeremiah,	Middletown, Pa.,	9 00
10,	Bearman, Wm. H.,	St. Louis, Mo.,	33 35
10,	Brown, Henry,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
10,	Selden, James,	Hillsboro, Ohio,	24 00
10,	Burns, Wm. H.,	Frankfort, Ky.,	30 00
10,	Davis, J. S.,	Rockport, Ill.,	34 75
13,	Butler, Priscilla,	Alexandria, Va.,	10 50
13,	Harris, John,	Chambersburg, Pa.,	14 00

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Oct'r 13,	Watts, Isaac J., . . .	Carlisle, Pa., . . .	\$9 00
13,	Lane, Milton, . . .	" . . .	9 00
16,	Collins, Morris, . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
16,	Ritchie, William, . . .	" . . .	33 35
16,	Cross, Edwin, . . .	Janesville, Wis., . . .	31 25
16,	Smith, Geo. P., . . .	Indianapolis, Ind., . . .	21 25
16,	Low, David, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
16,	Lee, William, . . .	" . . .	23 35
16,	Colton, Willis, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
16,	Baker, Thomas, . . .	Xenia, Ohio, . . .	23 95
16,	Wheeler, Isaac, . . .	Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	13 75
16,	Farris, W. A., . . .	" . . .	13 75
16,	Bates, N. C., . . .	Wilkesbarre, Pa., . . .	10 00
16,	Mead, Thomas, . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
16,	Wilson, Henry, . . .	" . . .	9 00
16,	Wilson, Webster, . . .	Lancaster, Pa., . . .	8 00
16,	Davis, Thomas, . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	12 25
16,	Hawkins, Henry C., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	Hartigan, David, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
16,	Scott, Thomas, . . .	Nashville, Tenn., . . .	34 00
16,	Long, Fannie, . . .	England, . . .	} 71 50
16,	Long, Ann E., . . .	" . . .	
16,	Long, Moses H., . . .	" . . .	
16,	Boyle, Owen, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	
17,	McCarty, Eugene, . . .	England, . . .	4 00
17,	Stewart, Francis, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17,	McDonald, Duncan, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Gordon, Carrie, . . .	Albany, . . .	6 00
20,	Sampson, Henry, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
20,	Johnson, John H., . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
20,	Cheswell, Jane, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
20,	LaGar, Edward, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20,	Walker, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Walker, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Smith, Francis, . . .	" . . .	4 00
23,	Kennedy, Michael, . . .	" . . .	4 00
25,	Huggins, Ann, . . .	Chicago, Ill., . . .	} 44 50
25,	Huggins, Henry W., . . .	" . . .	
25,	Carney, Johanna, . . .	Louisville, Ky., . . .	
25,	Carney, Esther, . . .	" . . .	
25,	Turner, Solomon, . . .	Lancaster, Pa., . . .	8 00
25,	Carr, Joseph, . . .	Charleston, S. C., . . .	19 00
25,	Crowell, Armstrong, . . .	" . . .	19 00
26,	Gardner, Charles, . . .	Warner, N. H., . . .	} 16 50
26,	Gardner, Maria M., . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Lottie, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Charles, jr., . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
26,	Golding, Peter, . . .	New York, . . .	
26,	Pendergrass, Thomas, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	
26,	Hinds, Martin, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Smith, Edward, . . .	" . . .	Free.
31,	Clark, Christiana, . . .	" . . .	Free.
31,	Oswald, Durant, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
31,	McGrath, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	4 00
31,	Cook, Julia, . . .	" . . .	} 6 00
31,	Cook, Benjamin, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Cook, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
31,	Fisher, Ephraim, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
Nov'r 3,	Lafarge, Victor, . . .	Essex, Mass., . . .	1 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov'r 3,	Friede, Orwed,	Hamburg,	\$49 00
3,	Condon, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
3,	Brittan, Giles,	St. Louis, Mo.,	33 35
3,	Malone, Franklin,	Columbus, Ohio,	23 35
3,	Sawyer, William,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
3,	Partridge, Euby,	Terre Haute, Ind.,	24 85
3,	Parker, Lot H.,	Mason, Ohio,	23 35
6,	Graves, Charles M.,	New York,	4 00
6,	Harvey, Frederick,	"	4 00
6,	Howland, Louisa,	Providence,	1 35
10,	Harris, Sarah,	Anson, Me.,	15 00
10,	Harris, Margaret,	"	
10,	Harris, William,	"	
10,	Harris, Caroline,	"	
10,	Proctor, Catherine,	Tecumseh, Mich.,	43 00
10,	Proctor, Richard,	" "	
10,	Proctor, Caroline,	" "	
10,	Morgan, Eliza,	Ireland,	34 00
13,	Bennett, Margaret,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
13,	Bennett, James,	" "	
13,	Bennett, Maggie,	" "	
16,	Scott, John,	New York,	4 00
17,	Canova, Isadore,	Savannah, Ga.,	24 00
17,	Goodwin, James A.,	Charleston, S. C.,	19 00
17,	Paull, Theodore,	Philadelphia,	6 00
23,	McCormick, John,	New York,	4 00
24,	Koss, William,	Philadelphia,	6 00
24,	Kohl, Hugo B.,	"	6 00
28,	Hart, Gordon,	Nova Scotia,	12 00
28,	Clark, Charles,	Greenfield, Mass.,	3 60
Dec'r 1,	Fenton, George,	New York,	4 00
1,	Sullivan, John,	"	4 00
1,	Begley, Hugh,	"	4 00
6,	Johnson, John R., (col'd,)	"	4 00
6,	Armstrong, Daniel J., (col'd,)	Searsport, Me.,	3 00
6,	Williams, Lemuel,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	15 25
6,	Williams, Margaret,	" "	
6,	Johnson, Delia,	Mount Vernon, Me.,	8 75
6,	Johnson, Catherine,	" "	
6,	Johnson, James,	" "	27 75
7,	Alexander, Margaret,	St. John, N. B.,	
7,	Alexander, Catherine,	" "	
7,	Alexander, Margaret, jr.,	" "	
7,	Alexander, Charles,	" "	
7,	Alexander, Martha,	" "	4 00
7,	Alexander, William,	" "	
8,	Roberts, James,	Windsor, Conn.,	4 00
8,	Lovell, Henry, (col'd,)	New York,	4 00
8,	Holbrook, Samuel P.,	"	4 00
11,	Quinn, Ann,	St. John, N. B.,	6 00
12,	Hamill, Peter,	New York,	4 00
13,	Ryan, Michael,	"	4 00
13,	White, George,	"	4 00
13,	Gaston, George,	"	4 00
13,	Harkness, Catherine,	Albany,	6 00
13,	Harkness, Margaret,	"	
13,	Wagner, Charles,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
13,	Evans, Thomas,	" "	23 35
13,	Sudendorf, John,	" "	23 35
13,	Hall, James H.,	" "	23 35

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Dec'r 15,	Smith, Herman J., . . .	Chicago, Ill., . . .	\$22 25
15,	Brown, Charles, . . .	Galesburg, Ill., . . .	26 75
15,	Washington, Peter, . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
15,	Robertson, Geo., . . .	" " . . .	9 00
15,	Wright, Alexander, . . .	Annapolis, Md., . . .	10 00
15,	Asburg, Thomas, . . .	Dayton, Ohio, . . .	24 50
15,	Ashport, George, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
15,	Williams, James J., . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 25
15,	Lowell, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	McKenzie, Peter, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
16,	Harper, Mary A., . . .	" " . . .	7 00
18,	Smith, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
19,	Brown, Geo., (col'd,) . . .	Fitchburg, Mass., . . .	1 50
20,	Lee, Nelson, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20,	McGregor, Daniel, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
22,	Sweete, Mary, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
22,	Shannahan, Patrick, . . .	New Jersey, . . .	6 00
22,	Marmont, Francis, . . .	" " . . .	6 00
23,	Dawes, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	McMellen, Thomas, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
27,	Smith, Frederick, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
27,	Abbott, Willis, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Sansburg, Nicholas, . . .	" " . . .	23 35
27,	Johnson, George, . . .	Charleston, S. C., . . .	19 00
27,	Anderson, Samuel, . . .	" " . . .	19 00
27,	Brown, Mary, . . .	Washington, D. C., . . .	10 50
27,	Bell, William, . . .	Carlisle, Penn., . . .	9 00
27,	Fields, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
1888.			
Jan'y 1,	Smee, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
1,	Fisher, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
3,	McEwen, Elizabeth, . . .	Hartland, Me., . . .	24 90
3,	McEwen, Jas. E., . . .	" " . . .	
3,	McEwen, Charlie, . . .	" " . . .	
3,	McEwen, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
3,	Patterson, Isaac P., . . .	Frost Village, Ca., . . .	13 00
8,	Buckingham, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Meddleton, Patrick, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
10,	Ryan, John, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
10,	Brown, George, (col'd,) . . .	Savannah, Ga., . . .	24 00
10,	Karin, Joseph, . . .	Cleveland, Ohio, . . .	16 00
10,	Hilton, Frank, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
10,	Asmus, Henry, . . .	Newark, N. J., . . .	5 50
10,	Legen, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Haskell, John J., (col'd,) . . .	Warren, N. H., . . .	3 00
11,	O'Brien, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Jarvis, Geo. W., (col'd,) . . .	Greenfield, Mass., . . .	3 60
12,	Kelly, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	Moore, James, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
12,	Horton, Emma, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
15,	Smith, Charles, . . .	Norwich, Ct., . . .	6 00
15,	Smith, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
15,	Coburn, Chas. H., . . .	Northfield, Vt., . . .	6 00
15,	Blrdsell, Daniel, . . .	Dover, N. H., . . .	2 30
15,	Johnson, James, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 50
16,	Morris, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	Jones, John, . . .	Great Falls, N. H., . . .	2 50
16,	Davis, Richard T., . . .	New Braintree, Mass., . . .	2 85
16,	Connolly, John, . . .	Lowell, Mass., . . .	1 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Jan'y 16,	Thompson, Martha, . . .	Providence, . . .	\$1 35
16,	Mills, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	1 35
18,	Twilight, Wm. H., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
18,	Foye, George W., . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Sullivan, Margaret, . . .	Newport, R.I., . . .	} 4 00
18,	Sullivan, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, John, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Jeremiah, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Florence, . . .	" . . .	} 2 00
19,	Quinn, Frank, . . .	Portland, . . .	
19,	Bowers, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	
22,	Dunlavy, Wm. J., . . .	" . . .	
23,	Fletcher, John, . . .	Chatham, C. W., . . .	
26,	Hagaman, Mike J., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
26,	Johnson, Edward, (col'd,) . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
26,	Smith, Perry, (col'd,) . . .	" . . .	23 35
26,	Riley, James, (col'd,) . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
26,	Moore, George, (col'd,) . . .	Detroit, Mich., . . .	19 00
26,	Duncan, Samuel, (col'd,) . . .	" . . .	19 00
26,	Conway, James, (col'd,) . . .	Indianapolis, Ind., . . .	21 25
26,	Green, Augustus, (col'd,) . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
30,	O'Brien, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
Feb'y 1,	Doyle, Patrick, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 75
2,	Wells, John W., . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	} 7 80
2,	Wells, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Wells, John J., . . .	" . . .	
3,	McGuire, Julia A., . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	
3,	McGuire, John, . . .	" . . .	
3,	McGuire, William, . . .	" . . .	} 15 00
3,	Monroe, William, . . .	New York, . . .	
3,	Monroe, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Brooks, Marion L., . . .	" . . .	
10,	Sheedy, James, . . .	" . . .	
14,	McCormick, Peter, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
15,	Wood, William, . . .	" . . .	1 35
15,	Logan, John, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
20,	Libbey, John, . . .	" . . .	2 00
23,	Taylor, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
26,	Brooks, Frank, . . .	" . . .	4 00
26,	Packard, Martin T., . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
27,	Doherty, Daniel, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	Mitchell, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
27,	Anderson, John, (col'd,) . . .	Carlisle, Penn., . . .	9 00
27,	Hallowell, Joseph, (col'd,) . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Graves, Nancy, (col'd,) . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
27,	Washington, Geo., . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Washington, Geo., 2d, . . .	Hagerstown, Md., . . .	12 75
27,	Burns, Thomas, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	O'Neil, Catherine, . . .	Lewiston, Me., . . .	} 15 00
27,	O'Neil, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Katy, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
March 1,	Murphy, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	} 6 00
1,	Murphy, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	
5,	Crocker, Daniel P., . . .	" . . .	
5,	Sandy, Gilbert, . . .	Easthampton, . . .	
5,	Welch, Thomas, . . .	Amesbury, . . .	
5,	Cann, James B., . . .	New Bedford, . . .	1 50

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
March 5,	Douglas, Antoine, (col'd.)	Newbern, N. C.,	\$19 00
5,	Washington, Edw., (col'd.)	Bridgetown, N. J.,	6 00
5,	Higgins, Thomas,	New Brunswick, N. J.,	6 00
5,	Shever, Sarah,	Delaware, Penn.,	10 50
8,	Wardsworth, Nettie,	Portland,	3 00
8,	Wardsworth, James,	"	
8,	Williams, James,	Ellsworth, N. H.,	
8,	Williams, Elizabeth,	"	12 00
8,	Williams, James, Jr.,	"	
13,	Warner, Byron,	Windsor, Vt.,	4 60
16,	Donovan, Mary,	New York,	4 00
16,	Clay, Henry, (col'd.)	"	4 00
16,	Kelly, John,	"	4 00
16,	Kelly, Michael,	"	4 00
16,	Swartz, John,	"	4 00
16,	Morris, Moses, (col'd.)	Philadelphia,	6 00
16,	Hallam, Thomas,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	
16,	Hallam, Ellen,	"	46 50
16,	Hallam, Mary,	"	
16,	Hasson, Mary,	England,	Free.
20,	Brown, Charles,	Providence,	1 35
22,	Campbell, John,	New York,	4 00
23,	Scott, Walter,	"	4 00
23,	Grant, Edward,	"	4 00
23,	Crowley, Ellen,	Hartford, Ct.,	2 00
23,	Higgins, Mary,	Abington,	65
23,	Robinson, Catherine,	Elizabethtown, N. J.,	
23,	Robinson, Maria M.,	"	13 00
23,	Robinson, Ellen R.,	"	
23,	Robinson, William,	"	
28,	Mason, Joseph,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
28,	Whiston, Charles,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
28,	Watts, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
28,	Tann, Jas. H.,	Circleville, Ohio,	23 35
28,	Colson, Frank,	New York,	4 00
30,	Gladden, Elizabeth,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
April 4,	Caswell, Margaret,	Weybridge, Vt.,	
4,	Caswell, Maria E.,	"	15 00
4,	Caswell, Charlotte,	"	
4,	Caswell, William,	"	
4,	Russell, Archibald,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
4,	Morrison, Peter,	Gloucester,	1 20
4,	Woods, John,	Easton,	60
6,	Wilbur, William,	Claremont, N. H.,	4 50
6,	Gray, James,	New York,	4 00
6,	Bowen, Edward,	Charleston, S. C.,	15 00
9,	Cummings, James,	Fisherville, N. H.,	3 00
10,	Dowdall, James,	Albany,	6 00
11,	Bascom, Caroline,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
13,	Benn, Willis,	Norfolk, Va.,	15 00
13,	Johnson, Moses,	Philadelphia,	6 00
13,	Scott, Lucy,	Charleston, S. C.,	19 00
13,	Miller, William,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
19,	Benson, Hannah,	Norwich, Ct.,	
19,	Benson, Celia,	"	6 00
19,	Benson, Mary,	"	
21,	McCarty, Emma,	New York,	4 00
21,	Hooper, Francis,	"	4 00
21,	Davis, Shepard,	Medway,	75

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
April 21,	McGuire, Bridget,	Lowell,	\$4 05
21,	McGuire, Michael,	"	
21,	McGuire, James,	"	
21,	McGuire, Thomas,	"	
21,	Barclay, Bridget,	"	
24,	Kierr, Peter,	New York,	4 00
24,	Hodgdon, Amelia,	Ellsworth, Me.,	4 50
24,	Shaw, John H.,	Portland,	2 00
24,	Wallace, Joseph,	Spencer,	1 80
24,	Alexander, Elizabeth, . .	Taunton,	1 00
26,	Matthews, Dorcas,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
26,	Matthews, Mary A.,	" "	
26,	Matthews, Henry,	" "	
26,	Matthews, Michael,	" "	
26,	Matthews, William,	" "	
26,	Matthews, Charles,	" "	35 00
27,	Kirby, John,	England,	
27,	Reynolds, Thomas,	Washington, D. C.,	
27,	Hammond, James,	Winthrop, Me.,	
27,	Hammond, Clara,	"	
27,	Hammond, Jane,	"	15 00
27,	Hammond, Julia,	"	
27,	Hammond, William,	"	
30,	Partridge, William,	Providence,	1 35
30,	Partridge, Elizabeth, . .	"	1 35
30,	Hillman, Frederick,	New York,	4 00
30,	Hand, Patrick,	"	4 00
30,	Bowman, Otta,	"	4 00
30,	Douglas, Georgia,	Millbridge, Me.,	5 00
30,	Swan, Martha,	Newport, R. I.,	8 00
30,	Swan, William,	"	
30,	Swan, Mary,	"	
30,	Smith, John,	Portland,	
30,	Smith, John,	Portland,	1 50
May 3,	Broadhead, Walter,	New York,	4 00
4,	Lewis, Samuel,	"	4 00
4,	Runnells, Samuel,	New Durham, N. H.,	3 15
4,	Cotter, Margaret,	Portland,	1 50
4,	Cotter, John,	"	
4,	Ryan, Catherine,	New York,	
8,	Coty, Gideon,	Lincoln, Vt.,	
8,	Weaver, Geo. J.,	Concord, N. H.,	
8,	Harris, Julia,	Plattsburg, N. Y.,	22 00
8,	Harris, Mary E.,	" "	
8,	Harris, Jane B.,	" "	
8,	Harris, Clara J.,	" "	
10,	Thompson, Jane,	Newfoundland,	
10,	Thompson, Robert,	"	8 00
11,	Williams, Antoine,	Fayal,	25 00
14,	Goodwin, Charles,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
14,	Orpin, Mary,	New York,	4 00
14,	Evans, John,	"	4 00
15,	Harding, Sarah,	Portland,	1 50
18,	Hart, Clara,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
21,	Smith, Charles,	Dover, N. H.,	2 30
21,	Walker, James,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	1 25
22,	Vilguit, Michael,	New York,	4 00
22,	May, Michael,	New Haven, Ct.,	4 50
22,	Walker, Maria,	Lewiston, Me.,	12 00
22,	Walker, Clara,	"	
22,	Walker, William,	"	
22,	Walker, James,	"	
22,	Walker, James,	"	

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
May 24,	Wilson, William,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	\$7 50
24,	Adams, Mary A.,	St. John, N. B.,	} Free.
24,	Coyle, Sarah,	" "	
24,	Coyle, Ellen,	" "	
24,	Coyle, Kate,	" "	
24,	Kenney, Mary,	Liverpool,	25 00
24,	Conway, Stephen,	Springfield,	3 00
24,	Cotter, Ann,	New York,	4 00
28,	Stenning, John,	Quebec,	9 00
28,	McGregor, Moses,	New York,	4 00
28,	Lindsey, John,	Chicago, Ill.,	22 25
30,	Russell, Francis,	Stonington, Ct.,	} 4 35
30,	Russell, Emeline,	"	
30,	Russell, Herbert,	"	
31,	Thompson, William,	Grafton, N. H.,	4 00
June 1,	Burtwell, James,	Fisherville, N. H.,	} 12 00
1,	Burtwell, Julia,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Julia, jr.,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Margaret,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Elizabeth,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, William,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, James J.,	" "	} 6 00
4,	Hill, James,	St. John, N. B.,	
5,	Jackson, John,	New York,	4 00
8,	McCarty, Jeremiah,	New Haven, Conn.,	} 13 50
8,	McCarty, Honora,	" "	
8,	McCarty, Jane,	" "	
8,	McCarty, Margaret,	" "	
8,	McCarty, William,	" "	} 4 00
8,	Eayres, Frederick,	New York,	
11,	Henries, Mary,	Manchester, N. H.,	3 00
11,	Henries, Elizabeth,	" "	} 4 00
11,	Flaherty, Mary,	New York,	
11,	Tucker, Elizabeth,	"	4 00
11,	Ivers, Daniel,	"	4 00
11,	Arlington, John,	Dover, N. H.,	} 10 35
11,	Arlington, Betsey,	"	
11,	Arlington, Louise,	"	
11,	Arlington, David,	"	
11,	Arlington, Prudent,	"	} 10 00
11,	Wiedman, Ado,	Philadelphia,	
11,	Wiedman, Rosanna,	"	
11,	Wiedman, Albert,	"	
11,	Wiedman, Almira,	"	} 7 00
15,	Lane, Cornelius,	Hartford, Ct.,	
15,	Lane, Margaret,	"	60
18,	Potter, Alice,	Concord, Mass.,	} 3 35
21,	Spencer, William,	Worcester, Mass.,	
21,	Spencer, Mary,	" "	
21,	Spencer, William, jr.,	" "	} 35 00
25,	Cahill, Mary,	Ireland,	
25,	Clinton, Peter,	Portland,	1 50
25,	Stenick, Adam,	New York,	4 00
26,	Gladden, Elizabeth,	Brunswick, Me.,	} 7 50
26,	Gladden, Sarah,	" "	
26,	Gladden, Katy,	" "	
26,	Gladden, William,	" "	
26,	Lane, Jeremiah,	New York,	} 8 00
26,	Lane, Mary,	"	
26,	Lane, Hannah,	"	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 2,	LeBow, John,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	\$1 00
2,	Slocumb, William,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
2,	Lydon, Mary,	Milwaukee, Mich.,	27 00
2,	Lydon, Agnes,	" "	
2,	Lydon, John,	" "	
2,	Lydon, Mary, jr.,	" "	
2,	Lydon, Kate,	" "	
2,	Swayne, Eliza,	Bradford, Vt.,	18 80
2,	Swayne, Amelia,	"	
2,	Swayne, Jennie,	"	
3,	Kenney, Elizabeth,	Quebec,	10 00
3,	Kenney, Jennette,	"	10 00
3,	Kelly, Martin,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
3,	Powers, Patrick,	Worcester,	1 35
3,	McCaffrey, Cornelius,	Springfield,	3 00
3,	Sellars, Henry,	Providence,	1 35
9,	Rogers, John,	New York,	4 00
9,	McGinnia, Patrick,	"	4 00
9,	Mullen, James,	Exeter, N. H.,	1 75
10,	Wilson, Charles,	Readfield, Me.,	10 30
10,	Wilson, Mary,	"	
13,	Shrieder, William,	New York,	4 00
13,	Shrieder, Catherine,	"	4 00
13,	Winters, William,	Bangor, Me.,	4 00
16,	Seeley, Bridget,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
16,	Seeley, Andrew,	" "	
17,	Partriguin, Ann,	Halifax, N. S.,	12 00
17,	Johnson, Mary A.,	Providence,	1 35
17,	Long, Michael,	Rockland, Me.,	13 50
17,	Long, Mary,	"	
17,	Long, Julia,	"	
17,	Long, Henry,	"	
17,	Long, Ellen,	"	
17,	Long, John,	"	
17,	Long, George,	"	
17,	Long, Elizabeth,	"	1 50
17,	Logan, Michael,	Portland,	
17,	Floyd, John,	"	1 50
17,	Pahermachei, Sigismund,	New York,	4 00
18,	Coty, Alice,	Lincoln, Vt.,	15 75
18,	Coty, Mary E.,	"	
18,	Coty, Gideon W.,	"	
19,	Atwell, Caroline,	Keene, N. H.,	4 00
19,	Lowery, Joshua,	Portland,	1 50
20,	Bragg, Ann,	Waterbury, Vt.,	7 25
20,	Bragg, Rosilla,	" "	
21,	Wilson, Jane, (col'd,)	Norfolk, Va.,	18 00
21,	Wilson, Joseph, (col'd,)	"	
21,	Pickett, Dennis,	St. John, N. B.,	6 00
21,	Mulhearn, Kate,	" "	6 00
21,	Mulhearn, John,	" "	
24,	Hussey, Margaret,	New York,	4 00
24,	Hussey, Michael,	"	4 00
24,	Bay, Henry,	White River Junction,	5 00
25,	McCarter, Maria,	Albany,	6 00
25,	McCarter, Mary,	"	6 00
25,	O'Brien, Ellen,	New York,	8 00
25,	O'Brien, John,	"	
25,	O'Brien, Margaret,	"	

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E .	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 25,	Jallion, Isdore,	Montreal,	\$45 00
25,	Jallion, Mary,	"	
25,	Jallion, Julia,	"	
25,	Jallion, Joseph,	"	
25,	Jallion, Xavia,	"	
25,	Jallion, Matilda,	"	
25,	Jallion, Albert,	"	
25,	Jallion, Isdore, jr.,	"	4 00
26,	Waters, Thomas,	New York,	
26,	Sinclair, Andrew. (col'd,)	Philadelphia,	6 00
28,	Vincent, James,	Franklin, N. H.,	3 50
30,	Philbrick, Ellen,	Burlington, Vt.,	16 00
30,	Philbrick, Willie,	" "	
30,	Philbrick, Horace,	" "	
30,	Philbrick, Charles,	" "	
30,	Waters, Margaret,	Providence,	1 35
30,	Challis, Ezekiel,	Bellows Falls,	4 00
30,	Smith, Patrick,	New York,	4 00
31,	Griffin, Ann,	Halifax, N.S.,	12 00
31,	Griffin, Joseph,	"	
31,	Griffin, Mary J.,	"	
31,	Harper, Thomas,	Liverpool,	83 00
31,	Harper, Elizabeth,	"	
31,	Harper, Mary J.,	"	
31,	Harper, Elizabeth, jr.,	"	
August 1,	Marguet, Abraham,	New York,	4 00
2,	Connor, Theodore, (col'd,)	"	4 00
7,	McHenry, James,	"	4 00
7,	Hyland, Julia,	Ireland,	35 00
8,	Welch, Honora,	Troy, N. Y.,	12 00
8,	Welch, Ellen,	"	
8,	Welch, Michael,	"	
8,	Whitten, William,	New York,	4 00
9,	Harden, Thomas,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
9,	Wingat, Samuel,	Bellows Falls,	4 00
9,	Ormsbee, Adeline,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	15 00
9,	Ormsbee, Augusta,	" "	
9,	Ormsbee, Ida G.,	" "	
9,	Wiseman, William,	New York,	4 00
9,	Scott, James,	"	4 00
9,	Scott, Jas., jr.,	"	6 90
20,	Lewis, Edmund L.,	Dover, N. H.,	
20,	Lewis, Caroline E.,	"	
20,	Lewis, Elizabeth,	"	
20,	Lewis, Mary A.,	"	6 75
20,	Lewis, Charles,	"	
20,	Fiske, Warner,	Hartford, Ct.,	
20,	Fiske, Emma,	"	12 00
20,	Fiske, Charles,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Patrick,	New York,	12 00
22,	O'Connor, Margaret,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Mary,	"	
22,	O'Connor, John,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Anna,	"	1 75
22,	O'Connor, Margaret, jr.,	"	
22,	Cummings, Charles,	Fall River,	1 75
22,	Crapo, Frank,	"	4 00
22,	Dormody, John,	New York,	16 00
22,	Wing, Frederick,	Vergennes, Vt.,	
22,	Wing, Catherine,	" "	
22,	Wing, Anna,	" "	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	N A M E .	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Aug. 22,	McCarty, Hannah, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
22,	Marlow, Walter, . . .	Fall River, . . .	1 75
22,	McCarty, Charles, . . .	Ireland, . . .	34 00
22,	Flaherty, Eugene, . . .	" . . .	34 00
22,	Iverson, Charles, . . .	Attleborough, Mass., . . .	2 00
22,	Iverson, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
Sept'r 3,	Barrett, Margaret, . . .	Montreal, . . .	15 00
3,	Barrett, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Barrett, Maggie, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Salmon, Elizabeth, . . .	Fall River, . . .	1 75
6,	Cotter, Martha, . . .	Franklin, N. H., . . .	3 75
6,	Gardner, Sophia, . . .	Waterville, Me., . . .	6 00
14,	Brogan, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
18,	Parmenter, Isabelle, . . .	Troy, N. Y., . . .	6 25
18,	Parmenter, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Hancock, Elizabeth, . . .	Warren, N. H., . . .	16 75
18,	Hancock, Clara, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Hancock, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Hancock, William, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Hancock, Walter, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Connor, Thomas, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
25,	Hughes, Ann, . . .	Springfield, Mass., . . .	3 00
25,	Smith, Alexander, . . .	Newport, R. I., . . .	2 00
25,	Shaw, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
25,	Emory, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29,	Griffin, Margaret M., . . .	Pittston, Penn., . . .	10 00
29,	Miller, Charles, . . .	Providence, . . .	2 50
29,	Miller, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Miller, Caroline, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Miller, Phebe, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Miller, Willie, . . .	" . . .	
	Total, . . .		\$4,086 78

CR.			
By cash received from friends of Ann Huggins,			\$18 00
" " " of Eliza Morgan,			30 00
" " " of Martha E. Sparrow,			15 00
" " " of Isaac Patterson,			13 00
" " " of Charles Buckingham,			3 00
" " " of Mike Hussey,			4 00
" " " of Thomas Harper,			58 00
" " " of Julia Hyland,			20 00
" " " of Mike Long,			13 50
" " " of Ann Griffin,			4 00
			178 50

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following Tables, in addition to those given in the body of the Secretary's Report, will furnish the usual statistical information. Some of those printed last year are omitted, and a few have been added. Certain Remarks, necessary for the explanation of the Tables, will be inserted in their appropriate place. A separate Index of all the Tables will be found at the end of the Topical Index of this volume.

STATE PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1815.

PART FIRST.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

A.—EXPENDITURES.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1866, and the Gain or Loss to the State in each year.*

YEARS.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1815, . . .	—	—	\$10,094 11	—
1816, . . .	—	—	18,085 81	—
1817, . . .	—	—	11,853 28	—
1818, . . .	—	—	8,479 98	—
1819, . . .	841	—	5,872 72	—
1820, . . .	*330	—	6,758 81	\$49,970 10
1821, . . .	*290	—	5,706 81	42,456 84
1822, . . .	*276	—	11,271 61	46,514 27
1823, . . .	*294	—	5,706 81	41,099 89
1824, . . .	298	\$1,212 78	—	41,517 77
1825, . . .	314	10,051 82	—	49,233 01
1826, . . .	313	4,197 87	—	48,188 00
1827, . . .	285	—	6,392 56	42,502 82
1828, . . .	290	—	12,167 07	39,978 44
1829, . . .	262	—	7,599 70	31,360 12
Totals, . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$432,820 76
1830, . . .	290	—	\$6,897 02	—
1831, . . .	256	—	477 81	\$26,491 86
1832, . . .	227	\$4,192 83	—	24,907 19
1833, . . .	250	6,995 57	—	26,126 86
1834, . . .	277	7,646 28	—	29,475 28
1835, . . .	287	7,000 00	—	32,248 27
1836, . . .	285	13,428 25	—	33,754 00
1837, . . .	288	—	2,773 64	40,273 14
1838, . . .	303	56 94	—	38,947 12
1839, . . .	316	4,633 27	—	38,392 05
1840, . . .	318	—	179 43	40,889 82
1841, . . .	333	—	1,015 92	36,856 12

• Real average.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—Concluded.

Y E A R S.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1842, . . .	804	\$931 86	-	\$34,228 86
1843, . . .	*270	-	\$5,022 11	29,213 13
1844, . . .	*271	268 68	-	29,598 56
1845, . . .	*284	807 85	-	30,994 30
1846, . . .	*262	-	504 98	32,692 33
1847, . . .	*262	126 26	-	32,271 71
1848, . . .	*287	-	2,727 22	35,115 04
1849, . . .	*320	-	1,428 23	36,400 57
1850, . . .	*411	-	1,920 68	45,261 32
1851, . . .	*466	-	3,852 26	45,843 78
1852, . . .	*488	5,511 86	-	55,133 56
1853, . . .	*484	-	18,371 02	81,882 45
1854, . . .	*491	-	17,033 81	80,483 26
1855, . . .	*483½	-	15,804 14	88,294 46
1856, . . .	*455	-	7,032 97	93,136 55
1857, . . .	*440½	-	14,709 82	89,165 97
1858, . . .	*469½	-	23,788 62	96,955 68
1859, . . .	*495	-	9,178 97	87,821 88
1860, . . .	*509½	504 86	-	80,243 11
1861, . . .	*520	-	2,377 20	117,728 16
1862, . . .	*505½	-	7,714 38	83,347 23
1863, . . .	*481½	-	9,844 14	80,747 32
1864, . . .	*376½	-	29,404 17	96,084 06
1865, . . .	*359	-	24,902 01	84,965 86
1866, . . .	*470	-	6,104 65	94,746 36
Totals since 1830,	455	\$52,102 51	\$212,559 20	\$1,769,717 72
Grand Totals, .	845	\$67,563 98	\$317,046 97	\$2,202,538 48
Net loss in 15 years before 1830,				\$89,026 30
In 37 years since 1830,				160,456 69
In the last 10 years,				127,514 10
For the whole period,				249,482 99

• Real average.

It thus appears that the loss within the last *ten* years has been nearly fifty per cent. greater than during the first fifteen years, and more than the whole loss from 1815 to 1856 inclusive. During these ten years the Contract System has been that employed almost exclusively for the labor of the Prisoners.

COUNTY PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1859.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Expenses and the Number of Prisoners in the County Prisons for Eight Years—1859 to 1866.

Y E A R S.	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.	Average No. Confined.	Average Weekly* Cost.	Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Provisions.	Paid for Medicines, etc.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.
1859,	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81	1,799.50	1.67.1	\$47,742 30	\$70,374 39	\$2,441 75	15,459
1860,	190,527 58	54,594 29	145,933 29	1,773.	1.58.2	52,749 48	76,014 15	2,884 79	13,626
1861,	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14	1,821.	1.41.5	55,539 34	73,965 67	2,818 55	12,909
1862,	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11	1,433.	1.90.5	53,038 67	71,897 47	2,617 92	11,541
1863,	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228.	2.40.7	53,106 77	65,683 31	2,307 41	10,643
1864,	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,133.50	3.22.	64,510 49	81,014 57	2,771 86	*9,592
1865,	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,126 89	1,050.61	3.55.3	61,522 64	89,838 09	2,626 42	*8,947
1866,	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410.84	3.05.5	67,836 61	105,144 44	3,313 25	*10,971
Totals,	\$1,682,952 75	\$353,510 80	\$1,339,281 94	1,443.68	2.77.8	\$456,046 30	\$633,932 09	\$21,731 95	-

* These numbers are known to be too large. Probably 9,000 for 1864, 8,500 for 1865, and 10,000 for 1866, would be nearer the truth.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—THE SEX, EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

The following Table will show the increase and diminution of crime among women in Massachusetts for thirteen years, so far as the facts are reported. For the last two years the Boston House of Industry has been included in the table. If this could have been done for the preceding years, the number of women would appear considerably greater, for a majority of those committed to this large prison are women. The State Prison receives none but males.

TABLE XIX.—CRIME AMONG WOMEN.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Prisoners committed to the County Prisons, for thirteen years, 1854 to 1866, inclusive.

YEARS.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			TOTALS.		
	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.
1854,	11,526	9,819	1,652	4,734	3,735	999	16,260	13,604	2,651
1855,	12,858	10,819	2,026	4,599	3,550	1,048	17,457	14,369	3,074
1856,	9,419	8,775	626	4,936	3,840	1,090	14,355	12,615	1,716
1857,	7,903	6,675	1,228	5,169	3,974	1,195	13,072	10,649	2,423
1858,	8,603	7,390	1,213	5,996	4,660	1,336	14,599	12,050	2,549
1859,	8,286	6,716	1,579	5,180	4,113	1,069	13,466	10,829	2,668
1860,	6,752	5,756	1,031	5,012	4,000	1,012	11,764	9,756	2,043
1861,	5,693	4,689	1,013	5,424	4,322	1,154	11,117	9,011	2,167
1862,	5,211	3,967	1,244	4,494	3,189	1,355	9,705	7,106	2,599
1863,	5,568	3,768	1,797	3,823	2,374	1,449	9,391	6,142	3,246
1864,*	4,931	3,180	1,751	3,184	1,917	1,267	8,116	5,097	3,019
1865,	5,052	3,640	1,412	2,822	1,826	996	†8,843	†5,792	†3,051
1866,	6,131	4,926	1,205	3,350	2,528	822	‡11,013	‡8,185	‡2,828

* Since March 1st.

† Including 826 males and 643 females in the Boston House of Industry; but not including 97 United States prisoners (98 males and 4 females,) in Boston Jail.

‡ Including those sent to House of Industry.

It thus appears that for the last five years the number of male and female criminals has increased and diminished inversely, while the total number at present is by no means so large as in 1860–61, although our population has considerably augmented.

EDUCATION. RECOMMITMENTS.

TABLE XX.—EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Showing the whole number, and the percentage to the whole number committed, of Prisoners who could not read and write, in the County Prisons, 1857–1866.

Y E A R S.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.	Y E A R S.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.
1857, .	13,072	4,853	37.1	1862, .	9,705	1,965	20.2
1858, .	14,599	6,534	44.7	1863, .	9,391	3,312	35.3
1859, .	13,466	4,493	33.4	1864, .	5,694	2,150	37.8
1860, .	11,764	3,708	31.5	1865,* .	8,972	3,389	37.8
1861, .	11,117	3,702	33.3	1866,* .	11,260	3,638	32.3

* Including those in the House of Industry and the State Prison.

TABLE XXI.—RECOMMITMENTS.

Showing the whole number of Commitments, the Recommitments, and the percentage in the County Prisons and the State Prison since 1859.

Y E A R S.	HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			JAILS.			STATE PRISON.		
	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.
1859, .	5,180	1,682	32	8,286	2,867	35	163	24	14.7
1860, .	5,012	2,346	47	6,752	2,633	39	144	14	9.7
1861, .	5,424	2,504	46	5,693	2,206	39	197	21	10.7
1862, .	4,494	2,241	50	5,211	2,220	42	102	20	19.6
1863, .	3,823	2,072	54	5,568	2,523	45	108	16	14.8
1864,* .	1,780	1,017	57	2,801	1,167	42	79	10	12.6
1865, .	2,820	1,580	56	5,052	2,064	40	129	8	6.
1866, .	3,350	1,350	40	6,131	2,242	37	247	20	8.

* During seven months.

The above Table does not include the Recommitments in the House of Industry, which are this year 866, or 58 per cent., nor the Reform School Recommitments.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

C.—COMMITMENTS, CRIMES, DISCHARGES, ETC.
TABLE XXII.—Classification of Prisoners in the State, committed during the year ending September 30, 1866.

	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 31, 1866.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1866.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1866.	Totals for Year.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1866.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1866.	Year.									
No. of Commitments,	3,567	3,192	6,759	1,832	1,923	3,755	10,514	179	68	247	880	992	6,458	6,175	12,633
Males,	2,856	2,565	5,421	1,434	1,397	2,831	8,252	179	68	247	451	438	4,920	4,468	9,388
Females,	711	627	1,338	398	526	924	2,262	-	-	-	429	554	1,538	1,707	3,245
No. of persons Committed,	+3,813	+2,818	6,131	1,704	1,646	3,350	9,481	179	68	247	766	766	5,962	5,298	11,260
Males,	2,651	2,275	4,926	1,339	1,189	2,528	7,454	179	68	247	384	347	4,553	3,879	8,432
Females,	662	543	1,205	365	457	822	2,027	-	-	-	382	419	1,409	1,419	2,828
Adults,	2,570	2,153	4,723	1,325	1,278	2,603	7,326	112	56	168	715	711	4,722	4,198	8,920
Males,	1,985	1,721	3,706	1,020	912	1,932	5,638	112	56	168	353	327	3,470	3,016	6,486
Females,	585	432	1,017	305	366	671	1,688	-	-	-	362	384	1,252	1,182	2,434
Minors,	670	601	1,271	379	368	747	2,018	67	12	79	51	55	1,167	1,036	2,203
Males,	597	499	1,096	319	277	596	1,692	67	12	79	81	20	1,014	808	1,822
Females,	73	102	175	60	91	151	326	-	-	-	20	35	153	228	381
Committed under 15 yrs. of age,	96	124	220	57	63	120	340	-	-	-	5	-	158	187	345
Males,	94	117	211	54	60	114	325	-	-	-	5	-	158	177	330
Females,	2	7	9	3	3	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	15
Whites,	8,181	2,667	5,798	1,634	1,562	3,196	8,994	156	61	217	758	760	5,679	5,050	10,729
Males,	2,483	2,187	4,620	1,278	1,126	2,404	7,024	156	61	217	878	842	4,295	3,666	7,961
Females,	648	530	1,178	356	436	792	1,970	-	-	-	880	418	1,384	1,384	2,768

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1866.

Colored,	100	87	196	70	84	154	350	23	7	30	8	6	14	210	184	394
Males,	90	83	182	61	65	128	308	23	7	80	6	5	11	189	160	849
Females,	10	4	14	9	19	28	42	-	-	-	2	1	3	21	24	45
Natives of this State,	c984	3821	1,755	g471	g447	918	2,673	67	27	94	105	135	240	1,577	1,480	3,007
Males,	810	700	1,510	402	351	753	2,263	67	27	94	65	63	118	1,384	1,141	2,475
Females,	124	121	245	69	96	165	410	-	-	-	60	72	122	243	289	532
Natives of other States,	589	453	995	293	260	553	1,548	55	22	77	75	63	133	982	801	1,783
Males,	427	376	803	245	203	448	1,251	55	22	77	37	24	61	764	625	1,389
Females,	112	80	192	48	57	105	297	-	-	-	38	39	77	198	176	374
Natives of other Countries,	g1,767	71,477	8,244	940	g989	1,879	5,123	57	19	76	586	568	1,154	3,350	3,003	6,353
Males,	1,144	1,144	2,489	692	636	1,323	3,617	57	19	76	292	260	552	2,386	2,059	4,445
Females,	333	333	755	248	303	551	1,306	-	-	-	294	308	602	964	944	1,908
Parents both Americans,	691	691	1,482	450	409	859	2,341	73	31	104	83	61	144	1,397	1,192	2,589
Males,	585	585	1,267	386	330	716	1,983	73	31	104	48	19	67	1,189	965	2,154
Females,	106	106	215	64	79	143	358	-	-	-	35	42	77	208	227	435
Parents both Temperate,	2,573	2,573	5,657	1,534	1,445	2,979	8,636	172	68	240	54	*	54	4,844	4,086	8,930
Males,	2,062	2,062	4,510	1,198	1,087	2,235	6,745	172	68	240	35	*	35	3,858	3,167	7,020
Females,	511	511	1,147	336	408	744	1,891	-	-	-	19	*	19	991	919	1,910
Parents both or either Convicts,	86	86	69	41	39	80	149	1	-	1	1	*	1	76	75	151
Males,	83	83	61	34	30	64	125	1	-	1	-	*	-	63	68	126
Females,	3	3	8	7	9	16	24	-	-	-	1	*	1	13	12	25
Have had no Education,	g768	g768	1,608	623	672	1,295	2,903	17	5	22	369	844	713	1,849	1,789	3,636
Males,	548	548	1,150	420	419	839	1,999	17	5	22	156	186	292	1,195	1,108	2,303
Females,	220	220	458	203	253	456	914	-	-	-	213	208	421	654	681	1,335

† Including 73 (69 males, 4 females,) of whose commitment no particulars were given.

‡ Including 64 (56 males, 9 females,) of whose commitment no particulars were given.

* 6 males included whose age was not stated.

† Including 7 males, birthplace not stated.

‡ Including 3 males, birthplace not stated.

§ Including 6 males and 1 female born at sea, and 4 males not stated.

* Including 57 (55 males, 2 females,) not classified.

† 52 (71 males, 11 females,) not classified, included.

‡ Including 1 male unknown.

§ One male born at sea.

† Including 4 (3 males, 1 female,) born at sea.

* Not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.

	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAIL.		HOURS OF CONFINEMENT.				Six months ending Mar. 31, 1886.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1886.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1886.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1886.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1886.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1886.	Totals for Year.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1886.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1886.	Year.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1886.	Year.	Totals for Year.									
Could Read and Write, . . .	226	188	414	*177	184	361	775	80	57	28	365	480	760	1,220	
Males, . . .	201	175	376	153	154	307	688	80	57	28	185	411	537	948	
Females, . . .	25	13	38	24	30	54	92	-	-	-	180	49	223	272	
Have had a Common School Education, . . .	2,178	1,787	3,960	900	785	1,685	5,645	140	101	39	57	357	2,668	6,239	
Males, . . .	1,778	1,488	3,264	762	614	1,376	4,640	140	101	39	28	254	2,839	5,034	
Females, . . .	395	301	696	138	171	309	1,005	-	-	-	31	200	702	1,205	
Have had a Superior Educat'n, . . .	8	11	14	4	4	8	22	5	4	1	-	11	16	27	
Males, . . .	8	11	14	4	4	8	22	5	4	1	-	11	16	27	
Females, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Were Married, . . .	1,545	1,277	2,822	801	804	1,605	4,427	89	56	33	385	771	2,788	5,287	
Males, . . .	1,045	901	1,946	543	520	1,063	3,009	89	56	33	153	331	1,822	3,429	
Females, . . .	500	376	876	258	284	542	1,418	-	-	-	232	440	966	1,858	
Were Intemperate, . . .	2,283	1,707	3,940	1,294	1,222	2,516	6,456	122	62	60	765	765	3,589	7,343	
Males, . . .	1,703	1,375	3,078	1,015	885	1,900	4,978	122	62	60	847	847	2,780	5,447	
Females, . . .	580	332	862	279	337	616	1,478	-	-	-	418	418	809	1,896	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, . . .	151	128	279	96	28	124	408	26	17	9	-	264	185	429	
Males, . . .	145	118	268	86	26	112	370	26	17	9	-	248	148	396	
Females, . . .	6	10	21	10	2	12	38	-	-	-	-	16	17	33	

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1866.

Had been in the Army or Navy, Males,	1,233	971	2,204	569	457	1,026	8,230	124	47	171	40	35	75	1,966	1,510	3,476
Females,	1,281	971	2,202	569	457	1,026	8,228	124	47	171	40	34	74	1,964	1,509	3,473
Had been in Reform Schools, Males,	2	32	67	21	16	37	104	18	5	23	6	5	11	80	58	138
Females,	35	31	63	20	15	35	98	18	5	23	4	1	5	74	52	126
No. committed once before,	8	1	4	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6	12
Males,	—	—	1,174	—	—	665	1,839	—	—	18	—	—	236	—	—	2,093
Females,	—	—	966	—	—	494	1,460	—	—	18	—	—	115	—	—	1,593
No. committed twice before,	—	—	208	—	—	171	379	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	500
Males,	—	—	468	—	—	240	708	—	—	2	—	—	160	—	—	870
Females,	—	—	325	—	—	150	475	—	—	2	—	—	66	—	—	543
No. committed more than two and less than six times before, Males,	—	—	143	—	—	90	233	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	327
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. committed six or more times before,	—	—	405	—	—	297	702	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	—	983
Males,	—	—	238	—	—	200	438	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	536
Females,	—	—	167	—	—	97	264	—	—	—	—	—	183	—	—	447
Total No. who have been in Prison before,	—	—	195	—	—	148	343	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	552
Males,	—	—	88	—	—	91	179	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	225
Females,	—	—	107	—	—	57	164	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	327
Total No. who have been in Prison before,	—	—	2,242	—	—	1,350	3,592	—	—	20	—	—	886	—	—	4,498
Males,	—	—	1,617	—	—	935	2,552	—	—	20	—	—	325	—	—	2,897
Females,	—	—	625	—	—	415	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	561	—	—	1,601

* Including 1 male not stated.

† Including 1 male not given.

‡ Not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DURHAM.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newbury-port.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	22	12	34	58	103	161	96	214	439	749	7	7	157	94	329	226	355	1,161
Males,	15	6	21	48	79	127	69	190	339	598	6	6	133	86	280	171	243	913
Females,	7	6	13	10	24	34	27	24	100	151	1	1	24	8	49	55	112	248
Whole Number of Persons committed,	22	12	34	51	90	141	78	187	359	624	7	7	145	*91	300	206	300	1,042
Males,	15	6	21	42	67	109	58	164	275	497	6	6	121	83	260	155	215	834
Females,	7	6	13	9	23	32	20	23	84	127	1	1	24	8	40	51	85	208
Adults,	16	10	26	36	55	91	62	153	290	505	7	7	101	54	246	155	218	774
Males,	10	5	15	27	40	67	44	131	219	394	6	6	85	50	213	111	148	607
Females,	6	5	11	9	15	24	18	22	71	111	1	1	16	4	33	44	70	167
Minors,	6	2	8	15	35	50	16	34	69	119	-	-	44	10	54	51	82	241
Males,	5	1	6	15	27	42	14	33	56	103	-	-	36	10	47	44	67	204
Females,	1	1	2	-	8	8	2	1	13	16	-	-	8	-	7	7	15	37
Number committed under 15 years of age,	1	1	2	5	7	12	4	11	9	24	-	-	9	2	17	9	27	64
Males,	1	1	2	5	6	11	4	11	7	22	-	-	8	2	16	8	27	61
Females,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
White,	20	12	32	47	78	125	69	186	327	582	6	6	145	64	293	199	300	1,001
Males,	13	6	19	39	60	99	51	163	249	468	5	5	121	60	253	148	215	797
Females,	7	6	13	8	18	26	18	23	78	119	1	1	24	4	40	51	85	204

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Colored,	2	—	2	16	9	1	82	42	1	1	1	—	—	7	7	—	—	14
Males,	2	—	2	12	7	1	26	34	1	1	1	—	—	7	7	—	—	14
Females,	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives of this State,	+19	8	27	54	25	43	100	168	43	5	5	5	47	109	68	76	329	
Males,	15	5	20	44	20	38	80	138	38	5	5	5	39	100	58	65	290	
Females,	4	3	7	10	5	5	20	30	5	—	—	—	8	9	10	11	39	
Natives of other States,	—	—	—	41	22	26	93	141	26	26	—	—	81	43	36	39	161	
Males,	—	—	—	33	18	23	76	117	23	23	—	—	26	40	31	29	137	
Females,	—	—	—	8	4	3	17	24	3	3	—	—	5	3	5	10	24	
Natives of other Countries,	3	4	7	46	31	118	166	315	118	118	2	2	67	148	102	185	525	
Males,	—	1	1	32	20	103	119	242	103	1	1	1	56	120	66	121	384	
Females,	3	3	6	14	11	15	47	73	15	15	1	1	11	28	36	64	141	
Whose Parents were both	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Americans,	17	8	25	70	36	45	139	220	45	5	5	5	48	106	70	44	294	
Males,	14	5	19	59	29	38	120	187	38	5	5	5	35	101	61	30	251	
Females,	3	3	6	11	7	7	19	33	7	—	—	—	13	5	9	14	43	
Whose Parents were both	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temperate,	15	7	22	103	76	166	320	562	166	3	3	3	144	292	171	288	930	
Males,	12	4	16	83	56	147	251	454	147	3	3	3	120	252	129	204	738	
Females,	3	3	6	20	20	19	69	108	19	—	—	—	24	40	42	84	192	
Whose Parents were both	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
or either Convicts,	2	—	2	6	—	6	9	15	6	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	12	
Males,	1	—	1	4	—	5	5	10	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	11	
Females,	1	—	1	2	—	1	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Have had no Education,	2	4	6	51	12	75	149	236	75	1	1	1	26	66	74	115	298	
Males,	1	1	2	36	6	61	99	166	61	—	—	—	20	47	47	74	202	
Females,	1	3	4	15	6	14	50	70	14	1	1	1	6	19	27	41	96	
Could Read and Write,	—	—	—	—	15	112	36	163	112	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	83	
Males,	—	—	—	—	9	103	25	137	103	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	77	
Females,	—	—	—	—	6	9	11	26	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	

† Including 6 males not stated.

† Including 1 male not stated.

* Including 27, (23 males, 4 females,) particulars not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DURHAM.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregate.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregate.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregate.
Have had a Common School Education, . . .	20	8	28	35	52	87	50	-	174	224	6	6	119	33	165	129	185	631
Males, . . .	15	5	20	28	41	69	42	-	152	194	6	6	101	32	150	106	141	530
Females, . . .	5	3	8	7	11	18	8	-	22	30	-	-	18	1	15	23	44	101
Have had a Superior Education, Males, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Females, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Were Married, . . .	16	8	24	27	39	66	40	93	196	329	3	3	64	24	173	106	125	492
Males, . . .	10	4	14	18	26	44	25	72	133	230	2	2	51	22	142	71	67	353
Females, . . .	6	4	10	9	13	22	15	21	63	99	1	1	13	2	31	35	58	139
Were Intemperate, . . .	17	4	21	38	74	112	38	130	278	446	2	2	74	35	160	133	218	620
Males, . . .	13	4	17	33	57	90	25	112	209	346	1	1	65	34	134	102	150	485
Females, . . .	4	-	4	5	17	22	13	18	69	100	1	1	9	1	26	31	68	135
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, . . .	1	1	2	10	-	10	9	8	7	24	2	2	4	-	23	2	1	30
Males, . . .	-	1	1	8	-	8	7	8	5	22	2	2	3	-	28	2	1	29
Females, . . .	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Had been in the Army or Navy, Males, . . .	5	2	7	20	33	53	27	57	139	223	1	1	38	5	120	69	88	320
Females, . . .	5	2	7	20	33	53	27	57	139	223	1	1	38	5	120	69	88	320

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in a Reform School, Males,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Females,	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	2	1	2	11
Number committed once before, Males,	1	1	1	18	25	25	18	12	7	10	28	56	94
Females,	1	1	1	12	6	7	6	1	2	8	23	39	70
Number committed twice before, Males,	1	1	1	6	7	7	6	1	2	13	5	17	24
Females,	1	1	1	6	7	7	6	1	2	11	13	27	40
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	1	1	1	5	7	7	5	2	7	45	22	94	74
Males,	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	7	18	94	56
Females,	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	4	4	8	4	11	18
Number committed six or more times before,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	8	36	49
Males,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	4	19	28
Females,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	4	17	26
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	1	1	1	31	41	41	31	22	71	164	257	257	257
Males,	1	1	1	22	30	30	22	12	56	111	179	179	179
Females,	1	1	1	9	11	11	9	10	15	53	78	78	78

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	32	20	52	119	345	464	270	66	291	639	1,266	2	2	4
Males,	30	18	48	101	251	352	251	60	204	495	1,010	2	2	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	94	112	19	6	87	144	256	—	—	—
Whole Number of Persons committed,	32	19	51	114	287	401	260	66	272	595	1,193	2	2	4
Males,	30	17	47	96	215	311	242	60	195	465	962	2	2	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	72	90	18	6	77	130	231	—	—	—
Adults,	23	11	34	84	239	323	173	20	201	467	861	—	1	1
Males,	21	9	30	71	174	245	161	20	136	359	676	—	1	1
Females,	2	2	4	13	65	78	12	—	65	108	185	—	—	—
Minors,	9	8	17	30	48	78	87	9	71	128	295	—	1	1
Males,	9	8	17	25	41	66	81	8	59	106	254	—	1	1
Females,	—	—	—	5	7	12	6	1	12	22	41	—	—	—
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	8	3	6	5	10	15	13	8	8	25	49	1	—	1
Males,	8	3	6	5	10	15	12	2	8	24	46	1	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
White,	32	19	51	106	253	359	256	27	269	587	1,189	2	1	8
Males,	30	17	47	90	198	283	238	26	193	459	916	2	1	8
Females,	2	2	4	16	60	76	18	1	76	128	223	—	—	—

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

[illegible]

† Including 1 male not stated.

including 1 male born at sea.

* Including 37. (82 males, 5 females,) particulars not stated.

It Including 2 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HANTS.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Bpringfield.	House of Correction at Bpringfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.	
Have had a Common School Education,	24	15	39	6	6	12	29	33	62	15	168	359	734	2	2	4	
Males,	23	14	37	4	6	10	28	31	59	14	128	298	630	2	2	4	
Females,	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	35	61	104	-	-	-	
Have had a Superior Education,	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Males,	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Were Married,	12	8	20	59	148	207	24	35	59	9	140	287	538	-	-	-	
Males,	10	6	16	49	95	144	22	32	54	9	84	195	374	-	-	-	
Females,	2	2	4	10	53	63	2	3	5	-	56	92	159	-	-	-	
Were Intemperate,	16	11	27	78	248	326	27	47	74	10	210	436	768	-	2	2	
Males,	15	9	24	69	186	255	26	46	72	10	153	334	602	-	2	2	
Females,	1	2	3	9	62	71	1	1	2	-	57	102	166	-	-	-	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	-	-	-	16	6	22	2	1	3	1	1	56	117	-	-	-	
Males,	-	-	-	16	6	22	2	1	3	1	1	49	109	-	-	-	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	
Had been in the Army or Navy,	10	8	18	42	107	149	14	22	36	10	105	208	431	1	1	1	
Males,	10	8	18	42	107	149	14	22	36	10	104	208	430	1	1	1	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in a Reform School,	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	12	37
Males,	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	12	34
Females,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Number committed once before,	1	4	5	16	16	14	2	16	62	46	1	12	12	22	70	52	37	156	278	
Males,	1	3	4	14	14	4	2	14	50	36	10	12	12	21	66	37	124	124	227	
Females,	-	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	12	10	29	4	4	1	4	15	32	32	51.	
Number committed twice before,	1	1	2	5	5	3	8	4	34	29	16	19	18	6	13	23	42	42	81	
Males,	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	19	16	13	15	13	6	13	19	25	25	60	
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	15	13	2	2	-	-	-	4	17	17	21	
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	-	-	-	7	7	6	1	4	36	29	19	10	5	10	5	21	40	40	66	
Males,	-	-	-	6	6	4	1	4	25	19	10	15	5	10	5	15	25	25	45	
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	15	21	
Number committed six or more times before,	-	-	-	8	8	21	2	-	24	21	11	10	-	1	16	8	8	17	33	
Males,	-	-	-	1	1	11	1	-	12	11	-	-	-	1	8	15	15	15	23	
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	10	2	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	2	10	
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	2	5	7	31	31	125	31	18	156	125	156	21	21	39	88	112	255	255	458	
Males,	2	4	6	24	24	82	24	17	106	82	106	21	21	38	84	79	189	189	355	
Females,	-	1	1	7	7	43	7	1	50	43	50	-	-	1	4	33	66	66	103	

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Total Number of Commitments,	182	239	421	46	48	94	4,517	631	5,148	88	161	125	501	825	
Males,	159	180	339	39	44	83	3,516	413	3,929	37	139	105	420	701	
Females,	23	59	82	7	4	11	1,001	218	1,219	1	22	20	81	124	
Whole Number of Persons committed,	178	226	404	44	45	89	4,037	595	4,632	36	157	105	444	742	
Males,	156	173	329	38	41	79	3,138	383	3,521	35	135	85	368	623	
Females,	22	53	75	6	4	10	899	212	1,111	1	22	20	76	129	
Adults,	133	192	325	34	40	74	3,195	439	3,634	27	118	71	360	576	
Males,	113	146	259	28	36	64	2,425	273	2,698	26	101	56	303	486	
Females,	20	46	66	6	4	10	770	166	936	1	17	15	57	90	
Minors,	45	34	79	10	5	15	769	156	925	9	39	34	84	166	
Males,	43	27	70	10	5	15	644	110	754	9	34	29	65	137	
Females,	2	7	9	-	-	-	125	46	171	-	5	5	19	29	
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	11	4	15	3	1	4	120	2	122	1	2	10	8	21	
Males,	11	4	15	3	1	4	115	2	117	1	2	9	8	20	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	
White,	172	220	392	43	45	88	3,824	554	4,378	85	152	103	434	724	
Males,	150	168	318	37	41	78	2,985	345	3,280	84	132	88	359	608	
Females,	22	52	74	6	4	10	839	209	1,098	1	20	20	75	116	

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Colored,	6	6	12	1	-	1	140	41	181	1	5	2	10	18
Males,	6	6	11	1	-	1	134	38	172	1	3	2	9	15
Females,	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	2	-	1	3
Natives of this State,	55	47	102	23	21	44	†1,038	178	1,216	13	55	39	97	204
Males,	52	40	92	22	21	43	859	128	987	13	53	32	79	177
Females,	3	7	10	1	-	1	179	50	229	-	2	7	18	27
Natives of other States,	19	22	41	2	3	5	628	120	748	13	36	19	71	139
Males,	18	19	37	2	2	4	487	84	571	12	31	18	67	128
Females,	1	3	4	-	1	1	141	36	177	1	5	1	4	11
Natives of other Countries,	104	157	261	19	21	40	\$2,298	297	2,595	10	66	47	276	399
Males,	86	114	200	14	18	32	1,723	171	1,894	10	51	35	222	318
Females,	18	43	61	5	3	8	575	126	701	-	15	12	54	81
Whose Parents were both Americans,	35	44	79	16	18	34	788	122	910	20	63	39	113	235
Males,	33	39	72	16	17	33	652	88	740	19	56	33	99	207
Females,	2	5	7	-	1	1	136	34	170	1	7	6	14	28
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	170	215	385	28	32	60	3,869	575	4,444	34	130	97	379	640
Males,	148	164	312	22	29	51	2,988	366	3,354	33	110	78	316	537
Females,	22	51	73	6	3	9	881	209	1,090	1	20	19	63	103
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	5	5	10	2	6	8	7	-	7	-	9	1	12	22
Males,	5	4	9	2	6	8	5	-	5	-	9	1	8	18
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	4

* Including 73, (69 males, 4 females,) particulars not stated.

† Including 2 males not stated.

‡ Including 1 male not stated.

§ Including 9, (7 males, 2 females,) born at sea, and 4 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in a Reform School, Males, Females, Number committed once before, Males, Females, Number committed twice before, Males, Females, Number committed more than two and less than six times before, Males, Females, Number committed six or more times before, Males, Females, Total Number who have been in Prison before, Males, Females,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Males,	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13
Females,	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11
Number committed once before,	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Males,	1	1	1	18	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	194
Females,	1	1	1	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155
Number committed twice before,	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	39
Males,	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	82
Females,	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	70
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	12
Males,	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	98
Females,	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	72
Number committed six or more times before,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26
Males,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	45
Females,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	1	1	1	31	22	9	2	22	257	164	111	53	419
Males,	1	1	1	22	12	10	7	22	179	111	53	49	323
Females,	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	15	78	53	1	1	96

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	32	20	52	119	345	464	270	66	291	639	1,266	2	2	4
Males,	30	18	48	101	251	352	251	60	204	495	1,010	2	2	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	94	112	19	6	87	144	256	—	—	—
Whole Number of Persons committed,	32	19	51	114	287	401	260	66	272	595	1,193	2	2	4
Males,	30	17	47	96	215	311	242	60	195	465	962	2	2	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	72	90	18	6	77	130	231	—	—	—
Adults,	23	11	34	84	239	323	173	20	201	467	861	—	1	1
Males,	21	9	30	71	174	245	161	20	136	359	676	—	1	1
Females,	2	2	4	13	65	78	12	—	65	108	185	—	—	—
Minors,	9	8	17	30	48	78	87	9	71	128	295	2	1	3
Males,	9	8	17	25	41	66	81	8	59	106	254	2	1	3
Females,	—	—	—	5	7	12	6	1	12	22	41	—	—	—
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	3	3	6	5	10	15	13	3	8	25	49	1	—	1
Males,	3	3	6	5	10	15	12	2	8	24	46	1	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
White,	32	19	51	106	258	359	256	27	269	587	1,189	2	1	3
Males,	30	17	47	90	198	288	238	26	193	459	916	2	1	3
Females,	2	2	4	16	60	76	18	1	76	128	228	—	—	—

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

[illegible]

* Including 87, (82 males, 5 females,) particulars not stated.

‡ Including 2 males not stated.

† Including 1 male not stated.

Including 1 male born at sea.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Have had a Common School Education,	24	15	39	6	6	12	197	15	168	359	734	2	2	4
Males,	23	14	37	4	6	10	190	14	128	298	680	2	2	4
Females,	1	1	2	2	-	2	7	1	35	61	104	-	-	-
Have had a Superior Education,	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were Married,	12	8	20	59	148	207	97	9	140	287	538	-	-	-
Males,	10	6	16	49	95	144	86	9	84	195	374	-	-	-
Females,	2	2	4	10	53	63	11	-	56	92	159	-	-	-
Were Intemperate,	16	11	27	78	248	326	112	10	210	436	768	-	-	-
Males,	15	9	24	69	186	255	105	10	153	334	602	-	-	-
Females,	1	2	3	9	62	71	7	-	57	102	166	-	-	-
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	-	-	-	16	6	22	59	1	1	56	117	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	16	6	22	58	1	1	49	109	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	8	-	-	-
Had been in the Army or Navy,	10	8	18	42	107	149	113	10	105	208	431	-	-	-
Males,	10	8	18	42	107	149	113	10	104	208	430	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in a Reform School,	1	3	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	12	37	-	-	-
Males,	1	3	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	12	1	10	11	12	84	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Number committed once before,	1	4	5	16	16	46	62	10	12	22	70	-	52	156	124	278	-	-	-
Males,	1	4	4	14	14	36	50	9	12	21	66	-	37	124	124	227	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	10	12	1	-	1	4	-	15	32	32	51	-	-	-
Number committed twice before,	1	1	1	5	5	29	34	4	2	6	13	-	23	42	42	81	-	-	-
Males,	1	1	2	3	3	16	19	4	2	6	13	-	19	25	25	60	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	17	21	-	-	-
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	-	-	-	7	6	29	36	4	6	10	5	-	21	40	40	66	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	6	6	19	25	4	6	10	5	-	15	25	25	45	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	1	1	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	15	21	-	-	-
Number committed six or more times before,	-	-	-	3	1	21	24	-	1	1	-	-	16	17	17	33	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	1	1	11	12	-	1	1	-	-	8	15	15	23	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	2	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	10	-	-	-
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	2	5	7	31	24	125	156	18	21	39	88	-	112	255	255	458	-	-	-
Males,	2	4	6	24	24	82	106	17	21	38	84	-	79	189	189	355	-	-	-
Females,	-	1	1	7	7	43	50	1	-	1	4	-	33	66	66	103	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregate.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregate.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregate.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregate.
Total Number of Commitments,														
Males,	182	239	421	46	48	94	4,517	631	5,148	38	161	125	501	825
Females,	159	180	339	39	44	83	3,516	413	3,929	37	139	105	420	701
Whole Number of Persons committed,	23	59	82	7	4	11	1,001	218	1,219	1	22	20	81	124
Males,	178	226	404	44	45	89	*4,037	595	4,632	36	157	105	444	742
Females,	156	173	329	38	41	79	3,138	883	3,521	35	135	85	368	623
Adults,	22	53	75	6	4	10	899	212	1,111	1	22	20	76	129
Males,	133	192	325	34	40	74	†3,195	439	3,634	27	118	71	360	576
Females,	113	146	259	28	36	64	2,425	273	2,698	26	101	56	303	486
Minors,	20	46	66	6	4	10	770	166	936	1	17	15	57	90
Males,	45	34	79	10	5	15	769	156	925	9	39	34	84	168
Females,	43	27	70	10	5	15	644	110	754	9	34	29	65	137
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	2	7	9	-	-	-	125	46	171	-	5	5	19	29
Males,	11	4	15	3	1	4	120	2	122	1	2	10	8	21
Females,	11	4	15	3	1	4	115	2	117	1	2	9	8	20
White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	1
Males,	172	220	392	48	45	88	8,824	554	4,378	85	152	103	434	724
Females,	150	168	318	37	41	78	2,985	845	3,280	84	132	88	359	608
	22	52	74	6	4	10	889	209	1,098	1	20	20	75	116

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Colored,	12	6	1	-	1	140	41	181	1	5	2	10	18
Males,	11	5	1	-	1	134	38	172	1	3	2	9	15
Females,	1	1	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	2	-	1	3
Natives of this State,	102	47	23	21	44	†1,038	178	1,216	13	55	39	97	204
Males,	92	40	22	21	43	859	128	987	13	53	32	79	177
Females,	10	7	1	-	1	179	50	229	-	2	7	18	27
Natives of other States,	41	22	2	3	5	628	120	748	13	36	19	71	139
Males,	37	19	2	2	4	487	84	571	12	31	18	67	128
Females,	4	3	-	1	1	141	36	177	1	5	1	4	11
Natives of other Countries,	261	157	19	21	40	\$2,298	297	2,595	10	66	47	276	399
Males,	200	114	14	18	32	1,723	171	1,894	10	51	35	222	318
Females,	61	43	5	3	8	575	126	701	-	15	12	54	81
Whose Parents were both Ameri-													
cans,	79	44	16	18	34	788	122	910	20	63	39	113	235
Males,	72	39	16	17	33	652	88	740	19	50	33	99	207
Females,	7	5	-	1	1	136	34	170	1	7	6	14	28
Whose Parents were both Tem-													
perate,	385	215	28	32	60	3,869	575	4,444	34	130	97	879	640
Males,	312	164	22	29	51	2,988	366	3,354	33	110	78	816	537
Females,	73	51	6	3	9	881	209	1,090	1	20	19	63	103
Whose Parents were both or either													
Convicts,	10	5	2	6	8	7	-	7	-	9	1	12	22
Males,	9	4	2	6	8	5	-	5	-	9	1	8	18
Females,	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	4

* Including 73, (69 males, 4 females,) particulars not stated.

† Including 2 males not stated.

‡ Including 9, (7 males, 2 females,) born at sea, and 4 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Have had no Education,			138			41			1,225					
Males,	51	87	85	13	22	34	1,031	194	814	11	52	175	291	
Females,	33	52	53	6	21	7	721	93	411	11	40	126	218	
Could Read and Write,			208											
Males,	95	113	97							20	49		78	
Females,	91	97	188							19	41		69	
Have had a Com. School Education,			20											
Males,	4	16	26							1	8		9	
Females,	28	26	54	25	23	48	2,935	401	3,336	4	8	269	380	
Have had a Superior Education,			52											
Males,	28	24	52	25	21	46	2,350	290	2,640	4	8	242	343	
Females,		2	2		2	2	585	111	696			27	87	
Have had a Superior Education,			4											
Males,	4		4							1	1		2	
Females,	4		4							1	1		2	
Were Married,														
Males,	88	119	207	14	18	32	1,845	272	2,117	15	33	211	338	
Females,	69	76	145	9	16	25	1,190	161	1,351	14	23	158	257	
Were Intemperate,			62											
Males,	19	43	62	5	2	7	655	111	766	1	10	53	81	
Females,	90	161	251	26	33	59	2,783	491	3,274	22	48	332	474	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,			212											
Males,	84	128	212	23	30	53	2,089	320	2,409	21	42	281	410	
Females,	6	33	39	3	3	6	694	171	865	1	6	51	64	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,			16											
Males,	7	9	16	2	3	5	106		103		2	86	66	
Females,	7	9	16	2	3	5	96		96		1	84	59	
							10		10				7	

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in the Army or Navy,	61	76	137	19	18	37	1,462	29	1,491	17	78	39	187	321
Males,	61	76	137	19	18	37	1,461	29	1,490	17	78	39	187	321
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Had been in a Reform School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed once before,	28	44	72	4	9	13	836	96	932	7	26	28	79	140
Males,	28	44	72	4	9	13	836	96	932	7	26	28	79	140
Females,	26	38	64	4	8	12	668	51	719	7	25	23	63	118
Number committed twice before,	2	6	8	-	1	1	168	45	213	-	1	5	16	22
Males,	11	15	26	5	2	7	332	50	382	3	13	3	22	41
Females,	10	12	22	4	2	6	204	18	222	3	11	3	14	81
Number committed more than two	1	3	4	1	-	1	128	32	160	-	2	-	8	10
and less than six times before,	4	23	27	2	4	6	293	36	329	3	1	9	36	49
Males,	3	17	20	1	4	5	150	15	165	3	1	8	25	37
Females,	1	6	7	1	-	1	143	21	164	-	-	1	11	12
No. com'ed six or more times before,	1	11	12	2	2	4	138	12	150	-	4	1	18	28
Males,	1	6	7	1	2	3	56	6	62	-	4	1	15	20
Females,	-	5	5	1	-	1	82	6	88	-	-	-	3	3
No. who have been in Prison before,	44	93	137	13	17	30	1,599	194	1,793	13	44	40	153	252
Males,	40	78	113	10	16	26	1,078	90	1,168	13	41	36	117	207
Females,	4	20	24	3	1	4	521	104	625	-	3	4	38	45

* Including 4, (3 males, 1 female,) not stated. † Including 1 male not stated. ‡ Including 135, (123 males, 12 females,) not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State.

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. 3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.		HOUSES OF CORRECTION.		Totals for Year.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1886.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1886.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1886.	Year.
	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1886.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1886.											
Murder,	16	11	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	16	11	27	16	11	27
Males,	16	9	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	16	9	25	16	9	25
Females,	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Manslaughter,	9	2	11	3	5	16	2	5	10	20	6	26	20	6	26
Males,	9	2	11	3	5	16	2	5	10	20	6	26	20	6	26
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape—Males,	13	12	25	-	-	25	2	1	3	15	13	28	15	13	28
Assault,	352	328	680	216	456	1,136	6	6	6	586	583	1,169	586	583	1,169
Males,	308	279	587	199	409	996	6	-	6	522	499	1,021	522	499	1,021
Females,	44	49	93	17	47	140	-	-	-	64	84	148	64	84	148
Miscellaneous Crimes,	39	23	62	17	34	96	-	-	-	56	40	96	56	40	96
Males,	38	21	59	16	32	91	-	-	-	54	37	91	54	37	91
Females,	1	2	3	1	2	6	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5
Total Crimes against the Person,	429	376	805	236	495	1,300	10	8	19	693	653	1,346	693	653	1,346
Males,	384	328	707	218	446	1,158	16	3	19	627	564	1,191	627	564	1,191
Females,	45	58	98	18	49	147	-	-	-	66	89	155	66	89	155

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.

CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.										STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.						
	JAILS.				HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				Totals for Year.			Year.			Year.			Year.					
	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.		Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.		Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.		Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.		Year.			Six months ending April 1, 1866.			Six months ending October 1, 1866.			Six months ending April 1, 1866.			Six months ending October 1, 1866.		
	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	17	15	32	8	12	20	52	1	1	2	1	1	1	26	29	55	1	1	29	55	2,001	1,465	8,466
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	4	6	1,659	1,194	2,858
Malicious Mischief, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	31	24	55	26	9	35	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	33	90	-	-	33	90	2,001	1,465	8,466
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	18	33	51	7	17	24	75	3	3	8	3	3	1	29	50	79	1	1	50	79	2,001	1,465	8,466
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	1,152	883	2,085	659	487	1,146	3,181	162	62	224	61	28	83	2,001	1,465	8,466	21	8	1,465	8,466	2,001	1,465	8,466
	1,002	755	1,757	482	369	851	2,608	162	62	224	21	18	8	1,659	1,194	2,858	40	25	1,194	2,858	1,659	1,194	2,858
	150	128	278	177	118	295	578	-	-	-	-	15	25	842	271	618	-	-	271	618	842	271	618

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Concluded.

CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.			HOURS OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.
	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.									
							Totals for Year.								
Violation of By-Law, Males,	17	16	33	3	5	8	41						21	21	42
Females,	17	15	32	3	5	8	40						21	20	41
Aiding Escapes, Males,	12	1	1	—	—	—	1						—	—	1
Females,	11	6	18	3	—	3	21						15	6	21
Contempt of Court, Males,	1	4	15	2	—	2	17						18	4	21
Females,	1	2	3	1	—	1	4						2	2	4
Males,	6	5	11	2	7	9	20						8	12	20
Females,	6	4	10	2	2	4	14						8	6	14
Vagrancy,	—	1	1	—	5	5	6						—	6	6
Males,	4	13	17	104	147	251	268			17	39	56	125	199	324
Females,	3	8	11	86	112	198	209			9	27	36	98	147	245
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	1	5	6	18	35	53	59			8	12	20	27	52	79
Females,	69	147	216	54	118	172	388			19	36	55	142	303	445
Males,	51	99	150	25	84	59	209			1	1	2	77	136	213
Females,	18	48	66	29	84	113	179			18	35	53	65	167	232
Total Crimes against Pub- lic Order and Decency, Males,	1,823	1,644	3,467	937	1,172	2,109	5,576			840	944	1,784	3,601	3,768	7,364
Females,	1,324	1,248	2,567	734	797	1,581	4,098			429	420	849	2,488	2,468	4,951
	499	401	900	203	875	578	1,478			411	524	985	1,113	1,800	2,418

es.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Causes.	Witnesses, . . .	128	112	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	112	240
	Males, . . .	116	94	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	94	210
	Females, . . .	12	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	30
	Transfers, . . .	25	80	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	80	105
	Males, . . .	21	68	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	68	89
	Females, . . .	4	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	16
	Miscellaneous Causes, . . .	10	96	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	101	111
	Males, . . .	9	81	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	84	93
	Females, . . .	1	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	18
	Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment, . . .	168	288	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	288	456
	Males, . . .	146	243	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	246	392
	Females, . . .	17	45	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	47	64
	Total No. of Commitments, . . .	3,567	3,192	6,759	1,832	1,928	3,755	10,514	179	68	247	6,458	6,175	12,633
	Males, . . .	2,856	2,565	5,421	1,434	1,397	2,831	8,252	179	68	247	4,920	4,468	9,388
	Females, . . .	711	627	1,338	398	526	924	2,262	-	-	-	1,538	1,707	3,245

* Particulars of commitment of one male not given.

The "Totals for State," as given in the preceding table, are in many cases too large. Thus, in the commitments for Murder, 9 males appear both in the State and the County Prisons. The true aggregate for this crime is 18; viz.: 16 males and 2 females. The total commitments for Manslaughter are really 24, 2 males appearing in more than one prison.

The totals for Rape become 27, one man appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Arson or Burning become 28, viz.: 26 males and 2 females; 4 males appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Burglary become 36; 1 male appearing in two County Prisons, and one in both the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Adultery become 73, 51 males and 22 females; 11 males and 1 female appearing in more than one County Prison, and 3 males appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes in the County Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1866.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DORSET.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.																		
4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.																		
Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,																		
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,																		
Rape,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,																		
Assault,	4	1	5	8	26	34	9	19	44	72	2	1	24	12	19	21	28	93
Males,	4	1	5	8	26	34	9	19	44	72	2	1	24	12	19	21	28	87
Females,	1		2	4	4	4		2	8	10	1	1	5		5	1		6
Miscellaneous Crimes,																		
Males,																		
Females,																		
Total Crimes against the Person,	4	1	6	12	27	39	10	21	44	75	3	3	87	13	82	21	28	108
Males,	4	1	6	12	27	39	10	21	44	75	3	3	87	13	82	21	28	102
Females,	1		2		4	4		2	8	10	1	1	5		5	1		6

1.—Crimes against the Person.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BREMEN.			BRISTOL.				DORSET.			ESSEX.		
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregate.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at Taunton.	Aggregate.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregate.	Jail at Weymouth.	House of Correction at Weymouth.	Aggregate.	Jail at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	Aggregate.	
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, Males, . . . Females, . . .	10 8 2	1 1 1	11 9 2	81 28 8	41 35 6	72 63 9	85 28 7	46 46 1	197 169 28	1 1 1	1 1 1	284 216 66	74 55 19	88 48 40	284 216 66	

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

Perjury,	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	20	4	16	318	250	68	14	12	2	26	22	4	22	17	5	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	13	202	153	49	14	12	2	13	12	1	11	8	3	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	202	153	49	14	12	2	13	12	1	11	8	3	-	-	-	
Adultery,	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	106	94	12	-	-	-	7	6	1	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	7	-	-	-	6	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	2	9	5	4	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewd Conduct,	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	14	12	2	9	5	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Brothels,	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bastardy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idle and Disorderly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Drunkard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violating Liquor Law,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disturbing the Peace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation of By-Law,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Fall at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Cambridge.	Fall at Concord.	Fall at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Fall at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Murder, .	11	6	17	10	29	39	49	3	19	85	156	1	1	1
Males, .	11	6	17	9	24	33	48	3	17	77	145	1	1	1
Females, .	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	—	2	8	11	—	—	—
Manslaughter, .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape—Males, .	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Assault, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, .	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	14	19	—	—	—
Males, .	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	12	17	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person, .	11	6	17	15	31	46	61	8	25	99	188	—	—	—
Males, .	11	6	17	14	26	40	60	8	28	89	175	—	—	—
Females, .	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	—	2	10	13	—	—	—

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregate.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregate.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregate.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregate.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregate.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females,
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females,
Malicious Mischief, . . . Males, . . . Females,
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females,
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females,

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HANTSBER.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Aiding Escapes, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 3	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 2 1	5 2 3	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Contempt of Court, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	3 1 2	3 1 2	3 1 2	3 1 2	1 1 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	1 1 2	7 1 1	1 1 1	2 1 2	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Vagrancy, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	15 8 7	14 8 6	4 3 1	4 3 1	1 1 1	4 3 1	4 3 1	5 4 1	1 1 1	5 1 4	42 36 6	52 41 11	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	22 15 7	15 8 7	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	4 4 1	2 2 1	10 6 4	5 4 1	21 16 5	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males, Females, . . .	4 8 1	4 8 1	279 198 81	286 165 71	38 87 1	51 48 8	18 11 2	38 87 1	51 48 8	46 41 5	11 11 1	156 98 58	372 282 90	585 482 153	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1

2.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Murder, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	2	—	—	2	2
Males, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	2	—	—	2	2
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, .	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	2
Males, .	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	2
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape,—Males, .	4	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	2	—	—	2	2
Assault, .	38	87	70	17	7	24	414	103	517	18	17	11	48	82	82
Males, .	29	81	60	13	7	20	343	97	440	17	17	9	44	75	75
Females, .	4	6	10	4	—	4	71	6	77	1	—	2	4	7	7
Miscellaneous Crimes, .	5	5	10	—	—	—	27	2	29	6	6	8	3	17	17
Males, .	5	5	10	—	—	—	24	2	26	6	6	8	3	17	17
Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Per- son, .	44	48	87	17	7	24	461	106	567	29	29	20	51	105	105
Males, .	40	87	77	13	7	20	885	100	485	28	28	18	47	98	98
Females, .	4	6	10	4	—	4	76	6	82	1	1	2	4	7	7

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.	Arson or Burning, Males, Females, Burglary, Males, Females, Robbery, Males, Females, Larceny, Males, Females, Forgery, Males, Females, Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money, Males, Females, Breaking and Entering, Males, Females, Embezzlement, Males, Females, Fraud, Males, Females, Debt, Males, Females,
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APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	24 23	8 6	32 29	— —	1 1	2 2	1 1	4 2	
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	
Malicious Mischief, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	9 6 3	— — —	9 6 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	9 9 —	— — —	9 9 —	— — —	4 4 —	1 1 —	— — —	5 5 —	
Miscellaneous Crimes, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	4 4 —	1 1 —	5 5 —	2 2 —	— — —	2 2 —	29 27 2	4 3 1	38 30 8	— — —	2 2 —	— — —	5 5 —	7 7 —	
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	82 73 9	38 30 8	120 103 17	17 17 —	9 9 —	26 26 —	1,211 1,017 194	361 249 112	1,572 1,266 308	16 16 —	92 80 12	53 47 6	87 68 19	248 211 87	

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.		Males.		Females.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.	
Perjury,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Adultery,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Lewd Conduct,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Keeping Brothels,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Bastardy,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Idle and Disorderly,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Drunkenness,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Common Drunkard,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Violating Liquor Law,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Disturbing the Peace,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Violation of By-Law,	Males,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Females,		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Aiding Escapes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of Court,	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	2
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy,	1	39	40	1	6	6	1	2	8	1	1	10	51	61
Males,	1	28	29	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	10	89	49
Females,	1	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12
Miscellaneous Crimes,	3	3	6	1	2	3	118	88	201	3	17	7	14	41
Males,	3	2	5	1	1	2	65	3	68	3	13	5	9	30
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	80	188	1	4	2	5	11
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	56	158	214	10	32	42	2,687	164	2,801	7	37	51	364	459
Males,	46	118	169	8	28	36	1,922	64	1,986	6	28	40	305	379
Females,	10	45	55	2	4	6	715	100	815	1	9	11	59	80

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Causes.	Witnesses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	9	1	—	—	—	10
	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	9	1	—	—	—	10
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transfers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Causes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	9	3	—	—	—	12
Total Number of Commitments,	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	9	3	—	—	—	12
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of Commitments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,148	*38	161	125	501	825	
Total Number of Commitments,	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,517	—	—	—	—	—	825
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,516	37	139	105	420	701	
	Total Number of Commitments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,001	1	22	20	81	124	

* Particulars of commitment of 1 male not given.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against the Person" include Threatening, Carrying Dangerous Weapons, Cruelty, Riot, Mutiny, Abduction, Mayhem, and Obstructing Railroad Track and Highway.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Property" include Driving Horse without Leave, Evading R. R. Fare, Trespass, Stealing, Common Thief, Unlawfully opening Letters, Action of Tort, Conspiracy, Robbing Post Office and Using Boat without Leave.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Public Order and Decency" include Common Night-Walkers, Breaking Glass, Peddling without License, Prize Fighting, Truancy, Selling Obscene Pictures, Absconding State Pauper, Breaking Jail, Indecent Exposure, Non-payment of Taxes, Throwing Stones, Common Nuisance, Fornication, Breaking Sabbath, Desertion, Disorderly House, Gambling, Profanity, Wearing Male Apparel, Neglect to Support Family, Spendthrift, Keeping Gambling House, Smuggling, Enticing away for Prostitution, Stubbornness, Polygamy, Violation of Enlistment Law and Cattle Broking.

"Miscellaneous," under "Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment," includes Surrendered by Bail, Default of Bail, Committed by Court, Safe Keeping, Mesne Process and Held for Trial.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Discharges from the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Debtors discharged by order of Creditors, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Sent to State Prison, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Sent to Houses of Correction, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Superior Court, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Sent to Reform Schools, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Sent to Nautical Branch, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Discharged by payment of Fine and Costs, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Discharged as Poor Convicts, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Males, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	21	21	46	40	6	15	12	3	2	490	278	151	57	7	2	1	2	306	298	8	1	1	58	56	2	7	6	1	2	4	2	1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Died,	.	.	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Males,	.	.	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Females,	.	.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Order of Law,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged by Processes not given above,	.	.	9	-	9	2	-	-	2	2	7	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	.	.	8	-	8	2	-	-	2	-	6	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	.	.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole Number of Discharges reported,	.	.	63	96	159	92	203	414	709	6	155	86	327	195	363	1,126				
Males,	.	.	51	72	123	67	179	317	563	5	132	78	282	144	240	876				
Females,	.	.	12	24	36	25	24	97	146	1	23	8	45	51	123	250				
Whole Number of Persons discharged,	.	.	59	84	143	74	182	357	613	6	147	82	298	179	309	1,015				
Males,	.	.	48	62	110	56	159	274	489	5	124	74	261	131	213	803				
Females,	.	.	11	22	33	18	23	83	124	1	23	8	37	48	96	212				
Persons remaining in Confinement,	.	.	8	38	46	7	13	93	113	1	31	11	25	87	82	236				
Males,	.	.	8	27	35	5	13	70	88	1	27	11	20	63	55	176				
Females,	.	.	-	11	11	2	-	23	25	-	4	-	5	24	27	60				

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.																			
Order of Law,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged by processes not given																			
above,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whole Number of discharges re-																			
ported,	32	16	48	124	341	465	64	62	126	270	67	299	602	1,238	2	2	2	4	4
Males,	30	14	44	106	250	356	62	56	118	250	60	207	445	962	2	2	2	4	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	91	109	2	6	8	20	7	92	157	276	-	-	-	-	-
Whole Number of persons dis-																			
charged,	32	17	49	121	284	405	58	59	117	261	67	280	564	1,172	2	2	2	4	4
Males,	30	15	45	103	214	317	56	53	109	242	60	198	420	920	2	2	2	4	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	70	88	2	6	8	19	7	82	144	252	-	-	-	-	-
Persons remaining in Confinement,	4	6	10	12	53	65	4	14	18	32	6	36	170	244	-	-	-	1	1
Males,	4	4	8	10	36	46	4	13	17	30	6	23	127	186	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	2	2	2	17	19	-	1	1	2	-	13	43	58	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Debtors discharged by order of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.														
Order of Law,
Males,	28	44	72	1	45	89	4,539	559	5,098	43	161	117	508	829
Females,	21	28	49	1	40	79	3,521	346	3,867	39	142	95	420	696
Discharged by processes not given	7	16	23	1	5	10	1,018	213	1,231	4	19	22	88	133
above,	-	4	4	1	44	427	231	427	427	44	43	43	43	43
Males,	-	4	4	1	39	336	169	169	169	39	142	95	420	696
Females,	-	-	-	-	5	91	62	62	62	5	19	22	88	133
Whole Number of discharges re-	196	231	427	44	45	89	4,539	559	5,098	43	161	117	508	829
ported,	167	169	336	39	40	79	3,521	346	3,867	39	142	95	420	696
Males,	29	62	91	5	5	10	1,018	213	1,231	4	19	22	88	133
Females,	188	215	403	43	42	85	4,058	534	4,592	41	157	97	451	746
Whole Number of persons dis-	161	158	319	38	37	75	3,141	326	3,467	37	138	75	368	618
charged,	27	57	84	5	5	10	917	208	1,125	4	19	22	83	128
Males,	26	78	104	8	13	21	199	337	536	8	15	32	62	117
Females,	25	57	82	7	11	18	162	212	374	8	10	23	46	92
Persons remaining in Confinement,	1	21	22	1	2	3	37	125	162	-	5	4	16	25
Males,														
Females,														

Of those "Discharged by processes not given above" from Boston Jail, 30 United States prisoners were discharged by processes not specified, 19 were transferred to the House of Industry, 8 discharged by order of plaintiff's attorney, and the remaining 15 in various ways.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			State Prison.	House of Industry.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.			
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus,	4	8	12	—	—	12
Males,	4	7	11	—	—	11
Females,	—	1	1	—	—	1
Recognizing or giving Bail,	889	13	902	—	—	902
Males,	755	18	768	—	—	768
Females,	134	—	134	—	—	134
Sent to Court and not returned,	735	2	737	—	—	737
Males,	617	2	619	—	—	619
Females,	118	—	118	—	—	118
Escaped and not retaken,	2	11	13	1	1	15
Males,	2	11	13	1	1	15
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to other Jails,	190	—	190	—	—	190
Males,	167	—	167	—	—	167
Females,	23	—	23	—	—	23
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt,	2	—	2	—	—	2
Males,	2	—	2	—	—	2
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debtors discharged by order of Creditors,	10	—	10	—	—	10
Males,	10	—	10	—	—	10
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath,	6	—	6	—	—	6
Males,	6	—	6	—	—	6
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to State Prison,	259	1	260	—	—	260
Males,	259	1	260	—	—	260
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to House of Correction,	483	49	532	—	1	533
Males,	396	43	439	—	1	440
Females,	87	6	93	—	—	93
By Superior Court,	399	4	403	—	—	403
Males,	344	3	347	—	—	347
Females,	55	1	56	—	—	56
Sent to Reform School,	23	1	24	—	—	24
Males,	23	1	24	—	—	24
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Nautical Branch,	50	—	50	—	—	50
Expiration of sentence,	509	2,479	2,988	77	1,310	4,375
Males,	362	1,764	2,126	77	645	2,848
Females,	147	715	862	—	665	1,527

DISCHARGES FROM ALL PRISONS.

TABLE XXVII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			State Prison.	House of Industry.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.			
Discharged by payment of Fine and Costs,	932	530	1,462	—	57	1,519
Males,	809	465	1,274	—	41	1,315
Females,	123	65	188	—	16	204
Discharged as Poor Convicts, .	72	151	223	—	—	223
Males,	62	102	164	—	—	164
Females,	10	49	59	—	—	59
Discharged by order of Overseers,	—	118	118	—	—	118
Males,	—	67	67	—	—	67
Females,	—	51	51	—	—	51
Discharged by Police Courts, .	1,960	—	1,960	—	—	1,960
Males,	1,361	—	1,361	—	—	1,361
Females,	599	—	599	—	—	599
Discharged for Insanity, . . .	11	14	25	5	4	34
Males,	8	11	19	5	2	26
Females,	3	3	6	—	2	8
Discharged for Sickness, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pardoned,	13	79	92	16	309	417
Males,	9	57	66	16	160	242
Females,	4	22	26	—	149	175
Executed,	1	—	1	—	—	1
Males,	1	—	1	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	2	10	12	9	4	25
Males,	2	7	9	9	3	21
Females,	—	3	3	—	1	4
Order of Law,	115	79	194	—	—	194
Males,	76	52	128	—	—	128
Females,	39	27	66	—	—	66
Discharged by processes not given above,	128	17	145	—	9	154
Males,	110	12	122	—	7	129
Females,	18	5	23	—	2	25
Whole No. discharges reported,	6,795	3,566	10,361	108	1,695	12,164
Males,	5,435	2,618	8,053	108	860	9,021
Females,	1,360	948	2,308	—	835	3,143
Whole No. persons discharged, .	6,178	3,207	9,385	108	1,455	10,948
Males,	4,949	2,354	7,303	108	685	8,096
Females,	1,229	853	2,082	—	770	2,852
Persons remaining in confinement,	447	1,068	1,515	518	428	2,461
Males,	374	750	1,124	518	184	1,826
Females,	73	318	391	—	244	635

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—Sickness and Punishment among those discharged from State, County or City Prisons during the year ending September 30, 1866.

	Number of Sick.	Number of Days Sickness.	Number Died.	No. who had been punished once.	No. who had been punished twice.	No. who had been punished three times.	No. who had been punished more than three times.	Whole Number who had been punished.	Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jail at Barnstable,	2	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Barnstable,	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail at Lenox,	2	110	1	4	-	-	-	8	18
House of Correction at Lenox,	4	89	-	7	2	2	1	18	7
Jail at Edgartown,	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at New Bedford,	17	956	2	26	11	9	5	51	11
Jail at Lawrence,	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	5
Jail at Newburyport,	3	25	-	2	-	1	-	3	1
Jail at Salem,	3	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Ipswich,	15	631	1	4	4	3	-	12	4
House of Correction at Lawrence,	50	871	-	25	17	2	6	51	27
Jail at Greenfield,	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Greenfield,	4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENTS IN PRISONS.

House of Correction at Springfield,	7	66	1	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	9	-	27
House of Correction at Northampton,	4	27	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	8
Jail at Cambridge,	5	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail at Concord,	1	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jail at Lowell,	9	187	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
House of Correction at Cambridge,	81	1,216	1	11	8	5	1	2	1	3	-	20	10	52
Jail at Dedham,	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Dedham,	13	427	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11
House of Correction at Plymouth,	3	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
House of Correction at Boston,	29	922	2	17	10	10	3	5	2	4	7	36	22	156
Jail at Fitchburg,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Jail at Worcester,	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
House of Correction at Fitchburg,	4	98	1	10	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	14	6	50
House of Correction at Worcester,	4	130	-	12	5	2	1	3	-	3	-	20	6	48
Totals for County Prisons,	268	6,206	12	138	66	70	15	36	8	29	10	268	99	751
State Prison,	35	2,631	9	19	-	5	-	4	-	9	-	37	-	130
House of Industry,	951	2,794	3	16	35	5	7	4	4	1	3	26	49	118
Totals for the State,	1,254	11,631	24	173	101	80	22	44	12	39	13	331	148	999

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

In the Classification of Crimes it is needful to make use of the whole number of *Commitments*, since the same person is often charged with or convicted of several offences, or committed to several prisons. For this reason the number of crimes, in the aggregate, will appear too large. In case of the higher crimes, I have added notes to show what was the actual number of different crimes for which commitments were made; but it has not been thought necessary to go through the whole table in the same way. As compared with 1865, it will be seen that Crimes against the Person have increased about 36 per cent., Crimes against Property about 16 per cent., Crimes against Public Order and Decency about 28 per cent., and Crimes of all kinds about 27 per cent.

It has been stated on a preceding page* that the number of different persons committed, which is nominally 11,260, is really upwards of 10,000. It may be asked why the exact number cannot be given. The answer would be that after ascertaining all the different persons committed to a single prison, it is necessary to compare these lists together to see whether the same person has not been committed to several prisons during the year. This frequently happens, especially when the prisons are in the same county or the same vicinity, but it is common for the name to be changed, either by the prisoner himself, to escape identification, or by the clerk, from indistinct hearing or haste in copying. A certain number of the duplicate commitments therefore fail to be counted in each year, even when all the lists are compared together, which cannot always be adequately done for want of time. After making all the deductions which I can now guarantee are proper to be made, the total of 11,260 becomes 10,300, but this number is probably too large by 50 or 100.

Slight discrepancies may occur in these tables as now prepared, arising from a misunderstanding in regard to the commitment of escaped prisoners, persons held on two charges, etc. It is proper to state, however, that the tables for the past two or three years are known to be more exact than for any former period.

The Table of Sickness and Punishment does not, probably, give the whole number of cases of either description, but may be taken as exhibiting the general state of those facts.

The statement of the number remaining in confinement September 30, 1865-6, as given on pages 73-4, has since been discovered to be somewhat incorrect, in consequence of misunderstanding the

* See page 201.

 PRISON POPULATION, 1866.

returns, or of occasional inaccuracies in them, with some clerical errors before undetected. The totals for the State, as given below, will correct these errors, and at the same time represent the movement of the prison population during the current year:—

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State,	
County and City Prisons, September 30, 1865,	2,146
Males,	1,487
Females,	659
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending	
September 30, 1866,	11,260
Males,	8,432
Females,	2,828
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the	
year,	*18,409
Males,	9,922
Females,	8,487
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year,	
	10,948
Males,	8,096
Females,	2,852
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30,	
1866,	2,461
Males,	1,826
Females,	635

On page 73 the number in Lenox Jail should be 16; in Salem Jail, 23; in Boston Jail, 220; in the Boston House of Correction, 276,—all on October 1, 1865. The total in the County Prisons at that time was 1,416; 970 males and 446 females.

* Including three persons escaped from Fitchburg Prison before October 1, 1865, and since returned, but not entered as committed.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XXIX.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable, .	4,928	1830	22	52	40	\$3,400 00	\$3,000 00	\$400 00
Brewster, .	1,456	1837	14	25	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00
Chatham, .	2,624	1840	18	26	30	1,950 00	1,700 00	250 00
Dennis, .	3,592	1840	22	26	40	2,600 00	1,700 00	900 00
Falmouth, .	2,283	Unk.	29	36	14	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00
Harwich, .	3,540	1844	20	40	4	2,000 00	1,600 00	400 00
Orleans, .	1,585	1831	10	24	8	475 00	325 00	150 00
Provincetown, .	3,472	1863	15	25	1	1,000 00	700 00	300 00
Sandwich, .	4,158	1826	19	30	70	3,000 00	1,700 00	1,300 00
Truro, .	1,447	1838	16	32	0.5	580 00	370 00	210 00
Wellfleet, .	2,296	1840	17	25	2	2,950 00	2,500 00	450 00
Yarmouth, .	2,472	1831	27	44	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00
Totals, .	33,853	-	229	385	228.5	\$24,655 00	\$19,095 00	\$5,560 00
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lee, .	4,035	1796	30	38	7	\$2,900 00	\$2,000 00	\$900 00
Pittsfield, .	9,676	1861	-	-	117	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00
Totals, .	13,711	-	80	88	124	\$9,900 00	\$7,500 00	\$2,400 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Bristol County.		Dukes County.		Essex County.	
Acushnet,	1,251	1824	16	26	2
Attleborough,	6,200	1840	23	39	107
Berkley,	827	1839	8	16	100
Dartmouth,	3,435	1852	25	30	75
Dighton,	1,813	1850	16	27	85
Easton,	3,076	1784, 1849	21	56	138
Fairhaven,	2,577	1800	21	51	85
Fall River,	17,501	1860-1	61	122	100
Freetown,	1,485	1838	12	20	80
Mansfield,	2,130	1825	11	27	90
New Bedford,	20,953	1847	51	100	76
Norton,	1,709	1815	21	42	165
Raynham,	1,868	1865†	11	29	5
Rehoboth,	1,843	1843	30	40	87
Seekonk,	928	1846	20	38	100
Somerset,	1,789	1829	14	20	78
Swansey,	1,336	1848	15	21	100
Taunton,	16,005	1832.	40	57	120
Westport,	2,799	1824	32	47	74
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					
Amesbury,	4,181	1813, 1863	23	46	27
Andover,	5,314	1838	46	79	127.5
Beverly,	5,942	1804	35	78	4
Totals,	89,525	-	448	808	1,667
Dukes County.					
Edgartown,*	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25
Essex County.					

*** Building and land leased by the town.**

† November 23.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Boxford, .	868	1864	21	41	100	\$5,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,000 00
Bradford, .	1,566	1789	10	24	65	4,410 85	3,000 00	1,410 85
Essex, .	1,630	1834	18	39	180	8,745 51	6,000 00	2,745 51
Georgetown, .	1,926	1805	17	27	80	3,800 00	2,500 00	1,300 00
Gloucester, .	11,937	1848	43	69	85	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00
Groveland, .	1,619	1857.	15	33	97.5	5,859 00	4,000 00	1,859 00
Haverhill, .	10,740	1824	21	43	132	15,319 68	8,500 00	6,819 68
Ipswich, .	3,311	1839	34	73	353	20,000 00	16,000 00	4,000 00
Lawrence, .	21,698	1855	15	39	54	10,739 25	8,450 00	2,289 25
Lynn, .	20,747	1819, 1835	37	125	159	35,690 00	29,000 00	6,690 00
Manchester, .	1,643	1840	22	53	25	6,465 00	4,300 00	2,165 00
Marblehead, .	7,308	1851	27	50	23.5	14,500 00	10,000 00	4,500 00
Methuen, .	2,576	1826	16	43	132	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00
Newburyport, .	12,976	1792, 1807	40	108	45	14,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00
North Andover, .	2,622	1856	18	43	125	10,100 00	8,000 00	2,100 00
Rockport, .	3,367	1851	19	42	4	7,200 00	6,600 00	600 00
Salem, .	21,189	1815	90	256	100	30,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00
Salisbury, .	3,609	1829	20	29	30	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00
Saugus, .	2,006	1800	17	41	197	12,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00
South Danvers, .	6,051	1844	32	92	209	27,426 00	20,350 00	7,076 00
Topsfield, .	1,212	1770	14	32	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
West Newbury, .	2,087	1716	17	32	55	4,315 00	3,000 00	1,315 00
Totals, .	158,125	—	667	1,587	2,416.5	\$282,981 52	\$211,680 00	\$71,351 52

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
<i>Franklin County.</i>									
Ashfield, .	1,221	1800	14	30	175	\$3,650 00	\$3,000 00	\$650 00	
Buckland, .	1,922	1844	10	16	70	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	
Charlément, .	994	1815	19	23	140	3,200 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	
Conway, .	1,538	-	12	18	155	4,714 00	3,000 00	1,714 00	
Deerfield,*	3,038	1850	15	26	100	4,891 31	3,000 00	1,891 31	
Gill,†	-	1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greenfield, .	3,211	1854	16	36	175	7,183 00	4,500 00	2,683 00	
Hawley, .	687	1815	6	12	100	1,500 00	1,100 00	400 00	
Heath, .	642	1833	14	25	150	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	
Montague, .	1,574	1826	11	23	200	5,500 00	4,200 00	1,300 00	
New Salem, .	1,116	1804	8	13	80	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	
Orange, .	1,909	1804	13	23	120	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	
Shutesbury, .	788	1805	9	13	90	1,000 00	600 00	400 00	
Warwick, .	901	-	12	35	120	4,512 00	2,700 00	1,812 00	
Wendell, .	603	1815	10	19	78	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Totals, .	20,144	-	169	317	1,748	\$47,750 81	\$32,300 00	\$15,450 81	
<i>Hampden County.</i>									
Brimfield, .	1,316	1852	25	35	200	\$5,712 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,712 00	
Monson, .	3,272	1824	15	45	210	5,000 00	3,800 00	1,200 00	
Palmer, .	3,080	1805	12	29	160	4,450 00	3,000 00	1,450 00	
Springfield, .	22,035	1834, 1840	14	63	12	11,500 00	10,000 00	1,500 00	
Westfield, .	5,684	1834	24	52	200	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	
Totals, .	35,337	-	90	224	782	\$32,162 00	\$24,800 00	\$7,362 00	
<i>Hampshire County.</i>									
Amherst, .	3,415	1810, 1838	17	38	155	\$6,500 00	\$5,500 00	\$1,000 00	
Belchertown, .	2,636	1794	17	29	172	4,926 65	3,000 00	1,926 65	

* Almshouse sold in March, but the use of it retained for one year.

† Almshouse not used as such.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Hampshire County—Con.</i>								
Enfield, . . .	997	1852	9	31	105	\$1,050 00	\$800 00	\$250 00
Northampton, . . .	7,925	1845	20	34	40	4,000 00	4,000 00	—
Prescott, . . .	596	1794	11	21	90	2,600 00	1,800 00	800 00
Ware, . . .	3,374	1843	21	27	140	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00
Totals, . . .	18,943	—	95	180	702	\$23,076 65	\$17,600 00	\$5,476 65
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton, . . .	1,660	1788	10	27	120	\$4,675 42	\$4,000 00	\$675 42
Ashby, . . .	1,080	1850	12	36	125	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00
Ashland, . . .	1,702	1831	19	33	118	8,200 00	6,200 00	2,000 00
Bedford, . . .	820	1853	13	27	125	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,900 00
Billerica, . . .	1,808	1824	22	47	181	9,487 80	6,000 00	3,487 80
Brighton, . . .	3,856	1862	16	29	14	4,700 00	4,000 00	700 00
Burlington, . . .	594	1715	10	22	40	3,350 00	2,800 00	550 00
Cambridge, . . .	29,112	1850	35	164	36.25	76,500 00	60,000 00	16,500 00
Carlisle, . . .	642	Unk.	10	22	160	4,100 00	3,000 00	1,100 00
Charlestown, . . .	26,399	1849	57	111	3	27,000 00	25,000 00	2,000 00
Chelmsford, . . .	2,291	1860	27	50	184	8,200 00	6,000 00	2,200 00
Concord, . . .	2,281	1827	13	32	40	5,650 00	4,000 00	1,650 00
Dracut, . . .	1,905	1831	16	29	100	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00
Frammingham, . . .	4,665	1842	23	44	100	10,873 80	7,600 00	3,273 80
Groton, . . .	8,176	1845	27	69	200	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00
Holliston, . . .	8,125	1816	16	33	180	8,208 25	4,800 00	3,408 25
Hopkinton, . . .	4,132	1839	22	46	115	6,873 18	4,500 00	2,373 18

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
Hudson, .	1825	22	51	119	\$5,550 00	\$4,500 00	\$1,050 00		
Lexington, .	1846	24	31	17	10,154 00	9,000 00	1,154 00		
Littleton, .	1860	18	53	150	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00		
Lowell, .	1830	53	141	125	36,323 95	25,000 00	11,323 95		
Malden, .	1859	23	46	30	16,000 00	12,000 00	4,000 00		
Marlborough, .	1866	22	51	85	8,400 00	7,500 00	900 00		
Medford, .	1861	21	39	35	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00		
Natick, .	1793	11	21	60	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00		
Newton, .	1847	29	61	40	20,000 00	14,000 00	6,000 00		
North Reading, .	1825	15	32	120	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00		
Pepperell, .	1790	13	35	60	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00		
Reading, .	1819	18	35	10	7,653 30	4,000 00	3,653 30		
Sherborn, .	1804	16	35	80.12	4,678 87	2,750 00	1,928 87		
South Reading, .	1857	18	41	93	9,811 73	7,000 00	2,811 73		
Stoneham, .	1851	14	35	20	8,755 00	6,600 00	2,155 00		
Stow, .	1764, 1839	17	35	130	4,490 00	3,800 00	690 00		
Sudbury, .	1844	16	43	165	7,100 00	5,000 00	2,100 00		
Tewksbury, .	1804	11	23	80	7,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00		
Townsend, .	-	18	30	165	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00		
Tyngsborough, .	-	18	52	173	7,387 07	5,000 00	2,387 07		
Waltham, .	1806	17	48	70	13,427 00	10,000 00	3,427 00		
Watertown, .	1824	17	41	35	12,500 00	10,000 00	2,500 00		
Wayland, .	1765	13	27	73	4,136 00	3,000 00	1,136 00		
West Cambridge, .	1851	19	50	16	9,550 00	8,000 00	550 00		
Westford, .	1837	20	56	125	7,267 29	5,000 00	2,267 29		
Weston, .	1861	18	35	80	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00		
Wilmington, .	1857	15	39	90	3,200 00	2,500 00	700 00		
Woburn, .	Unk.	17	54	48	9,916 10	7,500 00	2,416 10		
Totals, .	-	881	2,066	4,085.37	\$466,618 24	\$355,550 00	\$111,068 24		

* The Alms house is rented, and the occupant boards the paupers.

† Included in Stow and Marlborough.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1866.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of persons property.
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket, . . .	4,748	1845	45	84	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham, . . .	1,240	1815	12	29	150	\$4,700 00	\$3,500 00	\$1,200 00
Braintree, . . .	3,735	1835	24	45	22	4,556 00	3,000 00	1,556 00
Canton, . . .	3,318	1800	15	37	90	5,200 00	4,000 00	1,200 00
Cohasset, . . .	2,088	1815	11	28	20	4,000 00	2,662 70	1,337 80
Dedham, . . .	7,195	1819, 1836	26	66	86	11,529 68	8,475 00	8,054 68
Dorchester, . . .	10,717	1820	38	61	12	8,200 00	7,000 00	1,200 00
Foxborough, . . .	2,778	1838, 1847	18	48	97	6,050 39	4,800 00	1,750 39
Franklin, . . .	2,510	1806	12	30	125	4,427 00	8,000 00	1,427 00
Medfield, . . .	1,012	1817	12	42	132	5,630 97	4,000 00	1,630 97
Medway, . . .	3,219	1854	21	64	149	11,252 00	9,000 00	2,252 00
Milton, . . .	2,770	1854	12	34	40	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00
Needham, . . .	2,793	1838	20	55	110	8,466 00	6,000 00	2,466 00
Quincy, . . .	6,718	1815	18	25	48	8,100 00	5,000 00	8,100 00
Randolph, . . .	5,784	1819	15	26	1.25	1,100 00	1,000 00	100 00
Roxbury, . . .	28,426	1829	40	124	11	85,076 50	82,000 00	8,076 50
Sharon, . . .	1,393	1857	11	86	98	8,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00
Stoughton, . . .	4,855	1814	25	55	83	6,000 00	4,700 00	1,300 00
Walpole, . . .	2,018	1815	13	29	100	4,241 23	2,500 00	1,741 23
Weymouth, . . .	7,975	1838, 1860	26	50	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	8,500 00
Wrentham, . . .	3,072	1819	15	41	180	7,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00
Totals, . . .	103,506	—	384	925	1,564.25	\$155,529 77	\$120,187 70	\$85,392 07

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
<i>Plymouth County.</i>									
Abington,	8,576	1847	28	43	8	\$4,000 00	\$3,100 00	\$900 00	
Bridgewater,	4,196	1809	17	37	90	4,258 00	3,000 00	1,258 00	
Carver,	1,059	Unk.	10	22	20	795 00	700 00	95 00	
Duxbury,	2,384	1818	24	44	14	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	
East Bridgewater,	2,976	1861	18	29	90	7,150 00	5,000 00	2,150 00	
Hanover,	1,545	1780	12	27	19	1,500 00	1,250 00	250 00	
Hanson,	1,196	1789	16	31	60	2,300 00	1,900 00	400 00	
Hingham,	4,176	1832	26	67	73	10,829 12	7,300 00	3,529 12	
Kingston,	1,626	1784	8	20	1	950 00	900 00	50 00	
Marshfield,	1,809	1833	18	49	26	2,167 00	1,500 00	667 00	
Mattapoisett,	1,451	1808*	25	47	90	3,672 00	2,619 00	1,053 00	
Middleborough,	4,566	1881	25	45	121	4,231 83	2,950 00	1,281 83	
North Bridgewater,	6,332	1815	16	35	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	
Pembroke,	1,488	1823	18	36	140	4,850 00	4,500 00	350 00	
Plymouth,	6,068	1825	21	38	6.50	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	
Plympton,	924	Unk.	7	14	30	1,100 00	800 00	300 00	
Rochester,	1,156	Unk.	10	15	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	
South Scituate,	1,635	1829	19	49	9	1,600 00	1,350 00	250 00	
Wareham,	2,798	1825	15	22	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	
West Bridgewater,	1,825	1835	17	32	85.75	5,500 00	3,900 00	1,600 00	
Totals,	57,786	-	850	702	965.25	\$70,002 95	\$51,169 00	\$18,833 95	
<i>Suffolk County.</i>									
Boston,	192,324	1849	12	120	180	\$85,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$10,000 00	
<i>Worcester County.</i>									
Ashburnham,	2,153	1857	21	45	100	\$6,500 00	\$4,637 23	\$1,862 77	
Athol,	2,814	1837, 1865	18	36	120	2,877 00	2,000 00	877 00	

* Bought 1866.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>								
Barre,	2,856	Unk.	26	50	135	\$7,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$2,500 00
Blackstone,	4,857	1845	19	31	99	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00
Bolton,	1,502	1804	20	34	90	5,173 00	3,500 00	1,673 00
Boylston,	792	1846	13	24	100	4,700 00	2,800 00	1,900 00
Brookfield,	2,101	Unk.	18	38	230	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Charlton,	1,925	1836	14	17	200	6,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00
Clinton,	4,021	1851	16	31	16	7,082 00	5,000 00	2,032 00
Dana,	789	1832*	15	36	157	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00
Douglas,	2,155	1852	14	39	200	4,791 28	3,200 00	1,591 28
Dudley,	2,076	1796	14	29	170	6,203 89	4,037 00	2,116 89
Fitchburg,	8,118	1829	34	120	199	17,387 50	10,000 00	7,387 50
Gardner,	2,553	1839, 1835	21	51	233.65	6,768 30	4,500 00	2,268 30
Grafton,	3,961	1815	17	32	286	10,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00
Hardwick,	1,967	1789	19	32	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Harvard,	1,355	1838	18	44	112	6,400 00	4,000 00	2,400 00
Holden,	1,846	1832	16	32	240	7,523 95	4,778 50	2,745 45
Hubbardston,	1,546	1850	15	34	160	5,294 26	3,400 00	1,894 26
Lancaster,	1,752	1830	23	44	200	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00
Leicester,	2,527	1796, 1849	16	38	190	7,254 00	5,000 00	2,254 00
Leominster,	3,313	1865	20	53	186	10,115 00	6,500 00	3,615 00
Lunenburg,	1,167	1784	15	38	120	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00
Mendon,	1,207	1814	12	17	93.5	8,543 51	2,600 00	943 51
Milford,	9,108	1849	32	67	120	9,519 59	5,000 00	4,519 59
Millbury,	3,780	1835	16	48	122.5	5,949 70	4,500 00	1,449 70
New Braintree,	752	Old.	16	34	150	4,975 56	3,600 00	1,375 56

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
Northborough, .	1,628	1817	13	85	100	\$5,500 00	\$3,500 00	\$2,000 00	
Northbridge, .	2,642	1799	10	18	65	2,696 00	2,000 00	696 00	
North Brookfield, .	2,514	1800	16	33	100	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	
Oxford, .	2,713	1781	21	40	220	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	
Paxton, .	626	Unk.	11	30	200	5,782 88	3,800 00	1,982 88	
Petersham, .	1,428	1789	16	33	222	5,438 50	3,750 00	1,688 50	
Princeton, .	1,239	1804	18	46	120	5,025 40	3,000 00	2,025 40	
Rutland, .	1,011	1848	19	41	230	5,214 10	3,500 00	1,714 10	
Shrewsbury, .	1,570	1764	20	81	120	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	
Southborough, .	1,750	1829	11	39	85	5,309 08	3,500 00	1,809 08	
Southbridge, .	4,131	1824	16	40	293	7,100 00	4,600 00	2,500 00	
Spencer, .	3,024	1851	23	47	178	7,727 04	4,500 00	3,227 04	
Sterling, .	1,668	1822	14	35	135.69	6,634 56	4,250 00	2,384 56	
Sturbridge, .	1,993	Unk.	12	36	105	3,200 00	1,500 00	1,700 00	
Sutton, .	2,363	1789	-	24	140	6,000 00	3,500 00	2,500 00	
Templeton, .	2,390	1826	21	44	180	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	
Upton, .	2,018	1792	14	44	234.50	8,470 52	4,500 00	3,970 52	
Uxbridge, .	2,838	1846	20	37	117	3,800 00	3,000 00	800 00	
Warren, .	2,180	Unk.	12	20	200	5,419 70	3,100 00	2,319 70	
Webster, .	3,608	1814	13	34	100	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	
Westborough, .	3,141	1816	20	44	135	8,621 49	5,300 00	3,321 49	
Westminster, .	1,639	1789	10	27	100	3,856 00	2,500 00	1,356 00	
Winchendon, .	2,801	1832	23	40	100	6,412 49	4,000 00	2,412 49	
Worcester, .	30,055	1855	66	157	272	46,476 00	38,820 00	7,656 00	
Totals, .	153,958	-	917	1,969	7,891.84	\$359,172 30	\$242,722 73	\$116,449 57	

* Bought April 1, 1865.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	\$4,870 00	\$2,700 00	\$2,170 00	\$150 00	30	20	\$2.08.6	\$400 00
Brewster,	1,538 43	590 43	948 00	—	10	9.16	1.99	180 00
Chatham,	1,975 00	825 00	1,150 00	125 00	18	14.5	1.51.5	275 00
Dennis,	1,860 00	790 00	1,070 00	100 00	15	11	1.87	170 00
Falmouth,	2,468 13	831 81	1,636 32	50 00	18	13	2.42	275 00
Harwich,	1,480 00	1,300 00	180 00	20 00	14	7	4.94	180 00
Orleans,	909 00	300 00	609 00	—	7	6.87	1.70.4	184 00
Provincetown,	3,723 96	2,660 19	1,063 77	10 00	5	5	4.09.1	114 00
Sandwich,	4,395 00	2,009 00	2,386 00	200 00	16	15.5	2.96	265 00
Truro,	1,063 74	361 44	702 30	50 00	7	4.03	3.35.1	150 00
Wellfleet,	547 00	422 00	125 00	—	5	3	.80.1	125 00
Yarmouth,	3,163 00	1,535 00	1,628 00	200 00	13	12	2.60.8	300 00
Totals,	\$27,993 26	\$14,324 87	\$13,668 39	\$905 00	158	121.06	\$2.17.1	\$2,628 00
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lee,	\$1,089 53	\$689 53	\$400 00*	—	3	2	\$3.86.5	\$400 00
Pittsfield,	3,080 62	1,666 46	1,414 16	—	16	7.5	3.62.6	275 00
Totals,	\$4,170 15	\$2,355 99	\$1,814 16	—	19	9.5	\$3.67.2	\$675 00
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	\$1,870 00	\$572 00	\$1,298 00	\$10 00	11	8	\$3.12	\$50 00
Attleborough,	2,164 50	1,164 50	1,000 00	75 00	14	9	2.13.6	450 00
Berkley,	282 25	107 25	175 00	156 00	6	5	.67.3	175 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Dartmouth,	\$4,126 00	\$1,991 00	\$2,185 00	\$175 00	22	15.33	\$2.67.8	\$250 00
Dighton, .	741 93	294 43	447 50	67 00	8	7	1.22.9	287 50
Easton, .	1,108 25	604 25	504 00	100 00	19	13.40	.72.3	370 00
Fairhaven,	1,924 84	1,504 84	420 00	75 00	7	4.50	1.79.5	420 00
Fall River,	16,140 02	6,953 99	9,186 03	600 00	99	53.43	3.30.6	500 00
Freetown,	963 00	340 00	623 00	150 00	10	8	1.49.7	250 00
Mansfield,	1,010 00	300 00	710 00	100 00	6	6	2.27.5	200 00
New Bedford,	30,991 45	15,461 73	15,529 72	1,100 00	146	66.33	4.50.2	3,109 24
Norton, .	945 70	146 55	799 15	100 00	10	7.50	3.18.3	300 00
Raynham,	1,882 27	893 27	489 00	-	6	2.46	3.82.2	365 00
Rehoboth,	2,005 71	496 09	1,509 62	200 00	26	19	1.38.6	310 00
Seekonk, .	348 80	68 80	275 00	80 00	3	.3	1.76.3	275 00
Somerset, .	696 31	361 31	335 00	100 00	5	5	1.28.8	335 00
Swansey, .	766 00	191 00	575 00	50 00	9	7.33	1.50.8	300 00
Taunton, .	12,794 90	8,515 18	4,279 72	100 00	75	50	1.64.6	400 00
Westport,	1,573 06	102 06	1,471 00	200 00	26	21.00	1.34.7	375 00
Totals,	\$81,829 99	\$40,068 25	\$41,761 74	\$3,438 00	508	311.28	\$2.58	\$8,721 74
Dukes County.								
Edgartown, .	\$2,765 96	\$2,086 00	\$679 96	-	9	9	\$1.45.3	\$75 00
Essex County.								
Amesbury,	\$1,967 00	\$690 00	\$1,277 00	\$300 00	27	16.83	1.45.9	\$300 00
Andover, .	4,763 39	891 43	3,871 96	150 00	45	35	2.12.7	400 00
Beverly, .	4,917 00	1,617 00	3,300 00	112 00	45	32	1.98.3	300 00
Boxford, .	485 98	185 98	300 00	80 00	7	6	.96.2	300 00
Bradford, .	675 00	425 00	250 00	-	1	1	4.80.8	250 00
Essex, .	1,174 19	804 50	369 69	-	8	5.70	1.24.7	680 34
Georgetown, .	940 00	530 00	410 00	75 00	7	5.50	1.43.4	225 00

* Incomplete.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWN S.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Gloucester, . . .	\$8,950 00	\$3,100 00	\$5,850 00	\$350 00	49	40	\$2.81.2	\$1,650 00
Groveland, . . .	459 25	209 25	250 00	100 00	5	4.17	1.15.3	250 00
Haverhill, . . .	7,141 82	3,219 72	3,922 10	150 00	43	28	2.69.4	350 00
Ipswich, . . .	3,302 80	2,349 10	953 70	—	22	22	.83.4	475 00
Lawrence, . . .	4,517 11	3,018 53	1,498 58	80 00	45	16	1.80.1	500 00
Lynn, . . .	88,065 84	23,097 81	9,968 53	200 00	130	60.50	3.16.8	1,386 00
Manchester, . . .	1,265 00	517 00	748 00	450 00	15	13.16	1.09.3	255 00
Marblehead, . . .	7,984 59	3,762 59	4,222 00	200 00	50	49	1.65.7	400 00
Methuen, . . .	1,225 35	477 35	748 00	100 00	19	18	.79.9	643 00
Newburyport, . . .	19,023 77	11,800 00	7,223 77	250 00	105	63	2.20.5	730 00
North Andover, . . .	1,341 80	297 45	1,044 35	80 00	10	8.08	2.50.1	300 00
Rockport, . . .	2,595 00	845 00	1,750 00	50 00	11	8	4.20.7	330 00
Salem, . . .	16,657 38	8,718 38	7,939 00	200 00	95	63	2.42.3	1,400 00
Salisbury, . . .	1,575 00	500 00	1,075 00	75 00	15	14	1.47.6	200 00
Saugus, . . .	3,271 42	1,605 42	1,666 00	200 00	14	14	2.28.8	252 00
South Danvers, . . .	4,905 00	1,430 00	3,475 00	350 00	31	26.50	2.52.2	695 00
Topsfield, . . .	738 08	100 52	637 56	15 00	6	4.83	2.83.2	537 56
West Newbury, . . .	1,565 75	1,181 25	384 50	75 00	9	9	.82.1	250 00
Totals, . . .	\$134,507 52	\$71,372 78	\$63,134 74	\$3,642 00	813	562.72	\$2.15.7	\$13,038 90
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield, . . .	\$775 00	\$555 00	\$220 00	\$25 00	5	4.25	.99.5	\$220 00
Buckland, . . .	810 57	77 86	738 21	100 00	7	7	2.01.4	500 00
Charlément, . . .	539 60	80 00	509 60	—	7	7	1.40	450 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Conway,	\$500 00	\$334 46	\$15 00	6	4	\$1.60.8	\$300 00
Deerfield,	,175 01	865 61	-	6	6	2.77.4	181 00
Gill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield,	,293 12	640 25	50 00	6	7	1.75.9	250 00
Hawley,	-	860 00	-	8	2.50	2.76.9	880 00
Heath,	20 00	275 00	50 00	6	6	.88.1	275 00
Montague,	277 00	800 00	90 00	• 28	12	.48.1	800 00
New Salem,	147 01	591 24	25 00	18	10.16	1.11.9	150 00
Orange,	186 94	425 00	50 00	10	8	1.02.2	425 00
Shutesbury,	91 07	619 25	20 00	7	4.02	2.96.2	265 00
Warwick,	108 84	350 00	-	7	6.2	1.08.6	850 00
Wendell,	125 00	1,252 00	200 00	18	18	1.65.2	225 00
Totals,	,536 45	\$7,475 64	\$625 00	121	97.13	\$1.48	\$4,251 00
<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Brimfield,	\$80 09	\$575 00	\$100 00	11	9.75	\$1.13.4	\$325 00
Monson,	420 00	887 00	150 00	21	20	.85.3	387 00
Palmer,	-	535 00	-	18	9.07	1.13.4	300 00
Springfield,	,640 40	8,064 86	-	30	20.50	2.87.5	825 00
Westfield,	581 88	700 00	-	22	9.50	1.41.7	450 00
Totals,	,721 87	\$5,761 86	\$250 00	102	68.82	\$1.61	\$2,287 00
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Amherst,	,561 00	\$550 00	-	10	9	\$1.17.5	\$400 00
Belchertown,	900 00	1,680 00	\$150 00	20	19	1.79	480 00
Enfield,	425 76	180 10	-	3	1.50	2.30.7	•
Northampton,	,881 78	918 79	-	18	7	2.51	•

• The Almshouse is rented, and the occupant boards the paupers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Hampshire County—Con.</i>								
Prescott, . . .	\$378 00	\$78 00	\$300 00	\$75 00	7	6.75	\$0.85.5	\$800 00
Ware, . . .	370 00	50 00	320 00	75 00	6	6	1.02.6	300 00
Totals, . . .	\$7,840 48	\$3,896 54	\$3,943 89	\$300 00	64	49.25	\$1.54.0	\$1,480 00
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton, . . .	\$538 18	\$215 18	\$318 00	\$100 00	5	3	\$2.03.8	\$318 00
Ashby, . . .	450 00	50 00	400 00	25 00	8	7	1.09.9	400 00
Ashland, . . .	1,128 00	861 00	767 00	810 00	12	10	1.47.6	300 00
Bedford, . . .	275 00	—	275 00	100 00	6	4	1.82.2	275 00
BillERICA, . . .	700 04	148 87	556 17	250 00	29	20.50	.52.2	325 00
Brighton, . . .	1,158 00	558 00	600 00	—	2	2	5.76	300 00
Burlington, . . .	1,368 89	64 89	1,299 00	465 25	7	7	3.56.9	285 00
Cambridge, . . .	12,985 47	2,615 57	10,369 90	600 00	160	80	2.49.3	2,000 00
Carlisle, . . .	919 00	79 00	840 00	—	8	8	2.01.9	290 00
Charlestown, . . .	9,946 60	4,557 22	5,389 38	100 00	96	37	2.80.1	600 00
Chelmsford, . . .	1,018 45	268 45	755 00	100 00	21	15.5	.93.6	275 00
Concord, . . .	561 75	861 75	200 00	150 00	8	6.33	.60.8	382 50
Dracut, . . .	700 00	100 00	600 00	450 00	21	18	.64.1	400 00
Frammingham, . . .	1,181 30	270 78	910 57	200 00	17	10.25	1.70.8	312 50
Groton, . . .	1,100 00	250 00	850 00	200 00	24	14	1.16.8	450 00
Holliston, . . .	2,809 16	1,496 87	812 79†	177 00	10	7	2.28.3	396 50
Hopkinton, . . .	2,051 99	468 92	1,583 07	50 00	17	15	2.08	412 50
Hudson, . . .	430 00\$	—	480 00	50 00	8	8	2.07	150 00
Lexington, . . .	2,026 40	418 90	1,612 50	150 00	12	9	3.44.5	512 50

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Littleton, .	\$392 75	\$42 75	\$350 00	\$50 00	10	7.75	\$0.86.8	\$350 00
Lowell, .	5,355 25	1,704 85	8,650 40	250 00	125	52	1.35	1,000 00
Malden, .	3,000 00	1,700 00	1,300 00	-	6	5	5.00	300 00
Marlborough, .	411 00*	12 00	399 00	-	13	10.50	.73 1	399 00
Medford, .	2,800 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	300 00	10	10	2.69.2	400 00
Natick, .	1,750 00	1,500 00	250 00	-	6	6	.80	250 00
Newton, .	2,402 33	777 84	1,624 49	480 00	22	21.93	1.42.5	800 00
North Reading, .	1,728 00	428 00	1,300 00	150 00	14	12	2.08.3	300 00
Pepperell, .	516 00	191 00	325 00	75 00	9	8	.78.1	325 00
Reading, .	1,644 05	1,019 05	625 00	100 00	9	4.50	2.67.1	625 00
Sherborn, .	493 10	238 35	254 75	50 00	4	3.76	1.30.3	300 00
South Reading, .	1,884 93	454 93	1,430 00	100 00	17	10.50	2.61.9	350 00
Stoneham, .	1,775 00	500 00	1,275 00	100 00	7	6.50	3.77.2	275 00
Stow, .	848 76	301 61	547 15	-	18	9.19	1.14.5	280 00
Sudbury, .	1,662 00	150 00	1,512 00	130 00	23	16	1.81.7	425 00
Tewksbury, .	504 00	179 00	325 00	150 00	10	8.77	.71.3	325 00
Townsend, .	1,034 18	309 18	725 00	45 00	16	12	1.16.2	325 00
Tyngsborough, .	542 01	87 01	455 00	-	7	7	1.25	455 00
Waltham, .	8,400 00	1,000 00	2,400 00	100 00	18	16	2.88.4	400 00
Watertown, .	1,500 00	181 18	1,318 82	200 00	16	14.13	1.79 5	462 00
Wayland, .	543 00	107 00	436 00	150 00	7	6	1.39.7	345 00
West Cambridge, .	2,472 25	1,176 00	1,296 25	-	6	6	4.15.4	400 00
Westford, .	634 88	254 88	380 00	50 00	10	8.11	.90.1	380 00
Weston, .	551 00	151 00	400 00	50 00	6	6	1.28.2	300 00
Wilmington, .	580 25	80 25	500 00	75 00	18	11	.87.4	200 00
Woburn, .	3,770 76	1,812 69	1,958 07	50 00	19	16	2.35.3	400 00
Totals, .	\$83,033 68	\$28,028 37	\$55,005 31	\$6,132 25	897	576.22	\$1.83.5	\$18,755 50
Nantucket County.								
Nantucket, .	\$9,463 93	\$4,463 93	\$5,000 00	\$300 00	72	49.75	\$1.93.3	\$500 00

* Imperfect.

† Includes interest on Almshouse property.

‡ Six months.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham,	\$686 50	\$336 50	\$350 00	\$25 00	8	5.43	\$1.23.9	\$350 00
Braintree,	3,437 62	1,600 00	1,837 62	100 00	13	9	3.92.6	300 00
Canton,	3,276 00	1,917 00	1,359 00	50 00	18	10	2.61.3	400 00
Cohasset,	1,340 92	612 92	728 00	50 00	7	6.7	2.08.9	262 50
Dedham,	4,782 34	2,579 58	2,202 76	200 00	18	13.58	3.11.9	400 00
Dorchester,	7,834 70	3,568 69	4,271 01	—	21	15	5.46.7	300 00
Foxborough,	1,104 62	443 11	661 51	175 00	11	8.84	1.43.9	262 50
Franklin,	1,728 09	482 09	1,246 00	150 00	12	12	1.99.6	375 00
Medfield,	425 93	355 93	70 00	50 00	6	5	.26.9	370 00
Medway,	2,748 69	1,998 69	750 00	250 00	23	18.41	.78.3	500 00
Milton,	1,200 00	800 00	400 00	25 00	5	4	1.92.3	300 00
Needham,	2,205 09	1,138 88	1,066 21	100 00	14	10	2.05	450 00
Quincy,	2,248 85	1,898 85	350 00	—	5	4	1.68.2	350 00
Randolph,	4,234 54	3,399 07	835 47	—	7	6.58	2.44.1	150 00
Roxbury,	20,394 84	14,900 89	5,493 95	—	63	31	3.40.8	2,606 00
Sharon,	1,160 43	459 42	701 01	50 00	8	5.4	2.49.6	600 00
Stoughton,	2,526 78	1,007 12	1,519 66	100 00	32	20.7	1.41.1	450 00
Walpole,	711 47	471 47	240 00	—	1	1	4.61.5	240 00
Weymouth,	4,129 00	1,500 00	2,629 00	800 00	33	28	1.80.5	575 00
Wrentham,	2,212 00	1,500 00	712 00	125 00	15	9	1.52.1	312 00
Totals,	\$68,388 41	\$40,965 21	\$27,423 20	\$2,250 00	320	223.64	\$2.35.8	\$9,553 00
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	\$8,375 00	\$1,700 00	\$1,675 00	\$50 00	14	7.87	\$4.09.2	\$350 00
Bridgewater,	1,679 34	977 34	702 00	50 00	13	7.88	1.71.3	350 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
Carver,	\$848 79	\$956 79	\$492 00	\$8 75	9	6	\$1.57.6	\$60 00	
Duxbury,	2,644 50	388 25	2,256 25	150 00	25	18.09	2.39.9	456 25	
East Bridgewater,	2,350 00	1,250 00	1,100 00	200 00	17	9	2.13.6	250 00	
Hanover,	1,215 00	490 00	725 00	200 00	8	7 25	1.92.3	75 00	
Hanson,	941 30	176 16	765 14	50 00	14	8.87	1.65.8	125 00	
Hingham,	2,337 95	1,070 88	1,267 07	200 00	14	13	1.87.4	437 50	
Kingston,	1,351 50	854 50	497 00	-	5	3	3.18.5	148 00	
Marshfield,	655 13	114 43	540 70	75 00	10	7	1.48.5	175 00	
Mattapoisett,	3,159 48	2,631 10	528 38*	135 00	24*	20*	1.25.3	*148 00	
Middleborough,	3,985 58	1,559 56	2,376 02	150 00	34	27.5	1.66.1	210 00	
North Bridgewater,	2,542 00	1,508 00	1,034 00	-	11	8.75	2.27.2	400 00	
Pembroke,	739 28	226 73	512 55	100 00	17	15	.65.7	250 00	
Plymouth,	4,925 00	3,500 00	1,425 00	-	20	20	1.37	225 00	
Plympton,	953 29	450 29	503 00	55 00	4	4	2.41.8	75 00	
Rochester,	1,275 00	800 00	475 00	200 00	9	8.41	1.08.6	175 00	
South Scituate,	1,900 00	350 00	1,550 00	50 00	14	12.25	1.43.3	250 00	
Wareham,	2,500 86	1,512 02	988 84	75 00	14	9.28	2.04.9	250 00	
West Bridgewater,	528 65	88 65	440 00	100 00	6	3.85	2.19.7.	280 00	
Totals,	\$39,857 65	\$20,004 70	\$19,852 95	\$1,848 75	282	217	\$1.75.9	\$4,689 75	
Suffolk County.									
Boston,	\$105,358 19	\$80,325 91	\$25,027 28	-	482	176	\$2.73.4	\$3,415 20	
Worcester County.									
Ashburnham,	\$482 17	\$132 17	\$350 00	\$25 00	16	12	\$0.56	\$350 00	
Athol,	814 38	239 38	575 00	25 00	7	7	1.57.9	290 00	
Barre,	1,582 72	432 72	1,150 00	325 00	23	19.50	1.13.4	600 00	
Blackstone,	2,122 92	856 24	1,266 68	-	11	10.50	2.31.9	400 00	
Bolton,	1,340 63	429 63	911 00	150 00	14	10	1.75.1	411 00	

* Since May, 1866.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
Worcester County—Con.								
Boylston, .	\$725 00	\$100 00	\$625 00	\$50 00	4	4	\$3.00.4	\$625 00
Brookfield, .	1,034 00	284 00	750 00	100 00	13	12.28	1.17.4	350 00
Charlton, .	707 88	357 88	350 00	—	14	9.41	.71.5	350 00
Clinton, .	2,093 22	1,317 22	776 00	—	6	5.56	2.70.4	480 00
Dana, .	839 26*	639 26	200 00	—	8	8	1.28.2	200 00
Douglas, .	1,049 51	449 60	599 91	100 00	12	8.46	1.36.3	288 00
Dudley, .	539 36	114 36	425 00	25 00	9	8.17	1	425 00
Fitchburg, .	4,561 62	1,477 62	3,084 00	50 00	45	30.50	1.94.4	425 00
Gardner, .	1,158 22	564 09	594 13	350 00	9	5.5	2.07.7	404 00
Grafton, .	1,178 00	678 00	500 00	—	5	8	3.20.5	500 00
Hardwick, .	1,298 09	948 09	350 00	500 00	18	12	.55.9	350 00
Harvard, .	520 39	220 39	300 00	150 00	20	14	.41.2	400 00
Holden, .	550 00	115 00	435 00	150 00	20	18	.46.4	350 00
Hubbardston, .	1,346 45	313 47	1,032 98	100 00	13	9.59	2.07.1	450 00
Lancaster, .	1,210 79	804 47	406 32	193 00	16	14	.55.8	310 00
Leicester, .	1,375 31	888 16	487 15	50 00	6	4.80	1.95.1	427 00
Leominster, .	1,122 80	193 25	929 55	500 00	21	17.45	1.02.4	850 00
Lunenburg, .	850 00	350 00	500 00	100 00	12	9.91	.97	500 00
Mendon, .	609 36	175 14	434 22	80 00	10	6.33	1.31.9	370 00
Milford, .	5,295 84	2,566 60	2,729 24	—	52	31.20	1.68.2	600 00
Millbury, .	870 61	253 75	616 86	125 00	23	15.80	.75	508 75
New Braintree, .	945 51	595 51	350 00	—	1	1	6.73	350 00
Northborough, .	947 00	522 00	425 00	75 00	5	5	1.68.4	425 00
Northbridge, .	2,408 18	1,709 28	698 90	50 00	7	6.25	2.15	207 50
North Brookfield, .	1,085 58	446 08	539 50	200 00	17	10.60	1.06.9	292 50

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.									
Oxford, .	\$700 00	\$350 00	\$350 00	\$50 00	9	7.75	\$0.89.8	\$350 00	
Paxton, .	607 58	18 45	589 08	30 00	12	10.58	1.07	300 00	
Petersham, .	831 41	822 76	508 65	200 00	15	15	.65.2	840 00	
Princeton, .	642 93	280 43	362 50	70 00	7	6	1.16.1	812 50	
Rutland, .	734 00	244 00	490 00	50 00	8	5.75	1.63.8	490 00	
Shrewsbury, .	975 32	380 19	595 13	150 00	8	6.29	1.82.2	422 13	
Southborough, .	401 60	69 10	332 50	50 00	4	8	2.13	332 50	
Southbridge, .	700 00	300 00	400 00	50 00	8	4	1.92.3	400 00	
Spencer, .	1,147 72	365 30	782 42	-	15	9.50	1.58.4	455 00	
Sterling, .	1,015 15	177 15	838 00	-	12	9.50	1.69.6	358 00	
Sturbridge, .	1,268 00	263 00	1,005 00	25 00	12	11	1.75.7	287 00	
Sutton, .	893 68	186 68	707 00	50 00	11	7.15	1.90.1	415 00	
Templeton, .	1,468 61	1,048 61	420 00	160 00	7	5.18	1.55.9	420 00	
Upton, .	592 97	242 97	350 00	100 00	12	10.91	.61.6	350 00	
Uxbridge, .	1,585 25	1,130 46	454 79	-	12	6.25	1.39.9	300 00	
Warren, .	592 00	525 97	66 08	-	9	8.90	.32.5	837 50	
Webster, .	500 00	500 00	None.	-	9	8	-	275 00	
Westborough, .	898 16	369 83	528 33	200 00	15	14	.72.5	500 00	
Westminster, .	736 00	165 00	571 00	-	12	8	1.37.2	200 00	
Winchendon, .	1,316 28	787 12	579 16	400 00	13	10.50	1.06	579 16	
Worcester, .	9,857 59	5,423 43	4,434 16	350 00	45	25.93	3.28.8	1,400 00	
Totals, .	\$68,079 00	\$31,273 81	\$36,805 19	\$5,408 00	682	513	\$1.40.1	\$20,812 54	

• April to October.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1886.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Alms-house property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
Barnstable, . . .	33,853	229	385	928.5	\$24,655 00	\$19,095 00	\$5,560 00
Berkshire, . . .	13,711	30	38	124	9,900 00	7,500 00	2,400 00
Bristol, . . .	89,525	448	808	1,667	163,337 14	131,550 00	31,787 14
Dukes, . . .	1,846	14	30	.25	-	-	-
Essex, . . .	158,125	667	1,537	2,416.5	282,981 52	211,680 00	71,351 52
Franklin, . . .	20,144	169	317	1,748	47,750 31	32,300 00	15,450 31
Hampden, . . .	35,337	90	224	782	32,162 00	24,800 00	7,362 00
Hampshire, . . .	18,943	95	180	702	23,076 65	17,600 00	5,476 65
Middlesex, . . .	202,202	881	2,066	4,085.37	466,618 24	355,550 00	111,068 24
Nantucket, . . .	4,748	45	84	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00
Norfolk, . . .	103,506	384	925	1,564.25	155,529 77	120,137 70	35,392 07
Plymouth, . . .	57,786	350	702	965.25	70,002 95	51,169 00	18,833 95
Suffolk, . . .	192,324	12	120	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00
Worcester, . . .	153,958	917	1,969	7,891.84	859,172 30	242,722 73	116,449 57
Totals, . . .	1,086,008	4,331	9,385	22,358.96	\$1,725,985 88	\$1,294,054 43	\$431,931 45

TABLE XXIX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.								
COUNTIES.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
Barnstable,	\$27,993 26	\$14,324 87	\$13,668 39	\$905 00	158	121.06	\$2.17.1	\$2,628 00
Berkshire,	4,170 15	2,355 99	1,814 16	—	19	9.5	3.67.2	675 00
Bristol,	81,829 99	40,068 25	41,761 74	3,438 00	508	311.28	2.58	8,721 74
Dukes,	2,765 96	2,086 00	679 96	—	9	9	1.45.3	75 00
Essex,	134,507 52	71,372 78	63,134 74	3,642 00	813	562.72	2.16.8	12,738 90
Franklin,	12,012 09	4,536 45	7,475 64	625 00	121	97.13	1.48	4,251 00
Hampden,	12,483 73	6,721 87	5,761 86	250 00	102	68.82	1.61	2,287 00
Hampshire,	7,840 43	3,896 54	3,943 89	300 00	64	49.25	1.54	1,480 00
Middlesex,	83,033 68	28,028 37	55,005 31	6,132 25	897	576.22	1.83.5	18,755 50
Nantucket,	9,463 93	4,463 93	5,000 00	300 00	72	49.75	1.93.3	500 00
Norfolk,	68,388 41	40,965 21	27,423 20	2,250 00	320	223.64	2.35.8	9,553 00
Plymouth,	39,857 65	20,004 70	19,852 95	1,848 75	282	217	1.75.9	4,689 75
Suffolk,	105,353 19	80,325 91	25,027 28	—	482	176	2.73.4	3,415 20
Worcester,	68,079 00	31,273 81	36,805 19	5,408 00	682	513	1.40.1	20,812 54
Totals,	\$657,778 99	\$350,424 68	\$307,354 31	\$25,099 00	4,529	2,984.37	\$1.98.5	\$90,582 63

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)
Six Towns fully supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

TOWNS.	Population in 1886.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
Danvers, . . .	5,144	At the Almshouse in South Danvers, . .	8	8	\$1,491 19	\$1,490 73	\$2,981 92
Swampscott, . .	1,535	At the Almshouse in South Danvers gen-erally,	-	-	-	27 98	27 98
Belmont, . . .	1,278	At the Almshouses in West Cambridge and Watertown,	-	-	-	726 60	726 60
Somerville, . .	9,366	At the Almshouse in Charlestown, . . .	3	2.5	244 47	2,055 53	2,300 00
Scituate, . . .	2,269	Sane paupers in Cohasset Almshouse, 1 in Boston Almshouse,	8	6.4	1,079 59	470 97	1,550 56
North Chelsea, . .	858	1 in Charlestown Almshouse,	4	3.5	438 08	134 83	572 86
Totals, . . .	20,450		23	20.4	\$3,253 28	\$4,906 14	\$8,159 42
Add those supported at Hospitals by 222 towns having Almshouses, . . .			600*	440*	-	-	-
Grand Totals, (228 towns,)			5,152*	3,444.77*	-	-	\$865,938 41

* Approximate.

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXX.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSES.
Showing the Number, Average Number, Expense and Mode of Support of the Poor in 107 Towns that have no Almshouse,
or make use of none.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Eastham, . . .	757	In private families and in Lunatic Hospital, .	7	7	\$791 12	\$208 08	\$999 20
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Adams, . . .	8,298	In families—contracted for year, .	9	7.5	—	No details.	1,900 00
Alford, . . .	461	In private families, . . .	2	2	286 25	168 11	454 36
Becket, . . .	1,393	“ . . .	7	6	752 42	107 58	860 00
Cheshire, . . .	1,650	Boarded in private families, . . .	9	7	856 75	167 00	1,023 75
Clarksburg, . . .	580	In private families, . . .	1	.25	188 72	90 83	279 05
Dalton, . . .	1,137	“ none fully supported, . . .	—	—	—	808 74	808 74
Egremont, . . .	928	“ by contract, . . .	1	.23	171 00	54 00	225 00
Florida, . . .	1,173	“ by contract for year, . . .	2	1.08	163 00	—	163 00
Great Barrington, . . .	3,920	In one family—by contract for year, . . .	6	3	857 48	196 91	1,054 39
Hancock, . . .	937	In private families, . . .	1	.12	13 95	—	13 95
Hinsdale, . . .	1,517	“ by contract, . . .	1	1	114 61	230 83	344 94
Lanesborough, . . .	1,294	“ . . .	—	—	—	45 00	*45 00
Lenox, . . .	1,660	“ . . .	4	3	309 41	499 09	808 50
Monterey, . . .	737	“ none fully supported, . . .	3	.75	86 66	377 12	463 78
Mount Washington, . . .	237	“ by contract, . . .	1	1	100 00	184 00	284 00

* Returns imperfect.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num- ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup- ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par- tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Berkshire Co.—Con.</i>							
New Ashford, . . .	178	No paupers, . . .	—	—	\$541 75	\$58 29	\$600 04
New Marlborough, . .	1,649	In private families, . .	6	5	644 10	135 80	779 90
Otis, . . .	956	" " " " " "	6	6	238 14	45 15	283 29
Peru, . . .	494	" " by contract for year,	2	2	271 42	80 50	351 92
Richmond, . . .	944	In priv. fam., by contract, and in Ins. Asyl'm,	10	5	499 14	11 76	510 90
Sandisfield, . . .	1,411	In private families—boarded,	6	5	900 00	—	900 00
Savoy, . . .	866	By contract for the year,	15	12	802 00	98 00	900 00
Sheffield, . . .	2,459	By contract, . . .	14	10	605 60	94 40	700 00
Stockbridge, . . .	1,967	In private families, . .	4	4	416 00	54 00	500 00
Tyringham, . . .	650	By contract for the year,	4	3.5	60 00	70 35	130 35
Washington, . . .	859	"Let out by the month,"	1	.5	431 41	268 59	700 00
West Stockbridge, . .	1,620	Boarded in one family, .	7	6.8	105 50	497 00	602 50
Williamstown, . . .	2,555	By contract for the year,	4	4	803 00	70 00	873 00
Windsor, . . .	753	" among their relatives,	10	7.5			
Totals, . . .	43,233		136	104.23	\$10,248 31	\$3,912 05	\$16,060 36
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Chilmark, . . .	548	Boarded by contract for the year,	7	7	\$533 22	\$324 52	\$857 74
Gosnold, . . .	108	"By the week"—none fully supported,	—	—	—	114 66	114 66
Tisbury, . . .	1,698	Boarded in private families, .	26	23	2,555 76	25 00	2,580 76
Totals, . . .	2,354		33	80	\$3,088 98	\$464 18	\$3,553 16

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.									
Essex County.									
Hamilton, .	799	In private families by contract for year,	2	\$336 67	\$143 66	\$780 33	.		
Lynnfield, .	725	" " .	2	327 90	320 59	648 49	.		
Middleton, .	922	" " .	9	675 00	200 00	875 00	.		
Nahant, .	313	Has no paupers, .	—	—	—	—	.		
Newbury, .	1,362	Boarded in private families, .	13	1,133 45	462 55	1,596 00	.		
Rowley, .	1,191	In private families by contract,	11	1,063 07	336 93	1,400 00	.		
Wenham, .	918	" " .	—	—	900 00	900 00	.		
Totals, .	6,230		37	\$3,536 09	\$2,663 73	\$6,199 82			
Franklin County.									
Barnardston, .	902	Boarded in private families, .	11	\$675 71	\$172 98	\$848 69	.		
Colrain, .	1,726	In private families by contract,	13	735 66	—	735 66	.		
Erving, .	576	None fully supported, .	—	—	45 45	45 45	.		
Gill, .	635	In private families, .	7	638 35	64 06	702 41	.		
Leverett, .	914	Boarded in private families, .	11	1,330 49	283 69	1,614 18	.		
Leyden, .	592	" " .	12	574 60	113 08	687 68	.		
Monroe, .	191	Has no paupers, .	—	—	—	—	.		
Northfield, .	1,660	In private families by contract for 3 years,	14	826 34	73 66	900 00	.		
Rowe, .	563	" " " 1 year,	4	462 12	73 02	535 14	.		
Shelburne, .	1,564	" " 1 at Brattleboro' Asylum, .	3	339 20	265 90	605 10	.		
Sunderland, .	861	" " .	2	200 00	—	200 00	.		
Whately, .	1,012	" " by contract, .	3	370 58	504 47	875 00	.		
Totals, .	11,196		80	\$6,153 00	\$1,596 31	\$7,749 31			
Hampden County.									
Agawam, .	1,664	Boarded in families, .	7	\$647 19	\$152 81	\$800 00	.		
Blandford, .	1,087	" " .	9	671 96	52 41	724 37	.		
Chester, .	1,266	In private families by contract, .	13	—	505 00	505 00	.		

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Hampden Co.—Con.</i>							
Chicopee, . . .	7,577	In private families, by special contract, . . .	12	8.41	\$2,620 60	\$265 81	\$2,886 41
Granville, . . .	1,367	“ “ by contract for year, . . .	—	—	—	265 00	265 00
Holland, . . .	368	“Hired out by the week,” . . .	6	5.7	375 00	—	375 00
Holyoke, . . .	5,648	In private families, . . .	6	5.9	1,063 92	485 84	1,549 76
Longmeadow, . . .	1,480	“ “ special contr’ts for a year, . . .	8	—	1,126 00	—	1,120 00
Ludlow, . . .	1,232	Boarded in private families, . . .	2	2	361 25	148 06	509 31
Montgomery, . . .	353	In private families, . . .	5	4.87	Not stated.	135 67	135 67
Russell, . . .	618	2 in private families, 1 at Northampton Hosp’l, . . .	3	3	275 00	—	275 00
Southwick, . . .	1,155	In private families, . . .	7	5.91	630 00	82 00	712 00
Tolland, . . .	511	In two families, by contract for a year, . . .	3	3	156 00	—	156 00
Wales, . . .	696	In private families, 1 at Northampton Hosp’l, . . .	10	10	968 00	2 00	970 00
West Springfield, . . .	2,100	“ “ . . .	6	6	846 99	111 91	958 90
Wilbraham, . . .	2,111	“ “ by contract for a year, . . .	9	7.5	1,018 40	552 71	1,571 11
Totals, . . .	29,233		106	89.69	\$10,754 31	\$2,759 22	\$13,513 53
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Chesterfield, . . .	801	By contract for a year, . . .	9	9	\$1,085 00	\$15 00	\$1,100 00
Cummington, . . .	980	In private families, by contract, . . .	9	7.83	778 97	317 29	1,096 26
Easthampton, . . .	2,869	“ “ . . .	7	7	1,168 80	133 72	1,302 52
Goshen, . . .	411	Boarded in private families, . . .	2	2	223 29	—	223 29
Granby, . . .	908	“Hire their board,” . . .	4	4	420 00	80 00	450 00
Greenwich, . . .	648	In private families, . . .	6	6	742 08	—	742 03
Hadley, . . .	2,246	Boarded in private families, . . .	6	5	551 72	849 57	901 29

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Malifax, . . .	722	Boarded in . . . families, . . .	2	2	\$247 68	\$63 00	\$310 68
Hull, . . .	260	In private . . .	—	—	—	41 29	41 29
Lakeville, . . .	1,110	Boarded in . . . families, . . .	4	4	340 59	294 12	634 71
Marion, . . .	960	" Boarded, . . .	8	6.06	779 72	120 28	900 00
Totals, . . .	3,052		14	12.66	\$1,376 99	\$518 69	\$1,895 68
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Chelsea, . . .	14,403	" By outside assistance," . . .	6	6	\$2,781 19	\$1,518 81	\$4,300 00
Winthrop, . . .	684	No paupers the past year, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	15,087		6	6	\$2,781 19	\$1,518 81	\$4,300 00
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Auburn, . . .	959	In a private family, . . .	1	1	\$188 97	\$181 75	\$320 72
Berlin, . . .	1,061	Boarded in private families, . . .	5	4.25	469 16	102 84	571 50
Oakham, . . .	925	In private families, and at Worcester Hosp'l, . . .	9	7.75	751 55	84 20	785 75
Phillipston, . . .	725	" " . . .	10	8	687 00	82 00	719 00
Royalston, . . .	1,441	" " . . .	7	7	641 66	196 45	828 08
West Boylston, . . .	2,294	" " . . .	8	8	542 03	712 11	1,254 14
West Brookfield, . . .	1,648	" " by special contracts, . . .	8	7	701 26	847 25	1,048 51
Totals, . . .	8,953		43	36	\$3,931 55	\$1,596 10	\$5,527 65

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Whole number fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
Barnstable,	757	7	7	\$791 12	\$208 08	\$999 20
Berkshire,	43,283	136	104.23	10,248 81	3,912 05	16,060 86
Dukes,	2,354	33	30	3,088 98	464 18	3,553 16
Essex,	6,280	37	34.5	3,536 09	2,668 73	6,199 82
Franklin,	11,196	80	61.73	6,153 00	1,596 81	7,749 81
Hampden,	29,238	106	89.69	10,754 81	2,759 22	13,513 53
Hampshire,	20,326	112	86.78	9,649 16	2,474 97	12,124 13
Middlesex,	7,752	30	27.83	3,891 24	1,071 07	4,962 31
Norfolk,	12,790	23	15.75	2,196 49	2,941 14	5,137 63
Plymouth,	3,052	14	12.66	1,376 99	518 69	1,895 68
Suffolk,	18,036	6	6	2,781 19	1,518 81	4,300 00
Worcester,	8,953	43	38	3,931 55	1,596 10	5,527 65
Totals,	160,912	627	514.17	\$58,398 43	\$21,724 35	\$82,022 78

* \$1,900 of this amount is not classified in Berkshire County.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS.

Showing the whole number fully supported, the number supported September 30, 1866, the whole number of applicants for relief and partial support, the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief, and other particulars.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Whole No. of paupers fully supported within and out of Almshouse.	Whole No. supported September 30, 1866.	Whole No. of insane supported within and out of Almshouse.	Whole No. supported September 30, 1866.	Whole No. of appli- cants for relief or partial support.	No. of the same having a settlement in town.	Whole No. of persons partially supported.	Expense at Almshouse.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Total expense.
Barnstable,	84,610	172	138	32	27	314	274	786	\$18,668 39	\$15,324 07	\$28,992 46
Berkshire,	56,944	161	115	18	18	172	68	472	1,814 16	18,416 35	20,230 51
Bristol, .	89,425	583	350	65	50	1,044	444	3,079	41,761 74	40,068 25	81,829 99
Dukes, .	4,200	43	38	10	8	42	31	80	679 96	5,639 16	6,319 12
Essex, .	171,034	924	614	150	133	1,652	1,007	4,134	68,134 74	80,582 50	143,717 24
Franklin,	31,340	218	152	44	36	127	86	324	7,475 64	12,285 76	19,761 40
Hampden,	64,570	231	174	46	44	302	118	698	5,761 86	20,285 40	25,997 26
Hampshire,	39,269	166	142	36	29	155	62	315	3,943 89	14,761 17	18,705 06
Middlesex,	220,384	994	625	129	96	1,130	473	3,085	54,550 31	35,930 27	90,480 58
Nantucket,	4,748	78	58	3	3	97	89	315	5,000 00	4,463 93	9,463 93
Norfolk, .	208,211	407	292	85	75	815	391	1,856	27,423 20	46,102 84	73,526 04
Plymouth,	63,107	353	250	73	61	376	315	941	19,852 95	28,450 94	48,303 89
Suffolk, .	208,211	587	331	166	125	2,273	994	6,132	25,027 28	85,193 27	110,225 55
Worcester,	162,911	798	602	117	106	738	406	2,118	36,805 19	36,801 46	73,606 65
Total	1,267,059	5,715*	3,881	974	806	9,287	4,761	24,335	\$306,899 31†	\$439,260 37	\$746,159 68

* As shown by my Register.

† Besides \$6,159.43 paid by towns supporting their poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

OUT-DOOR BELIEF AND VAGRANCY.

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the number of Applicants for relief or partial support, their sex, color, age, &c., the sums paid for their relief, the whole number of persons sharing in the relief, and the number of Vagrants and persons sent to the State Almshouses, in three hundred and thirty-two Towns and Cities.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of applicants.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Average age of all.	Having settlement in town.	Naturalized.	Born in England or Ireland.	Aliens not naturalized.	Intemperate.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Whole amount paid.	Whole number of persons partially supported.	Whole number of vagrants, including State paupers.	Whole number of State paupers.
Barnstable,	314	144	170	310	4	47.8	274	1	10	3	11	10	7	\$14,485	786	26	-
Berkshire, .	172	94	77	143	27	39.8	68	4	25	13	28	-	2	5,420	472	527	8
Bristol, .	1,044	351	684	908	133	49.6	444	43	360	228	113	8	8	29,337	3,079	1,762	135
Dukes, .	42	23	19	38	4	49.8	31	1	1	1	4	1	-	1,952	80	-	-
Essex, .	1,652	545	1,104	1,619	20	49	1,007	50	327	237	164	19	7	54,693	4,134	2,556	243
Franklin, .	127	53	73	110	1	49	86	3	22	13	10	4	2	4,313	324	104	10
Hampden, .	302	131	169	287	12	50	118	5	105	17	20	6	-	8,026	693	2,661	665
Hampshire, .	155	76	51	152	3	49.5	65	-	8	3	16	6	3	5,798	315	426	11
Middlesex, .	1,130	465	660	1,094	30	49.1	473	40	401	149	133	22	9	26,832	3,085	4,081	277
Nantucket, .	97	34	63	93	4	52	39	1	4	-	2	-	-	4,461	315	1	1
Norfolk, .	815	282	532	799	4	47.3	391	48	233	122	77	11	7	23,187	1,856	3,682	69
Plymouth, .	376	159	217	369	7	51.6	315	8	16	3	27	18	7	14,109	941	439	13
Suffolk, .	2,273	1,227	1,031	2,167	91	47.3	994	123	768	285	40	3	2	55,466	6,132	1,854	1,483
Worcester, .	738	390	399	724	14	48	406	74	195	97	151	14	11	23,920	2,118	4,459	44
Totals, .	9,237*	3,974	5,189*	8,813†	354	48.5	4,761	401	2,475	1,171	796	122	65	\$272,006	24,335	22,578	2,959

* 74 not classified as to sex.

† 70 not classified.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number relieved and supported by Town within and out of Almshouse, including travellers and State paupers.	Whole No. of travellers, including State paupers.	Fully supported in Almshouse for any continued period.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fully supported out of Almshouse, including children.	Males.	Females.	No. of applicants for relief or partial support.	Whole number of persons relieved or partially supported.	Fully supported in Almshouse, September 30.	Fully supported out of Almshouse, Sept. 30.	Number unable to perform labor.
Barnstable,	984	26	154	68	86	152	2	18	10	8	314	786	123	15	114
Berkshire,	1,160	527	18	16	2	16	2	143	62	81	172	472	11	104	100
Bristol,	5,424	1,762	558	325	233	528	35	25	13	12	1,044	3,079	332	18	290
Dukes,	123	-	11	5	6	11	-	32	11	21	42	80	11	27	27
Essex,	7,614	2,556	822	428	394	808	14	102	39	63	1,652	4,134	528	86	546
Franklin,	646	104	123	42	81	123	-	95	42	53	127	324	83	69	124
Hampden,	8,590	2,661	108	54	54	107	1	123	54	69	302	698	72	102	175
Hampshire,	907	426	63	24	39	61	2	103	45	58	155	315	57	85	110
Middlesex,	8,160	4,081	912	517	*390	899	13	82	45	37	1,130	3,085	559	66	506
Nantucket,	894	1	72	33	39	69	3	6	5	1	97	315	52	6	66
Norfolk,	5,945	3,682	315	181	134	313	2	†92	44	48	815	1,856	214	78	269
Plymouth,	1,733	439	295	160	135	285	10	58	29	29	376	941	204	46	220
Suffolk,	8,578	1,854	418	274	144	411	7	169	95	74	2,273	6,132	204	127	82
Worcester,	7,375	4,459	686	348	†336	676	10	112	56	56	738	2,118	508	94	441
Totals,	52,628	22,578	4,555	2,475	2,073	4,454	101	1,160	550	610	9,237	24,335	2,958	923	3,070

* 5 unknown.

† 2 unknown.

‡ 1 not stated where supported.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. TOWNS.

TABLE XXXIII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Insane persons supported within and out of Almshouse.		Supported by Town in State or County Hospitals.		Supported in Hospitals in other States.		Idiots supported and relieved within and out of Almshouse.		Males.		Females.		Number supported having legal settlement in town.		No. who were naturalized citizens.		Allens not naturalized.		No. born in England and Ireland.		State paupers sent to State Almshouses.		Expense of supporting and relieving poor within and out of Almshouse.		Allens provided for under sect. 25, ch. 71, Gen. Stat.		No. of indigent children under 14 years of age supported at the public charge.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													
Barnstable,	92	23	8	13	1	26	13	170	1	14	1	170	4,714	38	63	2,959	\$746,159	68	91	698	489	1,191							
Berkshire,	18	11	3	15	1	22	7	144	1	14	1	144	170	1	14	1	170	1	14	1	170	1	14	1	170	1	14	1	
Bristol,	65	36	22	11	1	31	20	412	11	14	11	412	412	11	14	11	412	11	14	11	412	11	14	11	412	11	14	11	
Dukes,	10	5	6	19	1	2	2	28	1	1	1	28	28	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	
Essex,	150	87	43	19	1	40	21	747	6	26	6	747	747	6	26	6	747	6	26	6	747	6	26	6	747	6	26	6	
Franklin,	44	27	12	13	9	24	11	208	1	1	1	208	208	1	1	1	208	1	1	1	208	1	1	1	208	1	1	1	
Hampden,	46	27	17	8	1	12	4	215	1	1	1	215	215	1	1	1	215	1	1	1	215	1	1	1	215	1	1	1	
Hampshire,	36	19	11	6	3	13	7	142	1	1	1	142	142	1	1	1	142	1	1	1	142	1	1	1	142	1	1	1	
Middlesex,	129	65	27	20	1	53	33	683	9	7	9	683	683	9	7	9	683	9	7	9	683	9	7	9	683	9	7	9	
Nantucket,	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	78	1	1	1	78	78	1	1	1	78	1	1	1	78	1	1	1	78	1	1	1	
Norfolk,	85	42	58	14	1	30	16	357	5	5	5	357	357	5	5	5	357	5	5	5	357	5	5	5	357	5	5	5	
Plymouth,	73	36	30	13	1	36	23	317	1	1	1	317	317	1	1	1	317	1	1	1	317	1	1	1	317	1	1	1	
Suffolk,	166	73	164	2	1	2	2	531	1	1	1	531	531	1	1	1	531	1	1	1	531	1	1	1	531	1	1	1	
Worcester,	117	59	40	40	1	83	43	682	4	9	4	682	682	4	9	4	682	4	9	4	682	4	9	4	682	4	9	4	
Totals,	974	461	441	175	12	380	205	4,714	38	63	38	4,714	4,714	38	63	38	4,714	38	63	38	4,714	38	63	38	4,714	38	63	38	

* 3 unknown. † 1 unknown. ‡ 14 in Hospitals, where not stated. § 111 allens not stated.

NOTE.—One pauper in Savoy, Grafton and Sterling, each, supported at the Idiotic School, South Boston.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXIV.—Admissions, Discharges, and average number of State Paupers for seven years.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Tewksbury, . . .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	2,094	1,650	2,511	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	2,078	1,661	2,441
Bridgewater, . . .	1,360	1,512	1,443	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,396	1,072
Monson, . . .	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	803	1,209	1,345	1,955	993	633	770	882	849
Totals, . . .	4,550	6,497	4,443	3,696	3,965	3,846	4,621	4,181	5,389	4,481	3,517	3,950	3,939	4,862
Rainford, . . .	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	821	542	532	393	408	307	418
Totals, . . .	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	4,240*	4,939†	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	4,246	4,780

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . . .	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	79	88	76	101.	135	102	87
Taunton, . . .	155	176	145	131	136	118	125	141	132	107	164	183	149	123
Northampton, . . .	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	13	33	43	34	56	58	29
Totals, . . .	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	233	253	226	299	374	307	239
Grand Total, . . .	5,892	7,426	5,222	4,877	4,499	4,501†	5,255§	5,235	6,184	5,239	4,209	4,732	4,553	45,019

* Excluding duplicates and transfers, 8,929.

† Excluding duplicates and transfers, 8,707.

‡ Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal admissions, 8,938.

† Excluding duplicates and transfers, 4,070.

‡ Excluding duplicates and transfers, 8,947.

§ Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal discharges, 4,101.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXV.—Average number of State Paupers for a period of years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tewksbury, .	705	838	831	770	940	779	668	900	913	737	733	732	717
Monson, .	354	638	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543
Bridgewater, .	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	560	582	482
Rainsford, .	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101
Worcester, .	—	—	—	139	172	84	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143
Taunton, .	50	50	80	86	153	181	202	238	276	257.5	212	173	162
Northampton, .	—	—	—	—	20	165	195	219	271	247.4	232	225	251
Totals, .	—	—	—	2,482	8,114	2,575	2,587	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,399

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—INMATES OF STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in each and all of the State Pauper Establishments, for every week in the Year.

TEWKSBURY.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1885.					
September 30th, . . .	172	219	144	102	637
October 7th, . . .	178	217	144	104	638
“ 14th, . . .	174	214	143	102	633
“ 21st, . . .	179	218	146	105	648
“ 28th, . . .	177	209	149	99	634
November 4th, . . .	182	207	152	96	637
“ 11th, . . .	177	202	152	91	622
“ 18th, . . .	184	200	148	93	625
“ 25th, . . .	185	208	149	93	630
December 2d, . . .	189	207	150	93	639
“ 9th, . . .	201	212	155	95	663
“ 16th, . . .	214	214	154	95	677
“ 23d, . . .	211	215	155	96	677
“ 30th, . . .	221	220	157	99	697
1886.					
January 6th, . . .	227	214	162	96	699
“ 13th, . . .	233	218	161	96	708
“ 20th, . . .	243	229	157	98	727
“ 27th, . . .	256	236	158	99	749
February 3d, . . .	261	245	157	106	769
“ 10th, . . .	276	252	157	106	791
“ 17th, . . .	268	252	155	103	778
“ 24th, . . .	259	259	151	104	773
March 3d, . . .	264	266	162	102	794
“ 10th, . . .	268	271	164	102	805
“ 17th, . . .	264	276	166	109	815
“ 24th, . . .	266	270	164	106	806
“ 31st, . . .	255	264	163	109	791
April 7th, . . .	227	260	160	112	759
“ 14th, . . .	215	247	148	106	716
“ 21st, . . .	192	238	148	107	685
“ 28th, . . .	198	242	143	108	691
May 5th, . . .	185	240	142	107	674
“ 12th, . . .	192	243	148	106	689
“ 19th, . . .	196	246	152	108	702
“ 26th, . . .	200	250	145	105	700
June 2d, . . .	220	269	146	112	747
“ 9th, . . .	215	267	147	108	737
“ 16th, . . .	213	272	149	110	744
“ 23d, . . .	215	284	155	107	761
“ 30th, . . .	233	277	154	104	768

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
July 7th,	222	280	145	107	754
" 14th,	226	261	127	100	714
" 21st,	221	260	128	105	714
" 28th,	221	261	135	107	724
August 4th,	240	274	123	93	730
" 11th,	243	268	118	93	722
" 18th,	241	270	119	92	722
" 25th,	238	284	117	88	727
September 1st,	239	293	125	91	748
" 8th,	247	298	135	95	775
" 15th,	241	283	117	91	732
" 22d,	246	275	99	80	700
" 29th,	249	280	99	79	707
Average weekly number, .	221.77	247.75	145.26	100.37	715.15

MONSON.

1865.					
September 30th,	45	95	251	150	541
October 7th,	52	95	251	149	547
" 14th,	57	98	249	152	556
" 21st,	56	100	252	151	559
" 28th,	56	99	257	147	559
November 4th,	66	98	252	145	561
" 11th,	69	95	252	144	560
" 18th,	68	97	250	145	560
" 25th,	69	101	245	144	559
December 2d,	74	101	240	143	558
" 9th,	74	102	240	146	562
" 16th,	73	101	238	142	554
" 23d,	88	108	238	143	572
" 30th,	87	102	241	144	574
1866.					
January 6th,	97	106	242	145	590
" 13th,	98	103	242	144	587
" 20th,	90	103	245	144	582
" 27th,	95	104	245	148	587
February 3d,	96	104	246	143	589
" 10th,	100	106	245	144	595
" 17th,	100	109	244	146	599
" 24th,	101	108	236	144	589

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVL—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

MONSON—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1888.					
March 8d,	97	105	236	143	581
" 10th,	98	102	227	143	565
" 17th,	94	102	224	145	565
" 24th,	101	108	219	148	571
" 31st,	86	102	216	146	550
April 7th,	66	99	210	142	517
" 14th,	59	102	221	140	522
" 21st,	59	98	220	136	513
" 28th,	55	100	217	136	508
May 5th,	60	100	217	184	511
" 12th,	55	95	214	126	490
" 19th,	56	94	210	120	480
" 26th,	59	93	218	122	487
June 2d,	62	94	241	125	522
" 9th,	63	92	287	126	518
" 16th,	60	90	281	123	504
" 23d,	57	87	283	120	497
" 30th,	58	92	254	126	530
July 7th,	55	83	266	127	531
" 14th,	56	82	270	130	538
" 21st,	58	79	271	130	538
" 28th,	58	76	268	128	525
August 4th,	37	64	280	138	519
" 11th,	39	55	279	138	511
" 18th,	38	56	277	135	506
" 25th,	38	55	289	142	524
September 1st,	31	55	283	138	507
" 8th,	33	55	278	138	504
" 15th,	37	54	286	137	514
" 22d,	32	62	305	145	544
" 29th,	33	62	313	152	560
Average number,	65.87	90.91	247.28	189.19	543.25

BRIDGEWATER.

1885.					
September 30th,	115	234	60	71	480
October 7th,	117	240	57	69	483
" 14th,	127	242	68	72	509
" 21st,	135	244	75	73	527
" 28th,	139	243	77	74	533
November 4th,	141	245	77	74	537

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVL—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER—Continued.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1865.					
November 11th, . . .	150	241	77	79	547
“ 18th, . . .	139	244	77	79	539
“ 25th, . . .	141	247	79	83	550
December 2d, . . .	137	252	81	82	552
“ 9th, . . .	137	258	88	84	567
“ 16th, . . .	140	264	89	85	578
“ 23d, . . .	148	262	88	85	583
“ 30th, . . .	151	261	88	86	586
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	157	262	90	87	596
“ 13th, . . .	188	273	92	87	640
“ 20th, . . .	188	271	93	88	635
“ 27th, . . .	175	263	89	83	610
February 3d, . . .	171	261	99	87	618
“ 10th, . . .	170	252	101	84	607
“ 17th, . . .	163	250	100	82	595
“ 24th, . . .	164	244	96	80	584
March 3d, . . .	159	233	90	79	561
“ 10th, . . .	147	230	91	80	548
“ 17th, . . .	144	230	90	81	545
“ 24th, . . .	141	229	93	81	544
“ 31st, . . .	146	226	92	80	544
April 7th, . . .	127	221	94	79	521
“ 14th, . . .	122	212	89	77	500
“ 21st, . . .	122	211	88	77	498
“ 28th, . . .	115	206	86	72	479
May 5th, . . .	113	203	85	70	471
“ 12th, . . .	112	191	85	70	458
“ 19th, . . .	106	187	88	68	449
“ 26th, . . .	106	185	84	66	441
June 2d, . . .	106	175	59	60	400
“ 9th, . . .	108	169	57	58	392
“ 16th, . . .	108	166	55	58	387
“ 23d, . . .	106	168	53	57	384
“ 30th, . . .	105	163	29	51	348
July 7th, . . .	103	161	29	51	344
“ 14th, . . .	105	163	30	50	348
“ 21st, . . .	104	163	33	49	349
“ 28th, . . .	105	161	33	49	348
August 4th, . . .	103	159	34	50	346
“ 11th, . . .	102	158	33	50	343
“ 18th, . . .	101	160	34	49	344
“ 25th, . . .	99	156	26	46	327

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
September 1st, . . .	100	154	27	49	330
" 8th, . . .	100	152	26	47	325
" 15th, . . .	102	150	25	47	324
" 22d, . . .	101	149	24	46	320
" 29th, . . .	100	146	20	45	311
Average number, .	128.51	211.18	66.47	70.96	477.07

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

1865.					
September 30th, . . .	53	43	17	8	121
October 7th, . . .	48	42	15	9	114
" 14th, . . .	51	45	15	9	120
" 21st, . . .	53	45	15	9	122
" 28th, . . .	52	44	13	9	118
November 4th, . . .	55	43	10	9	117
" 11th, . . .	60	46	11	9	126
" 18th, . . .	62	48	11	8	129
" 25th, . . .	65	50	11	8	134
December 2d, . . .	64	53	11	8	136
" 9th, . . .	72	53	11	8	144
" 16th, . . .	63	56	15	8	142
" 23d, . . .	67	61	17	9	154
" 30th, . . .	65	61	17	11	154
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	66	60	16	11	153
" 13th, . . .	73	60	16	11	160
" 20th, . . .	76	66	17	11	170
" 27th, . . .	72	61	16	7	156
February 3d, . . .	69	62	10	4	145
" 10th, . . .	67	61	9	4	141
" 17th, . . .	71	63	9	4	147
" 24th, . . .	72	62	10	4	148
March 3d, . . .	67	60	10	4	141
" 10th, . . .	66	56	11	4	137
" 17th, . . .	66	60	11	4	141
" 24th, . . .	63	58	7	4	132
" 31st, . . .	61	59	7	5	132
April 7th, . . .	61	58	6	5	130
" 14th, . . .	64	66	6	5	141
" 21st, . . .	60	60	5	5	130

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
April 28th,	59	53	5	5	122
May 5th,	55	51	5	5	116
“ 12th,	44	47	5	5	101
“ 19th,	41	48	5	5	99
“ 26th,	55	44	8	8	105
June 2d,	45	32	1	2	80
“ 9th,	45	30	—	2	77
“ 16th,	29	21	—	2	52
“ 23d,	24	20	—	2	46
“ 30th,	22	18	—	2	42
July 7th,	19	16	—	2	37
“ 14th,	20	16	—	2	38
“ 21st,	17	16	—	2	35
“ 28th,	14	15	—	2	31
August 4th,	14	15	—	2	31
“ 11th,	14	15	—	2	31
“ 18th,	11	15	—	2	28
“ 25th,	12	15	—	2	29
September 1st,	12	15	—	2	29
“ 8th,	11	15	—	2	28
“ 15th,	10	16	—	2	28
“ 22d,	9	16	—	2	27
“ 29th,	8	12	—	1	21
● Average number, . .	47.05	41.94	7.15	5.13	101.28

AGGREGATE.

1865.					
September 30th,	385	591	472	331	1,779
October 7th,	390	594	467	331	1,782
“ 14th,	409	599	475	335	1,818
“ 21st,	423	607	488	338	1,856
“ 28th,	424	595	496	329	1,844
November 4th,	444	593	491	324	1,852
“ 11th,	456	584	492	323	1,855
“ 18th,	453	589	486	325	1,853
“ 25th,	460	601	484	328	1,873
December 2d,	464	613	482	326	1,885
“ 9th,	484	625	494	333	1,936
“ 16th,	490	635	496	330	1,951
“ 23d,	514	641	498	333	1,986
“ 30th,	524	644	503	340	2,011

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Concluded.

AGGREGATE—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886.					
January 6th, . . .	547	642	510	339	2,038
" 13th, . . .	592	654	511	338	2,095
" 20th, . . .	597	669	512	336	2,114
" 27th, . . .	598	664	508	332	2,102
February 3d, . . .	597	672	512	340	2,121
" 10th, . . .	613	671	512	338	2,134
" 17th, . . .	602	674	508	335	2,119
" 24th, . . .	596	673	493	332	2,094
March 3d, . . .	587	664	498	328	2,077
" 10th, . . .	574	659	493	329	2,055
" 17th, . . .	568	668	491	339	2,066
" 24th, . . .	571	660	483	339	2,053
" 31st, . . .	548	651	478	340	2,017
April 7th, . . .	481	638	470	338	1,927
" 14th, . . .	460	627	464	328	1,879
" 21st, . . .	483	607	461	325	1,826
" 28th, . . .	427	601	451	321	1,800
May 5th, . . .	413	594	449	316	1,772
" 12th, . . .	403	576	452	307	1,738
" 19th, . . .	399	575	455	301	1,730
" 26th, . . .	420	572	445	296	1,733
June 2d, . . .	433	570	447	299	1,749
" 9th, . . .	431	558	441	294	1,724
" 16th, . . .	410	549	435	293	1,697
" 23d, . . .	402	559	441	286	1,688
" 30th, . . .	418	550	437	283	1,688
July 7th, . . .	399	540	440	287	1,666
" 14th, . . .	407	522	427	282	1,638
" 21st, . . .	400	518	432	286	1,636
" 28th, . . .	393	513	436	286	1,628
August 4th, . . .	394	512	437	283	1,626
" 11th, . . .	398	496	430	283	1,607
" 18th, . . .	391	501	430	278	1,600
" 25th, . . .	387	510	432	278	1,607
September 1st, . . .	382	517	435	280	1,614
" 8th, . . .	391	520	439	282	1,632
" 15th, . . .	390	503	428	277	1,598
" 22d, . . .	388	502	428	273	1,591
" 29th, . . .	390	500	432	277	1,599
Average, . . .	463.20	591.73	466.16	315.65	1,836.77

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXXVII.—THE STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.
Showing the Number of Primary Pupils in School at the State Almshouses for each and every week in the year.

WEEK, (Ending.)	TUESDAY.			MONSON.			BRIDGEWATER.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1865.												
September 30th, .	108	48	151	199	100	299	45	24	69	347	172	519
October 7th, .	105	55	160	192	99	291	43	22	65	340	176	516
“ 14th, .	100	53	153	191	99	290	45	23	68	336	175	511
“ 21st, .	106	56	162	192	100	292	47	26	73	345	182	527
“ 28th, .	104	50	154	201	99	300	49	27	76	354	176	530
November 4th, .	103	48	151	184	94	278	49	26	75	336	168	504
“ 11th, .	111	52	163	197	90	287	55	24	79	363	166	529
“ 18th, .	107	50	157	194	93	287	57	25	82	358	168	526
“ 25th, .	107	56	163	187	95	282	55	28	83	349	179	528
December 2d, .	111	54	165	193	98	286	56	27	83	360	174	534
“ 9th, .	113	55	168	198	86	284	59	27	86	370	168	538
“ 16th, .	114	53	167	183	92	275	53	29	87	355	174	529
“ 23d, .	114	54	168	184	87	271	57	27	84	355	168	523
“ 30th, .	111	52	163	187	92	279	57	28	85	355	172	527
1866.												
January 6th, .	115	50	165	190	88	278	56	28	84	361	166	527
“ 13th, .	120	50	170	198	92	290	57	30	87	375	172	547
“ 20th, .	110	52	162	191	83	274	58	25	83	359	160	519
“ 27th, .	116	57	173	197	98	295	57	25	82	370	180	550
February 3d, .	112	61	173	198	86	284	57	25	82	367	172	539

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TABLE XXXVII.—The State Primary Pupils—Concluded.

WEEK. (Ending.)	TEWKESBURY.			MORRIS.			BRIDGEWATER.			ACCOMBATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886.												
February 10th, .	107	45	152	195	91	286	65	27	92	367	163	530
“ 17th, .	111	41	152	196	88	284	63	26	89	370	155	525
“ 24th, .	104	39	143	183	84	272	63	25	88	355	148	503
March 3d, .	111	41	152	187	92	279	62	25	87	360	153	518
“ 10th, .	116	49	165	181	84	265	64	25	89	361	153	519
“ 17th, .	109	53	162	178	80	258	63	25	88	350	153	508
“ 24th, .	110	51	161	170	80	250	65	25	90	345	156	501
“ 31st, .	115	52	167	161	76	237	65	24	89	341	152	493
April 7th, .	112	56	168	155	64	219	64	23	87	331	143	474
“ 14th, .	97	47	144	166	64	230	12	24	36	275	185	410
“ 21st, .	96	44	140	160	71	231	12	23	35	263	133	406
“ 28th, .	94	49	143	153	58	216	11	22	33	263	129	392
May 5th, .	91	47	138	147	58	205	11	21	32	249	126	375
“ 12th, .	94	51	145	144	66	210	11	21	32	249	133	387
“ 19th, .	93	52	145	147	59	206	11	21	32	251	132	383
“ 26th, .	87	51	138	143	62	205	11	21	32	241	134	375
June 2d, .	84	52	136	147	67	214	12	18	30	243	137	380
“ 9th, .	80	46	126	173	69	242	36	16	52	289	131	420
“ 16th, .	90	48	138	161	74	235	36	16	52	287	138	425
“ 23d, .	86	45	131	162	68	230	35	16	51	283	129	412
“ 30th, .	85	43	128	168	73	241	15	12	27	268	123	396
July 7th, .	75	43	118	184	72	256	15	13	28	274	123	402
“ 14th, .	75	46	121	173	68	241	16	12	28	264	126	390
“ 21st, .	78	50	128	192	72	264	18	12	30	288	134	422
“ 28th, .	84	47	131	193	71	264	18	12	30	277	118	395

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

August 4th,	.	.	71	37	108	201	82	283	*	*	*	272	119	391
" 11th,	.	.	72	40	112	204	81	285	*	*	*	276	121	397
" 18th,	.	.	62	48	105	206	80	286	*	*	*	268	123	391
" 25th,	.	.	62	86	98	207	79	286	6	7	13	275	122	397
September 1st,	.	.	66	88	104	192	70	262	7	7	14	265	115	880
" 8th,	.	.	76	39	115	199	81	280	7	7	14	282	127	409
" 15th,	.	.	64	45	109	199	76	275	6	6	12	269	127	396
" 22d,	.	.	*	*	*	231	84	315	6	6	12	237	90	327
" 29th,	.	.	*	*	*	245	94	339	6	6	12	251	100	351
Average number, ..	.	.	93.19	46.64	139.83	184.32	81.21	265.53	35.68	19.40	55.08	313.19	147.25	460.39

* Not stated.

NOTE ON THE PRECEDING PAUPER TABLES.—The Returns from the Towns and Cities have this year been more complete than ever before,—*every Town* having made a return of some kind. The amount given on page 371 for Outdoor Relief, is undoubtedly too small by upwards of \$30,000. Some discrepancies and apparent incongruities are explained in the Errata, preceding the Report of the Board. The average number of State Paupers at the Worcester Hospital was 113, not 143, and the average number of State Paupers for the year was consequently but 2,369.

On pages 370, and 373, the total Pauper expenses of Hampshire County as given in Tables XXXI. and XXXIII. should be \$19,964.56; the total for Middlesex County in the same tables should be \$91,022.59, and the aggregate for all the counties in each table should be \$747,961.19, instead of \$746,159.68,—the expenses at Alms-houses being \$307,354.31, and expenses outside \$440.606.88.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.

A.—PAUPERS IN GENERAL.

Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers at the four Pauper Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.

	Nominal admissions.	ACTUAL ADMISSIONS.			ACTUAL DISCHARGES.		REMAINING.	
		Whole number.	Admitted more than once.	No. of different persons.	Whole number.			Jan. 1, 1867.
Tewksbury, .	2,511	2,122	177	1,945	2,052	1		784
Monson, .	1,209	1,209	65	1,144	849			1660
Bridgewater, .	901	872	*	872	843			1363
Totals, .	4,621	4,003	242	3,761	3,744	2		1,807
Rainsford, .	111	818	6	812	111			None.
Totals, .	4,989	4,821	248	4,073	4,162	2		1,807

* Not classified.

† Including 686 primary pupils.

‡ Including 60 in Workhouse.

B.—INSANE AND IDIOTIC PAUPERS.

Number of the Insane, Demented and Idiotic Persons admitted to the State Almshouses for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.

	INSANE.			DEMENTED.			IDIOTIC.		
	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.
Tewksbury,	64	5	59	2	—	2	21	—	21
Monson,	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bridgewater,	20	*	20	—	—	—	8	—	8
Totals,	87	5	82	2	—	2	32	—	32

Total number of Insane, demented and idiotic persons admitted, . . . 116
 Whole number of these classes supported during the year, about, . . . 400

* Not classified.

STATE AND TOWN PAUPERS.

C.—PAUPERS OF THE STATE AND OF THE TOWNS.

TABLE XXXIX.—PRESENT NUMBER OF STATE AND TOWN PAUPERS.

The Number of State Paupers remaining in the different Institutions on the 30th of September in each year since 1856, together with the Number of Town Paupers at the same dates.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tewksbury,	751	822	635	628	974	776	633	649	637	707
Bridgewater,	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	485	482	311
Monson,	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	*561
Totals,	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579
Rainsford,	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21
Totals,	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester,	119	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129
Taunton,	—	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147
Northampton,	—	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272
Totals,	—	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548
Grand Totals,	—	2,525	2,197	2,322	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148
Supported by Towns,	—	—	—	4,046	4,752	4,036	3,779	3,507	3,851	3,881
In all,	—	—	—	6,368	7,864	6,784	6,323	5,814	6,110	*6,029

* Includes State Primary School pupils, 385 in number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XL.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM.

Showing the relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1866.

	Whole number of paupers fully sup- ported.	Fully supported, Sept. 30 1866.	Average number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole cost of full support, (approx- imate.)	Whole cost of super- vision.	Average weekly cost.	Average weekly cost of supervision.
State Paupers,	6,206	†2,148	2,369	3,947	540	\$295,000 00	\$55,000 00	\$2 39	\$0 45
Town Paupers in Almshouses, .	4,555	2,958	3,004	1,709	228	310,000 00	90,582 63	1 99	56
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,160	923	*1,000	312	83	130,000 00	30,000 00	2 50	57
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,715	3,881	*4,004	2,021	311	440,000 00	120,582 63	2 11	57
Total,	11,921	6,029	*6,373	5,968	851	\$735,000 00	\$175,582 63	\$2 22	\$0 56

* Approximate.

† Deducting the Primary School pupils, 1,768.

Adding to the above sums, the cost of Out-door Relief in the Towns and Cities, (about \$308,000 by my estimate, the amount given on page 371 being manifestly too small,) we have a total expenditure of more than a million of dollars for State and Town Paupers.

EXPENSES FOR FIFTY-TWO YEARS.

PART THIRD.—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A.—Expenses.

TABLE XLL.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-One Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost in Construction to the State.	Total Cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of Years.	Yearly Average Cost.
State Prison,* . .	\$710,000 00	\$249,482 99	52	\$4,797 67
Hartford Asylum, .	—	294,530 34	48	6,136 05
Mass. General Hospital, .	40,000 00	—	48	—
Worcester Hospital, .	152,000 00	465,082 08	83.62	13,833 49
Blind Asylum, . .	50,000 00†	329,000 00†	85	9,400 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, .	25,000 00	62,500 00	80	2,083 88
Westborough School, .	210,000 00	632,486 03	17.9	35,334 43
Idiot School, . .	32,000 00	120,250 00	18	6,680 55
Taunton Hospital, .	217,000 00	350,399 28	12.48	28,076 78
Rainsford I. Hospital, .	103,228 00	331,660 61	12.38	26,790 03
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	140,000 00	677,634 88	12.42	54,559 81
Monson Almshouse, .	106,000 00	517,671 61	12.42	41,680 48
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	101,000 00	432,104 09	12.42	34,790 99
Lancaster School, .	43,500 00	154,660 50	10.1	15,312 92
Northampton Hospital, .	360,000 00	276,818 04	8.12	34,090 89
School Ships, . .	72,000 00	182,064 36	6.25	29,130 80
Washingtonian Home, .	—	31,000 00	8	3,875 00
Disch'd Soldiers' Home, .	—	47,000 00	4	11,750 00
Temporary Asylum, .	—	5,000 00	2	2,500 00
New England Hospital, .	5,000 00	—	1	—
Home for the Friendless, .	—	2,000 00	1	2,000 00
Totals, . . .	\$2,366,728 00	\$5,161,344 81	52	\$99,256 63

* Opened in 1804.

† Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Amount drawn from the Treasury for Current Expenses, the Average Number, and the Average Weekly Cost, according to two Computations, since 1854, at the three State Almshouses and Rainsford Hospital.

I.—TEWKSBURY.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Average Weekly Cost, as reported, with Interest added.
1854, .	\$28,043 15	705	\$1.80.8	\$20,374 68	\$0.94.5	\$1.51.8	\$1.15.5
1855, .	57,837 21	838	1.31.6	47,624 52	1.09.3	1.42.8	1.20.5
1856, .	52,469 03	831	1.21.4	44,866 16	1.04	1.32.8	1.15.8
1857, .	*38,019 21	770	1.23.3	34,211 44	1.06	1.39.6	1.22.3
1858, .	*48,495 43	940	1.07	48,845 23	1.08	1.19	1.20
1859, .	49,186 56	779	1.19	38,594 61	.95	1.33.8	1.09.8
1860, .	48,174 06	668	1.38.7	40,279 17	1.15	1.56	1.32.3
1861, .	53,133 91	900	1.13.5	46,236 31	.98.8	1.25.7	1.11
1862, .	46,412 79	913	.97.7	49,197 77	1.03.6	1.09.8	1.15.7
1863, .	49,446 49	737	1.29	35,284 07	.92.1	1.44.6	1.07.7
1864, .	49,739 09	733	1.38.8	33,375 83	.87.5	1.55.1	1.03.8
1865, .	81,207 11	732	2.16	64,076 92	1.68.3	2.35.7	1.88
1866, .	75,970 85	717	2.03.7	69,208 87	1.85.6	2.26.2	2.08.1
Totals, .	\$677,634 89	793	\$1.32.3	\$572,194 58	\$1.11.7	\$1.49	\$1.28.4

II.—MONSON.

1854-58, .	\$205,648 06	657	\$1.35.5	\$174,134 43	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.28.2
1859, .	32,937 93	581	1.09	32,137 66	1.06	1.27	1.24
1860, .	34,957 40	570	1.18	29,376 84	1.03.2	1.36.6	1.21.8
1861, .	34,971 65	590	1.14	31,187 52	1.03.4	1.32.4	1.21.8
1862, .	35,322 75	649	1.04	33,563 25	.99.3	1.21.1	1.16.4
1863, .	34,669 95	601	1.11	33,348 53	1.06.5	1.30	1.25.5
1864, .	42,236 46	557	1.45.8	29,817 39	1.03	1.66.3	1.23.5
1865, .	48,696 26	605	1.55	33,839 44	1.07.5	1.76.7	1.29.2
1866, .	48,231 15	543	1.70.8	50,638 17	1.79.2	1.95	2.03.4
Totals, .	\$517,671 61	612	\$1.81	\$448,043 23	\$1.12	\$1.48	\$1.29

* Estimated.

STATE PAUPER EXPENSES SINCE 1854.

TABLE XLII.—*Expenses of Pauper Establishments.*—Concluded.

III.—BRIDGEWATER.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Average Weekly Cost, as reported, with Interest added.
1854, .	\$14,878 10	382	\$1.27.7	\$12,218 47	\$1.04.8	\$1.49.7	\$1.26.8
1855, .	30,613 40	541	1.08.8	27,694 70	.98.4	1.25.1	1.14.7
1856, .	33,611 61	557	1.16	31,860 40	1.10	1.32.8	1.26.8
1857, .	29,027 08	597	1.20.1	29,601 68	1.14	1.35	1.29
1858, .	42,314 77	770	1.05.7	40,840 80	1.02	1.19.3	1.15.6
1859, .	33,380 64	604	1.06.3	31,728 91	1.01	1.24	1.18.8
1860, .	31,109 94	579	1.03.8	29,458 65	.98	1.21.9	1.16.6
1861, .	34,163 54	631	1.04.1	32,955 61	1	1.21.9	1.17.8
1862, .	32,920 79	708	.89.4	25,552 69	.69.4	1.05.1	.85.1
1863, .	31,214 23	608	.98.7	22,232 16	.70.2	1.17.4	.88.9
1864, .	34,298 17	560	1.17.8	26,940 62	.90.7	1.39.8	1.12.7
1865, .	43,958 66	582	1.46	39,343 20	1.30	1.65.9	1.49.9
1866, .	40,613 16	482	1.62	41,863 74	1.65	1.85.9	1.88.9
Totals, .	\$432,104 09	590	\$1.13.4	\$391,791 63	\$1.02.7	\$1.31.8	\$1.21.1
Totals,*.	\$1,627,410 59	1,995	\$1.26.3	\$1,412,029 44	\$1.09.5	\$1.38.3	\$1.21.5

IV.—RAINSFORD ISLAND.

1854, .	\$22,618 26	168	\$4.20	\$22,618 26	\$4.20	} 3.16	\$3.16
1855, .	33,993 60	206	3.17	33,993 60	3.17		
1856, .	32,838 75	220	2.88	32,838 75	2.88		
1857, .	24,366 49	250	2.50	24,366 49	2.50		
1858, .	26,500 41	236	2.16	26,500 41	2.16		
1859, .	22,878 11	171	2.56	22,190 27	2.48	} 3.75	3.45
1860, .	23,500 00	169	2.67	23,002 14	2.62		
1861, .	25,000 00	159	3.02	24,614 15	2.98		
1862, .	21,186 77	155	2.63	19,490 74	2.42		
1863, .	20,000 00	116	3.31	19,688 08	3.26		
1864, .	23,511 64	88	5.13	20,979 02	4.58	6.39	5.84
1865, .	23,964 65	68	6.78	22,000 00	6.22	8.45	7.89
1866, .	31,301 93	101	5.96	33,000 00	6.28	7.14	7.46
Totals, .	\$331,660 61	153	\$3.37	\$325,281 91	\$3.08	\$3.97	\$3.63
Totals,†.	\$1,959,071 20	2,148	\$1.41	\$1,737,311 35	\$1.25.3	\$1.68	\$1.42

* Totals for the three Almshouses.

† Totals for the four Pauper Establishments.

Adding to the aggregate of the first column the sum of \$898,553.69, paid for the support of State patients in the Lunatic Hospitals, we have a total of \$2,857,624.89, drawn from the Treasury in thirteen years, for the support of an average of 2,600 State Paupers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIII.—*Current Expenses of the Lunatic Hospitals since 1854, in money drawn from the State Treasury.*

YEARS.	WORCESTER.	TAUNTON.	NORTHAMPTON.	Average number State Patients.
	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	
1854, . . .	\$19,108 84	\$13,225 00	—	—
1855, . . .	14,805 11	10,004 93	—	—
1856, . . .	15,661 38	14,821 03	—	—
1857, . . .	23,610 84	15,944 04	—	225
1858, . . .	25,760 81	26,120 16	\$9,859 69	345
1859, . . .	25,818 54	28,546 00	26,497 33	430
1860, . . .	18,192 54	27,916 29	25,329 61	551
1861, . . .	21,348 65	25,000 00	25,200 00	625
1862, . . .	19,343 34	38,170 37	29,841 84	731
1863, . . .	26,989 88	40,469 96	32,886 50	688
1864, . . .	*26,951 96	38,292 64	43,860 82	589
1865, . . .	24,517 23	33,317 32	41,135 90	504
1866, . . .	19,728 25	28,571 54	42,206 35	526
Total, . .	\$281,336 37	\$340,399 28	\$276,818 04	440

* Includes \$4,000 appropriated for Aqueduct.

REFORM SCHOOL EXPENSES SINCE 1856.

TABLE XLIV.—EXPENSES OF REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Current Expenses of Lancaster School, as compared with Westborough and the School Ship, since 1856.

1.—LANCASTER.

YEARS.	Whole No. Admitted.	Average Number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expenses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1856-7,* .	99	56	} \$99,871 64 }	\$15,922 94	—	\$4.99
1858, . . .	22	94		12,859 83	—	2.65
1859, . .	40	98		12,811 77	—	2.41
1860, . .	49	114		13,871 67	—	2.21
1861, . .	82	126		12,971 24	—	1.98
1862, . .	35	140		15,541 61	—	1.94
1863, . .	69	137		14,645 26	—	2.05
1864, . .	64	140	18,000 00	18,133 00	\$2.47.2	2.49
1865, . .	54	140	12,000 00	17,378 01	1.65.8	2.39
1866, . .	75	144	27,403 17	20,975 95	3.66	2.80
Totals, .	523	117	\$157,274 81	\$154,611 28	\$2.55	\$2.51

2.—WESTBOROUGH.

1857,† . .	870	580.5	\$38,509 00	\$48,921 91	\$1.52.8	\$2.05
1858, . .	271	589.8	44,000 00	47,578 63	1.43.4	1.55
1859, . .	198	558.7	44,000 00	44,405 13	1.51.4	1.53
1860, . .	26	443.4	39,364 56	47,634 72	1.70.7	2.06
1861, . .	54	273.5	31,500 24	37,761 90	2.21.4	2.65
1862, . .	195	267.7	30,261 24	33,753 28	2.17.3	2.42
1863, . .	175	322.6	36,864 83	42,790 52	2.19.7	2.55
1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	58,732 26	3.24.7	3.49
1865, . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	58,305 50	3.01.3	3.44.8
1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	56,090 66	3.14.9	3.31.8
Totals, .	2,148	400	\$423,364 63	\$475,974 41	\$2.07.1	\$2.32.8

* 13 months.

† 10 months.

‡ According to the Annual Reports of the School this sum should be but \$90,942.91. In this disagreement I have not thought it advisable to divide the sum into yearly payments, since these do not vary much from the "Current Expenses." My figures are taken from the Auditor's Reports.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIV.—*Expenses of Reformatories—Concluded.*

3.—THE SCHOOL SHIP.

YEARS.	Whole No. Admitted.	Average Number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expenses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1860,* . .	58	†50	\$8,000 00	\$5,284 17	\$12.31	\$8.13
1861, . .	123	†100	25,000 00	21,995 88	4.81	4.03
1862, . .	257	†136	20,298 32	21,768 52	2.87	3.08
1863, . .	183	151.12	20,376 68	21,213 15	2.59	2.70
1864, . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	28,392 52	3.74	3.69
1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	35,535 49	4.16	4.27
1866, . .	242	218	44,873 51	42,701 53	3.96	3.76
Totals, .	1,220	147	\$182,064 86	\$176,891 26	—	—

* 3 months.

† Approximate.

TABLE XLV.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expenses.
1848-1854,	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	*\$218,273 91	†\$500,000 00
1855, . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 36
1857, . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . .	12,000 00	11,880 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
Totals, .	\$152,250 00	\$159,661 40	\$378,773 91	\$827,760 76

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

TABLE XLVI.—EXPENSES AT HARTFORD.

Showing the number of Pupils supported by Massachusetts annually received into the Asylum at Hartford, and also the number actually in attendance in each and every year, from 1819 to 1867.

YEARS.	Number of Pupils received.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Am't paid from State Treasury.	YEARS.	Number of Pupils received.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Am't paid from State Treasury.
1819, .	19	19	*	1844, .	17	36	\$4,072 45
1820, .	3	20	*	1845, .	11	46	5,209 22
1821, .	4	21	*	1846, .	21	50	5,751 22
1822, .	—	25	*	1847, .	18	62	7,337 56
1823, .	6	25	*	1848, .	15	75	7,879 68
1824, .	6	21	*	1849, .	12	72	8,155 08
1825, .	39	24	*	1850, .	11	73	8,205 58
1826, .	7	49	*	1851, .	8	69	7,892 05
1827, .	7	55	*	1852, .	19	74	9,726 96
1828, .	8	54	*	1853, .	8	68	7,567 41
1829, .	10	54	*	1854, .	15	71	7,309 24
1830, .	8	51	*	1855, .	15	77	7,752 77
1831, .	7	37	\$6,742 25	1856, .	13	81	8,909 38
1832, .	9	38	2,091 68	1857, .	9	68	7,823 81
1833, .	11	38	4,164 26	1858, .	18	78	7,844 10
1834, .	12	39	3,877 93	1859, .	16	80	8,244 71
1835, .	3	40	5,814 17	1860, .	7	80	8,466 01
1836, .	12	40	1,850 00	1861, .	14	79	8,691 60
1837, .	6	41	5,781 19	1862, .	16	81	8,717 92
1838, .	8	42	4,429 26	1863, .	10	86	9,827 29
1839, .	4	46	3,286 74	1864, .	—	87	11,446 76
1840, .	9	31	1,873 06	1865, .	—	87	16,012 41
1841, .	3	35	3,434 69	1866, .	—	95	17,244 14
1842, .	4	31	3,127 55				\$294,530 34
1843, .	12	24	2,967 26				

* Previous to 1831 about \$45,000.

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TABLE XLVII.—*Showing the No. of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.*

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . . .	300	30	†	†
1859, . . .	250	18	*\$5,234 96	\$3,000 00
1860, . . .	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861, . . .	180	*25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862, . . .	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863, . . .	234	*25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864, . . .	251	*20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865, . . .	270	*20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866, . . .	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
Totals, . . .	2,302	—	\$58,795 06	\$31,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

‡ Nothing.

TABLE XLVIII.—INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

Showing the Sum paid by the State, the Number of Beneficiaries, etc.

	Whole No. aided by the State.	Average No.	Paid by the State for Cur- rent Expenses.	Total Current Expenses.
The Hartford Asylum, . . .	†110	95	\$17,244 14	*\$25,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	3,371	†30	3,500 00	11,301 53
Blind Asylum, . . .	147	123	19,000 00	34,427 12
Idiot School, . . .	93	70	12,000 00	14,282 90
The Washingtonian Home, . .	349	25	5,500 00	16,276 17
Discharged Soldiers' Home, . .	—	†90	18,000 00	18,888 72
Temporary Asylum, . . .	81	†15	2,500 00	3,112 20
Home for the Friendless, . . .	—	†15	2,000 00	†4,000 00
Agency for Discharged Convicts, .	†130	—	1,807 25	2,777 82
Total, . . .	—	463	\$81,551 39	\$130,066 46

* For teaching and supporting Massachusetts pupils 42 weeks.

† Approximate.

INSANITY IN THE STATE.

B.—General Statistics.
TABLE XLIX.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.
I.
Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

1865-66.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Total .
Admitted,	99	289	208	186	77	23	832
Whole number within the year,	29†	630	551	488	256	57	2,273†
Discharged,	88	249	210	83	78	14	722
Recovered,	44	89	78	24	25	4	264
Improved,	16	95	26	20	15	1	173
Not improved,	4	25	66*	8	15	3	121
Died,	24	40	40	31	23	6	164
Average Number,	194	368.6	355	376.35	177.82	40.23	1,512.00

* Includes 2 eloped. † Excluding duplicates, about 2,200.

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TABLE XLIX.—Insanity in the State—Concluded.

II.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be Supported.

1865-66. SUPPORTED BY	MCLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.			SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TOTALS.			Whole No. in Hos- pitals during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State, .	-	-	-	63	62	125	63	62	125	30	36	66	-	1	1	-	-	-	156	161	317	764
Towns, .	-	-	-	42	33	75	34	23	57	9	6	15	26	14	40	9	6	15	120	82	202	*675
Individuals,	49	50	99	58	31	89	12	14	26	36	19	55	14	22	36	6	2	8	175	138	313	*802
Totals, .	49	50	99	163	126	289	109	99	208	75	61	136	40	37	77	15	8	23	451	381	832	*2241

* Approximate.

There are no other Lunatic Hospitals or Asylums in Massachusetts than those mentioned above, except the State Asylum at Tewksbury, which was not formally opened until October 1, 1866. Probably about 30 Massachusetts patients have been treated in Hospitals out of the State. The whole number of insane persons in the above named establishments and in the State and Town Almshouses during the year, was probably about 2,900; the average number not less than 2,200.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

TABLE L.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I.—NUMBER, AGE, SEX, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Admitted in 1866.	Discharged in 1866.	Remaining, Oct. 1, 1866.	Whole No. during the year.	Average No.	Whole number of boys.	Whole number of girls.	Admitted under 10 years old.	Admitted between 10 and 14.	Admitted over 14.	No. indentured or placed out.
Westborough,	*190	170	332	502	325.5	502	-	25	124	41	116
Lancaster, .	†75	69	140	207	144	-	207	5	80	41	51
School Ship, .	‡258	156	271	424	218	424	-	-	33	228	65
Boston H. of Reformation,	119	163	188	351	207	305	46	14	77	26	-
Totals, .	\$642	558	981	1,484	894.5	1,231	253	44	264	336	232

* Of these only 146 were new comers.

† Of these only 59 were new comers.

‡ Of these only 242 were new comers.

§ Seven must be deducted for transfers.

II.—NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Natives admitted.	Foreigners admitted.	Of native parentage.	Of foreign parentage.	Parents living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Father intemperate.	Mother intemperate.	Had been previously committed.
Westborough, .	*175	10	62	83	95	109	122	66	21	55
Lancaster, .	74	1	37	38	20	30	-	-	-	16
School Ship, .	222	37	98	161	119	-	-	-	-	114
Boston House of Reformation, .	*97	17	11	108	†86	-	-	-	-	13
Totals, .	568	65	208	390	320	-	-	-	-	198

* 5 not stated.

† Imperfect.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE L.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Concluded.

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in school.	Average number of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough,	\$3.13	\$15.00	6	4	40
Lancaster,	2.80	3.70	6	4	29
School Ship,	3.52	Nothing.	6	3	109
Boston H. of Reformation, .	3.25	—	5	5	50
Totals,	\$3.25	—	—	—	—

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school, October 1, 1866.	Average age when received.	Average age when discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1865-1866, (years.)	Average time in school of those discharged in 1865, (years.)
Westborough,	17+	12.3	14.82	4.83	2.25
Lancaster,	18+	13.2	15.92	1.86	1.20
School Ship,	18+	15.3	16.16	2.32	.89
Boston House of Reformation,	20+	11.94	12.9	6.93	1.28
Totals,	20+	13.45	14.76	6.93	1.18

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